

THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL:

BEING
A REGISTER OF OCCURRENCES

2
THROUGHOUT

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN THE EAST.

VOL. VI.—NEW SERIES.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER 1834.

Calcutta:

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO. No. 1, HARE STREET.

1834.

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**NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS
CONNECTED WITH INDIA.**

No. XXXIII.

SKETCH OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The length of this discussion has already extended itself beyond the due limits of a single paper, and enough yet remains to occupy another, while I proceed in the next place to consider the method devised for the administration of criminal justice.

The outline for this, as established by Lord Cornwallis, was as follows. The native system of police, the powers of which in the arbitrary state were confided to the zemindars, with their armed followers in the country, and to a set of officers called kotwals, with armed followers in the cities, was abolished. From both these sets of officers all powers were taken away. Instead of the previous expedients, the judges of the district courts were vested in quality of magistrates with powers of apprehending and examining all offenders. On slight offences, importing a trivial punishment, they might pass and execute sentence: in other cases, it was their business to secure the supposed delinquent for trial in the court of circuit; and that, either by committing or holding him to bail as the gravity of the case might seem to require. Each district was divided into portions of ten coss, or twenty miles square, and in each of these subdivisions the judge was to establish a darogah or constable with a train of armed men, selected by himself. The

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darogah was empowered to apprehend on a written charge, and to take security, in the case of a bailable offence, for appearance before the magistrate. Had there been a sufficient number of these officers who should solely have attended to police and ministerial duties, the plan was a very tolerable one ; but a closer reflection will convince us of the absurdity of supposing that a single individual could perform these duties, in addition to the duties of a civil judge to attend to.

But what opinion must be formed of the plan of a court of criminal sessions to be held periodically ? Surely a man of common sense would imagine that the best mode of administering justice would be, if possible, to establish local tribunals in each district for the trial of each case upon the spot as soon as it arose, instead of appointing a moveable court which was to make its tour periodically, by which all those committed for trial for unbailable offences, immediately after the conclusion of one sessions, were obliged to remain in jail for several months, — to say nothing of the hardship to the prosecutors and witnesses of being obliged to attend court a second time ; besides if any of them should chance to be travellers, they were either forced to remain in attendance untill the next sessions should be held, or if they had gone home in the interim, to undertake a long journey for the purpose of being present at the trial. It is probable that the framers of the scheme never reflected on all its concomitant disadvantages, or even enquired whether it possessed any peculiar benefits ; they knew that such an one existed in England ; they had also perceived that great abuses had been perpetrated by the local authorities, both English and native, that existed in India ; and they probably thought, that in establishing a system for the administration of justice here, they could not do better than copy the model which presented itself at home.

We should examine the origin of such an establishment in England, and it will be going quite far enough back to begin with the Norman conquest. At that period the courts of justice were local, the king being hold the fountain of justice. The Normans brought over their feudal judicature : each feudality had its Courts Leet and Courts Baron with power of life and death ; but the county courts were suffered to continue while the king was paramount, and usually held, or professed to hold, a court of justice wherever he might be. In process of time, out of the court of government justiciary

which used to follow the king, arose the stationary courts at Westminster, the Courts of King's Bench, of Common Pleas, and Exchequer. But it was found that the king could not be always making the circuit of the kingdom to administer justice to the whole people; and that the feudal Barons, and other country gentlemen of those times were little else than robbers on the grand scale. As a check on the oppressions of these, the Parliament of Northampton in 1196 appointed justices in Eyre, who were to make the tour of the kingdom *once in seven years*; so that a man might be in jail more than six years before he could be brought to trial. As some check to this, the grand jury was instituted whose province it was, originally, to investigate whether there were sufficient grounds to apprehend an accused person. Judges of assize and annual circuits were introduced by Magna Charta and some further provisions respecting them were enacted by 9th Henry III. c. 12. At the present day, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, have assizes only once a year; the home circuit has three; and the others two annually.

Here is the origin of so clumsy a mode of administering justice as that of a circuit court; devised solely because the resident aristocracy were such tyrants and robbers, that the business could not be left in their hands, and because there were no others of sufficient power and influence to whom it might be intrusted. Did the same circumstances exist at the time it was introduced into India? Had the native landholders been allowed to retain their police powers there might have been some plea for the measure; but my Lord Cornwallis's plan, the authority of all these was annihilated and local British magistrates were appointed in their stead. The same objection could not apply to these. If it had, the remedy would have been very small, because these very magistrates were destined in rotation to fill the office of circuit judge. It is in truth one of those blind imitations of our own institutions so common to English legislators in all countries where they have obtained power, adopted without consideration whether or not it was calculated for the people among whom it was introduced. The evils of the system have long been apparent in England, and some attempts have been made to devise a remedy by means of the petty sessions and quarter sessions, whose powers have of late years been enlarged so as to allow them to take cognizance of many cases which were formerly committed to the assizes.

But if in a country of so limited an extent as England a remedy was necessary to obviate the evils of these institutions, what must be the hardship and inconvenience which they entailed upon the people of India? By law, sessions were to be held in those districts in which the head-quarters of the circuit judges were fixed once a month, *i. e.* six districts, that being the number of these tribunals. In all the others amounting latterly to more than forty, once in six months. But these were not held with any regularity. I have known an instance of a judge arriving so quickly after the conclusion of the preceding sessions that there were no prisoners for him to try. Nine months or a year often elapsed; and I recollect one sessions which did not begin until fifteen months after the close of the preceding. Of course those committed immediately after the conclusion of a jail-delivery, if not admitted to bail, or unable to procure it, were detained in jail all this time, some of whose crimes would not after all be visited with severer punishment than two or three months' imprisonment, for with the characteristic inconsistency of British Indian legislation the magistrate's power of punishment was limited to imprisonment for one month, or to the infliction of stripes with a rattan. All offences which seemed to deserve a higher punishment were to be committed to the court of circuit; so that even if no irregularities in the period of holding the sessions had taken place, a man would occasionally undergo three times as much punishment as his crime deserved before he were brought to trial. The system was peculiarly unsuited to India, rendered so by one remarkable feature in the character of the people,—their want of exactness. The mass of the natives have little determinate idea attached to dates and distances; and even names and occurrences, except those relating to their relations and friends and connected with their own immediate interests, remain very indistinctly impressed upon their minds.

There was another circumstance which in these trials tended to defeat the ends of justice, and which indeed would have had considerable effect in any country. A gang robbery was committed, in which those who were plundered saw distinctly by the light of the torches, which it is the common practice of the robbers to carry with them, the countenances and persons of several of the latter. Two or three days afterwards several were apprehended on suspicion, and the persons who were robbed or perhaps others of the villagers, depose to some of these having formed part of the gang. So far well; but when

these people are summoned to give evidence at the sessions, six months, a year, or more, afterwards, the probability is that they do not recollect distinctly the features of the accused. The presiding judge with a laudable zeal to secure the prisoners the utmost fairness, perhaps ordered them to be placed in a line with several other persons; and the witnesses very often point out the wrong persons. The consequence is an acquittal, and the discharged prisoners are set at liberty and return home to wreak their vengeance on the poor witnesses and to ridicule the British system which allowed them to escape though they had been distinctly recognized. It is no wonder under such circumstance as these, that the prosecutors and witnesses should have so often displayed such great discrepancy in the evidence which they gave before the magistrate and at the sessions. Yet these seem seldom to have been adverted to, or even recollected by the circuit judges in writing their reports on the state of the country and character of the people. The conclusion seems very generally to have been adopted that the witnesses had been suborned and induced to perjure themselves; and many an eloquent tirade respecting the prevalence of falsehood and perjury among the natives of India has been based upon this idea: the little communication or acquaintance with the people which most of the judges possessed being insufficient to enable them to perceive the error.

But in addition to the first detention in jail, there were other hardships entailed by this plan. The powers of the circuit judges were limited to sentences of fourteen years in irons and labour. In all therefore which required a higher punishment, the cases were to be referred to the superior court. It might so happen that further evidence was required by the latter; and directions to that effect were issued to the circuit judge. But by the time he received them, he was holding the sessions in another district; and the business was protracted for another six months or year: and after the whole was completed, it might be an equal time before the final orders of the superior court were received. Some instances of this intolerable delay were given in a previous paper. Three more are now subjoined in a note.*

* A case referred back by the superior court to the circuit judge for farther evidence, was nearly two years before the proceedings were completed. Circular orders, March 11, 1819.—An instance has recently occurred in which, from an oversight in the court of circuit office, delay of two years took place in the execution of a sentence passed by the Nizamut Adawlut, and during this interval, one

In practice, there was a great want of arrangement and consideration for those who were summoned as prosecutors and witnesses. On receiving intimation of the approach of the court of circuit, notice was sent by the magistrate to those whose evidence was required. Now it would have been a very simple expedient to have summoned only a few at a time in rotation, so that each would only have been detained a few days from their houses. Rarely however did this enter into the head of the magistrate: the practice was to summon the whole at once; and often have I known some of these people detained in attendance six weeks or even two months. In an official letter already once quoted, Mr. E. Strachey among other reasons for not writing a detailed report, mentions that he had four hundred prisoners untried, and seventeen hundred witnesses in attendance, whom he could not keep any longer from their homes. He does not state the number of trials; but from the total number of people to be examined we may form some idea of the time required. The most indefatigable judge could hardly take the depositions, (provided it be done with propriety and the evidence clearly written down) of more than forty people in a day: which for the above number would require more than fifty days before it came to the last: but taking into consideration the intervention of Sundays and occasional native holidays and the writing of letters in referred cases, it would be more than two months before the whole were completed. We should also recollect that the only allowance made to these people was, with a few very rare exceptions, just sufficient to procure food for the days they were in attendance. Occasionally something was granted to prevent their being reduced to the necessity of begging or stealing on their way home. When we consider that this is the second attendance; that many days, at perhaps several different times each, have been already spent at the magistrate's office which may be situated at sixty or a hundred miles from the witnesses' homes, where, except on very urgent occasions, no allowance

of the prisoners who had been acquitted by the court, died. Circular orders July 3, 1816.—A case of a female prisoner who was condemned to death, and respited for a time on account of alleged pregnancy, lay over for six years without being executed. Circular orders, April 2, 1824.—The quiet way in which the superior court pass over such instances would astonish the uninitiated: but it is a convincing proof of what has so frequently been brought to notice,—the overplus of business thrown on every office. The superior court know very well that under existing circumstances, such cases as the above must occasionally happen.

is made; can we wonder that among a people, of whom so large a proportion subsist by their daily labour, our courts should be viewed with horror? and that crimes should be concealed, and injustice submitted to in order to avoid the insupportable burden and expense which was entailed by being in any way connected with the prosecution? Let me again remind my readers, in elucidation of a remark I have before made, that this is one of those cases in which the English law and customs have been taken as a guide. We have at length introduced a system which is at least founded upon common sense; but it is another proof how little the interests of the people were considered, that notwithstanding the numerous reports which clearly demonstrated to Government the evils inflicted upon them, it was forty years before a change was effected. It is also worthy of remark and an illustration of the prejudice so characteristic of the English for their own institutions, that notwithstanding these evils were most forcibly and ably depicted by numerous public functionaries, it was many years before any one seems to have hinted or even discovered that the system itself which had been introduced was radically defective.

The next great change is that introduced by Regulations V. and VII. of 1831. By this every district is to be provided with a civil and sessions judge, which officer is empowered to decide civil suits of any amount, and is to perform the sessions duties which formerly devolved on the circuit judges, and for a short time on the commissioners of revenue and circuit. He is to hold a jail delivery once a month, besides which ordinarily, he is to try all cases committed by the magistrate as soon as the committal is made out. For the trial of civil suits of an amount up to 1,000 Rs. and 5,000 Rs. officers under the designation of sudder ameen and principal sudder ameen are appointed; and others entitled moonsiffs are stationed in local subdivisions, who are empowered to try all suits of an amount not exceeding 300 Rs. They receive respectable salaries, but it would be good policy to fix these at a higher amount. At present the remuneration is as follows:—Principal sudder ameen 400 Rs. per month and establishment allowance 100, total 500; sudder ameen 250 Rs. per month and 50 Rs. allowance, total 300; moonsiffs 100 Rs. and 10 Rs. total 110 per month. The mode of fixing the number of these officers in each district was calculated on a very rational plan. A given number of suits was assumed as that which

each officer of each designation was annually to decide, viz. principal sudder ameen 250, sudder ameen 350, and moonsiff 450. The average number of suits which would be cognizable by each description was calculated for the three years preceding the introduction of the system in three separate columns, viz. up to 300 Rs.; above 300 Rs. and not exceeding 1,000 Rs.; and above 1,000 Rs. and not exceeding 5,000 Rs. in detail, for each of the subdivisions, according to the police jurisdiction of each district: and the new judicial officers were appointed as the result of the enquiry showed to be expedient; some being vested with the jurisdiction of the whole district, and others being stationed in local subdivisions, according to the probable number of suits that would arise. Those of the two former grades who were stationed at the residence of the judge, are not authorized to receive suits originally themselves; but to try those which the judge refers to them; but those who were appointed to a subdivision of the district, as well as all the moonsiffs, are empowered to receive original causes. In the courts of the latter, the expenses are very small, and many forms are dispensed with; the object being to ensure a proper decision on the merits of the case, with the least trouble, delay, and expense to the parties concerned. Each person is empowered to execute his own decrees.

Here then is a rational and sensible plan founded on a wish to give substantial justice to the people. It has, too, been carried into effect at once, the moment the ruling power so willed it, without being checked and delayed by the cavils and cavals of a body of lawyers and others who are interested in perpetuating abuses solely for their own benefit. We have seen how Lord Brougham's laudable endeavors to introduce a better system for the administration of justice in England have been thwarted by such disgracefully interested opposition. Let this among other instances be borne in mind by those who are so anxious to impose English laws and customs upon India.

The new plan has its defects. Where is or can be the human institution which is perfect; but these exist more in the detail than in the plan itself, and may easily be remedied provided Government will agree to devote a little more of the revenue to the benefit of the people from whom it is collected. The principal error is that to which I am compelled so often to allude, from the baneful effect of its influence in every department of the executive administration of Government,—

the inadequacy of the means afforded for the work required. Many of these new officers will find themselves in the same predicament as those in the higher appointments with regard to the overplus of business, while, no provision has been made for clearing off the accumulated arrears of from thirty to forty years. Were this done, the business in many of the districts in such, that with diligence the courts might be kept clear of all delays for the future; but in some this would be impossible. The work which is expected from the subordinate judicial officers is more than can be done efficiently. The quantum originally fixed by Government has been mentioned above: but by a subsequent order from the Sudder Dewannee this was modified, and the minimum declared to be as follows:—A principal sudder ameen who had no appeals on his file, is expected to decide twenty suits per month: a sudder ameen twenty: and a moonsiff twenty-five. But as the holidays which occur are allowed to be a sufficient excuse, this would give an annual quantum respectively of two hundred and two hundred and fifty. But each of these decisions is to be *executed*, which gives rise to much business in claims brought forward to attached property. On the whole, it may be estimated that the execution of a decision requires about two-thirds as much labour as the investigation of the original suit in those courts which possess a nazir (a sort of sheriff): the moonsiffs not being allowed to entertain an officer of this description, are expected themselves to perform his duties; so that on the average the execution of a moonsiff's decision will occupy as much time as the primary investigation. But there will, and must, also be much to do of a miscellaneous nature, in the receipt of petitions relative to matters before the court, which it is almost impossible to describe so as to render it intelligible to the uninitiated. On the whole, however, a moonsiff who works hard, and enjoys uninterrupted good health, will be equal to the task which has been appointed to him. But any accidental postponement of the sitting of the court will occasion an arrear which it will be very difficult to clear off; nor will he have any leisure to devote the necessary attention which may be required for such causes as demand a particular and detailed enquiry. These must be managed in the best mode which circumstances will admit. The principal sudder ameen and sudder ameen from being allowed to entertain nazirs, and having a less number of suits on their respective files, are not so hard pushed, and may with adequate labour and in-

telligence fulfil the duties required of them.*

We must now consider the business of the judge. This officer is expected to decide twenty suits per month, if so many are filed in his court, (from the wording of the order, I imagine this to mean twenty original suits, exclusive of appeals, but it is not distinctly stated,) the execution of which is equal to the investigation of fourteen or fifteen more. Supposing the subordinate judicial officers are two sudder ameens and four moonsiffs, (it is probable that the average of each district would give a greater number) we may fairly calculate on from twenty to twenty-five appeals monthly; but the number of these will vary much according to the speed or delay which takes place in their decision. We have then the miscellaneous department, which is much heavier than in the subordinate courts, because many cases under this head, such as petitions to be allowed to sue as paupers and others, are cognizable only by the judge. And finally, summary appeals from the decisions of the subordinate judicial functionaries, in their miscellaneous and execution-of-decree departments. In addition to all this, he must preside in the sessions for the trial of criminal cases, which of itself will occupy eight or nine days† per month: and should the extraordinary rule be retained which prevents the sudder ameens and moonsiffs from trying causes to which a European is a party,‡ if many Englishmen settle as merchants and manufacturers in the country, the judge will be so overwhelmed with business that his office will not be at all in better order than before.

The mode of conducting the sessions has already been much improved. Still the delay attendant on the business is often a very considerable inconvenience and hardship to those concerned. Those whose evidence as prosecutors and witnesses are required, and who reside within the district, can attend a second time without much difficulty, however inconvenient and

* How very impolitic it is to fix the quantum of business of any office, at the maximum which can be performed, so as to make no allowance for accidents.

† I formerly estimated the time occupied by sessions at twelve days per month. This was correct as drawn from two or three districts near my residence. I have been since told that on a general average the time would not be so long.

‡ According to the anomalous system of British Indian legislation, while such restrictions are on the one hand imposed on the moonsiffs, on the other they may receive suits to set aside summary awards of collectors for land rent. Reg. VII. of 1832, sec. 10.—In other words they may hear appeals from the decisions of covenanted officers of many years service!

annoying they may find it; but it occasionally happens that some of these parties are resident at a distance of two or three hundred miles, and were merely travelling through the district in which the crime was committed. Supposing some of the aggressor are at once apprehended, and that part of the stolen property was recovered at the time; the depositions of the former are taken by the magistrate, but the accused in their defence endeavor to prove an alibi, or assert the property to be their own, and offer to bring witnesses to prove it; all which must be fully investigated by the magistrate before he commits the case. These enquiries lead to others; fresh men are apprehended on suspicion, all of which still further postpones the case, (for the magistrate naturally wishes to dispose of it altogether at once instead of piece meal for various reasons; one of which is to obviate the necessity of summoning the parties twice or three times at the sessions in addition to their appearance at the magistrate's office,) so that an intricate case is not unfrequently a month, or even two or three, under investigation by the magistrate before it is committed for trial. The choice of evils to the prosecutor and witnesses is, that they must remain all this time in attendance or be ready to come forward when summoned a second time. In England, the latter alternative is not so great an evil as in this country, (though even there loud complaints are issued,) for there the conveniences of travelling are so great that a man may attend a court of justice two or three hundred miles from his home, give his evidence, and return within the space of four or five days, besides having his expenses paid. In India, unless he travelled post, (the enormous expense of which renders it a mode of conveyance only available by the richest) a man could not do this under a month, and the only allowance he receives is just sufficient to buy him food for the days on which he may be in actual attendance on the sessions court; and that too only if he should be absolutely destitute. It is no wonder that, as I before observed, crimes and offences of all kinds should be concealed or submitted to, when such heavy penalties are inflicted even on innocent and uninterested individuals, who are in any way concerned in their investigation before a British Indian court of justice.

The establishment of local courts for the cognizance of crimes and administration of justice would be the only effectual remedy for these grievances: but as this may not at present be practicable, we should endeavor to ascertain whether any

improvement of the present plan could be attempted seeing that as it now stands it imposes such peculiar hardships on the people from their almost universal poverty and from the customs of the country. In England, with exception of hawkers and pedlars, and those commercial agents denominated "*travellers*" who go from place to place to receive orders and exhibit samples, it is not customary for merchants and tradesmen to move about with goods for sale, but in India it is a very common practice: and there is another difference worth noticing. In the former country almost all the goods are sent by public conveyances, coaches, waggons, boats, &c., to support which regular establishments and communications are kept up at convenient distances. Should the driver or conductor of one of these be detained to give evidence on a robbery or from other cause, another is immediately put into his place and every thing proceeds without interruption. Here, on the contrary, the practice is to hire boats, carts, or any other carriage and for the trip. Should the conductors of these be detained on the road, the carriage and goods must remain stationary also to the great expense and risk of the merchant in various ways.

We must also consider the great difference in the education of the classes from which the officers who preside in the courts of justice are selected. In England any one may be a magistrate or justice of the peace who has interest with some of the leading members of a corporation, or with the lord lieutenant of a county. No enquiry is proposed as to qualifications; and although public opinion has of late years acted as a considerable check to the abuse of power or display of ignorance, still the legal knowledge of these officers in England, particularly of the unpaid country gentlemen, does not rank very high; and they would certainly not be considered, generally speaking, a fit body from whom to elect our judges. In India the case is different. Here the situations of assistant and of magistrate have been the regular steps by which a man attains the situation of judge. It is the naturally supposed that the powers attached to an office are regulated so as to meet the qualifications of the generality of those who are to fill it;—accordingly we find that in India a magistrate was at one time deemed fit to be allowed to decide those cases only in which the punishment was not more than one month's imprisonment; all which deserved a severer sentence were to be committed to the superior court. Yet the contrivers of this system seem to have overlooked the fact that the same indivi-

dual who up to the last moment of his continuing in the office of magistrate was considered only qualified to decide cases of the most trivial nature, was all at once invested with powers to sentence a man to fourteen years' imprisonment in irons and labour, in addition to 39 stripes. In truth it was another exemplification of one of the characteristics of our Anglo-Indian administration. Under the previous system great abuses had been perpetrated by the large, irresponsible, and undefined powers which the local officers possessed. The other extreme was then adopted and the most absurd restrictions imposed. The enormous load of business thus thrown upon the sessions courts occasioned intolerable delay and hardship to the people from the unavoidable protracted attendance which ensued. To obviate this, the powers of the magistrate were in 1807 increased to pronouncing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, in addition to stripes or fine according to the nature of the crime; and in 1818 they were extended in case of theft to two years' imprisonment.

The result of all these observations seems to suggest the expediency of having a graduated scale of powers, to be vested in the magistrate, according to length of service and qualifications. This principle has been very properly adopted with regard to assistants. It is obvious that a young man just released from college should be restricted to the decision of the most petty cases; but after he has presided in his office for three or four years, although he still hold the same situation, he will have gained sufficient knowledge and experience to qualify him for the investigation of cases of much greater intricacy;—accordingly there are what are termed “special powers,” with which an assistant of some standing is vested, under which he can punish crimes of a higher nature, and may investigate intricate cases, which the magistrate must ultimately decide; but which could not be referred to a mere assistant even for the purpose of enquiry. The same principle might be adopted with very great benefit in the office of Magistrate. There should be special powers for these officers, under which they might decide cases of greater importance, perhaps to the extent of pronouncing sentence of five or even seven years' imprisonment, which powers should be granted after a certain period of service; this would greatly diminish the labour of the sessions judges, and leave them more time for the civil business; and to the people it would be productive of great benefit.

I am inclined to think that the business of the sessions might be still further lessened without any evil effects. Instead of summoning the whole of the parties, why should not the proceedings only be sent to the sessions officer? If he went carefully through them, he would be likely to form as good a judgement of the case as if he heard the trial, as at present, in his own court.* This plan is adopted by the superior criminal court (Nizamut) who pronounce judgement of life and death only on the inspection of recorded proceedings; and surely if this plan be admissible in the highest causes, it might be pursued in those of minor importance; and I think it is worthy of a trial in all those cases in which a sessions judge is authorized at once to pronounce sentence. Those which are referred to the Nizamut may be heard by the sessions judge as at present. In order to prevent the latter from being satisfied with merely reading over the magistrate's final statement of the case, this should be the shortest summary possible, containing merely a statement of the crime committed, the names of the parties on whose depositions suspicion was attached to the prisoners, or whatever other grounds there were for it, and those whose evidence were considered to prove the crime, the defence of the prisoner, and the names of the witnesses he had brought forward. The prisoners might be present at the time to give them an opportunity of urging any neglect of what they had wished to bring forward before the magistrate.

This plan would not diminish the labour of the sessions judge; for the going through the whole of the magistrate's proceedings would usually occupy as much or more time as hearing the case in the present mode; but it would be a great boon to the people in saving them from a double attendance. If a little more consideration for their interests were shewn, we should not experience the great dislike, not to say *horror*, of being concerned in a criminal prosecution.

As part of the last new system it will be necessary again to allude to the union of the offices of collector and magistrate

* The proceedings of a magistrate in India are very different from what is too common in England. There a justice of the peace after asking a few hasty questions of the prosecutor and his witnesses, commits the prisoner; too often telling him that whatever defence he has he may reserve to the sessions. It is but a few years since it was decided in England that a magistrate had the power to hear any thing an accused person might have to urge. In India, on the contrary, every part and bearing of the case is fully investigated by the magistrate and the prisoner's witnesses summoned on the part of Government: all is taken down in writing. An Indian magistrate who commits a case without very good grounds receives a sharp reprimand.

which I discussed at length in my No. 8 paper, and I am now very much inclined to retract what I there advanced in its favor. The arguments I then produced were the result of my experience of the plan in a non-regulation district, where I had known it to answer extremely well; but in that instance, the business was so moderate that it could be easily performed, and the assessment so light that it could be realized without difficulty. I find it to be a very different matter when the reverse is the case. Secondly, being well aware of the great pressure of business in the regulation districts, neither myself nor any one with whom I had conversed on the subject imagined it possible that any individual should have attempted to manage both duties himself; or that if such a superlative idea of his own powers should be found to prevail in any officer, that the Government could possibly have yielded to the same delusion and given him credit for such ability. It was generally anticipated that every collector was to have a deputy, between whom and himself some proper distribution of the business should be made: the most expedient being that one should take the revenue, and the other the police department, while the subordinate police and respective establishments remained perfectly distinct; under which view of the case, it was evident that justice would have been better administered than formerly, inasmuch as there were three people to execute the work which previously devolved upon two, and the civil business stood a chance of being put into operation after having remained inactive for so many years. It promised an immediate improvement; and what is more was a great step towards a proper principle which would have been completed by erecting the deputies into magistrates perfectly independent of the collectors, and confining the latter to their proper business of collecting the revenue.

But as the plan has hitherto been carried into execution, I am afraid little but evil has been the result. The tone of power and jealousy of interference has, as I have already had occasion to observe, (see No. 23,) induced the collectors almost universally to keep the whole authorities in their own hands, while at the same time they throw as much of the labour as possible upon their deputies; and the consequence is that there is no definition of duty, and the people are quite at a loss to whom to apply. The police too pay their court, some to one officer, some to another; and the conclusion of the whole is, that the benefit of the people and the interests of the

Government are sacrificed to the petty jealousies and disputes of the collector and his deputy.

Then again, instead of keeping the subordinate establishments separate by which some check was exercised over the native revenue officers (Tuhseeldars) by those of the police, these have been also amalgamated. The tuhseeldars have been vested with the authority of police officers; the latter being in some instances discharged to effect the petty saving of their pay; and where they have been retained have been made subordinate to the others. The same results have taken place between these two authorities as between the collectors and their deputies; but what is worse, the tuhseeldars have now uncontrouled use of the police, to enforce their extortions either for the benefit of Government or of themselves: nor have they neglected to make a terrible use of these powers.

The evils of this state of anarchy are daily becoming more apparent. Increased oppression of the people, and laxity and inefficiency of the police have been the result, and the natural consequence of this is an increase of crime which would be found to be the case on due enquiry among the people. Notwithstanding the more favorable appearance which the official reports may exhibit, the measure is unfortunately a favorite one with the Governor General, and was adopted in the hope that the savings which it effected would, with the abolition of the provincial courts, provide for the new judicial tribunals with possibly some surplus to be carried to account. Could his Lordship be aware of the intolerable evils which it has in its practical application entailed upon the people, he would speedily devise the only remedy which will now avail, and create the magistracy as a separate jurisdiction. The disorganization of society which is now proceeding at so rapid a rate, will, if this be not done, ere long force the measure upon Government.

The last point which will be touched upon in this paper is the military court of requests. A court of this nature was much wanted. The civil courts had great difficulty in giving a native justice against a military officer and if complaints were carried to the commanding officer, it was quite a chance whether he paid any attention to them or not, according to his prejudices, the humour of the moment, the dislike or willingness to undergo trouble, or the personal feeling which existed between himself and the officer against whom the complaint was made. I have known some commandants of stations

whose only answer to an applicant for justice was a cane; and others who at once jumped to the conclusion that the officer was of course in the wrong, and scarcely listening to his justification ordered him to "pay the complainant instantly."

But these freaks of power and favoritism are now over. The act 4th George IV. c. 81. sec. 57, provides that all actions for debt, and personal actions against British officers, soldiers, and licensed camp followers, provided the value in question shall not exceed four hundred rupees, shall be cognizable by a court of requests, and not elsewhere: and the commanding officer is obliged to convene a court when necessary.

The establishment of such a court was an act of great justice and expediency; nevertheless, these courts of requests are bitterly complained of by almost all officers. As they are composed of military officers who are convened on oath to decide according to what appears before them, we can hardly suppose them to be guilty of partiality*, particularly to the natives, against their brother officers. But there are two great defects in the constitution of these courts; 1st, that there is no appeal from their decision: a great evil, when we consider the arbitrary nature of these courts, and the fondness which most men acquire for exerting their authority;* 2dly, that these courts have not the power of punishing a man for making a false, exaggerated, or malicious complaint. Many, if not most of the officers who sat as members of them have often remarked, that in the greater number of cases between an English officer and a native, the former is in the wrong; and after repeated instances of this sort have occurred, it is very difficult for a man to divest himself of all prejudice on the subject. This the natives are perfectly well aware of; and are often bringing false, or at least exaggerated complaints before these courts against British officers. It is true they are liable to the penalties of perjury; but there are many degrees of falsehood which can never be brought under the head of downright perjury, such as would be punished by a court of justice. Suppose an officer owe a bill to a native tradesman whom he has quietly told that he has not the money by him

* I knew a suit filed in one of these courts against a person who was not in any way amenable to them. He declined to attend, but sent a protest to the court against its proceedings. No attention was paid to this; the cause was given against him by default, which was what the plaintiff calculated on, for the demand was a piece of roguery altogether; and this person was instantly obliged to pay the amount; and unable afterwards to procure any redress. Surely some provision should be made against such proceedings as these.

just then; but will liquidate the debt at the next issue of pay. I have actually known instances of natives lodging a complaint upon such a foundation as this; declaring that the officer had constantly put him off with promises; had abused him grossly, and even threatened to beat him. The officer stands by, and hears all this tissue of falsehood, after which he allows the debt, and professes his willingness and full intention to discharge it; but upon the other part of the accusation he is ready to prove its falsehood. Still the court cannot punish those who are guilty of this; the consequence is that to avoid so humiliating a scene, many an officer allows a case to go by default, and pays an unjust demand. Some scoundrels, again, calculating upon this feeling, actually bring forward occasionally accusations which are totally false; in proof of which several instances could be given in which they were abandoned the moment it was known that the defendant was resolved not to submit to such attempts, but intended to defend the suit. Why not grant these courts the same powers possessed by the civil authorities of fining for contempt of court persons who are proved to have made false, malicious, or exaggerated complaints? The punishment should also extend to the witnesses employed to support them. Another improvement might be suggested, viz. to allow officers to answer complaints for wages, and other petty matters by an attorney or agent, instead of obliging them to appear in person, in the same mode which maintains in a civil court.

There is one part of the enactment in question which requires alteration without delay; for at present it allows any officer who is on the march to oppress the people and oblige them to furnish supplies gratis, with scarcely a chance for the injured party to obtain redress. An officer who is leaving Cawnpoor may pursue this course the whole way to Meerut, and the complainants can get no satisfaction unless he follow him to the latter station, which of course would occasion a still greater loss than that he had already suffered. The law being an act of Parliament, the Government here have no power to alter it; but a very good remedy has been suggested in No. 25 of these papers, viz. to allow the local magistrate to investigate the business, and if he think the officer in the wrong, to pronounce a sum as adequate damages. Should the officer object to this demand, as he may do under the act, let him have the option of submitting to it or being ordered down to attend a court of requests in the district in which the alleged

aggression took place. It is to be hoped however that the faulty parts of the act will ere long be corrected.

The length to which this paper has already been extended will prevent any discussion at present on the police and the duties and abuses connected with the office of magistrate beyond a few general remarks. The original principle on which our courts were formed was, that the magistrate should have authority to detect and bring to justice thieves and offenders against the peace with the punishment of slight offences. Every thing relating to property was to be decided solely in the civil courts, without giving the former the slightest power to interfere. This was an extremely absurd rule in a country like India, where there is so much land and other real property, of which it is extremely difficult to find out the right owner. In such cases what is required, is a summary enquiry and speedy decision; giving possession to one party, and leaving the other to have recourse to the civil court. If the magistrate's order be ultimately found to be wrong, it is a less evil than allowing the disputants to kill and wound each other in affrays, which they would do annually at seed time and harvest, unless some settlement were made. To such a pitch was this notion carried, that I have actually known such cases as this. A man would go to his relation and beg the latter to allow him to stay in his house a few days on some pretence. This being granted, the new comer would remain some time; take advantage of the absence of the owner, toss all his furniture into the street, shut the door in his face, and proclaim himself master of the house. The ousted party goes to the magistrate for redress, who tells him that he cannot take notice of a claim to property; that the person at that moment in possession of the house must remain so, and that the other must have recourse to the civil court, where he may wait ten years before his cause is decided. I beg to assure my readers that this is no imaginary instance.

Of late years, Regulation XV. of 1824, and some other very good enactments, have been passed; and it is probable that some other points might be made cognizable by the magistrate, or at least in the summary and miscellaneous department of the judge to the great furtherance of justice.

Let us in conclusion consider the general features of the British Indian Government. To the praise of good intentions they are entitled; but the execution of these was never to

interfere with the realization of the largest possible revenue. This has been the daily and nightly vision which has ever been present to their imagination and which has been pursued but too often at the expense of justice, good faith, and I might add good policy, were it not that those connected with the Government have no permanent interest in the welfare of the country. From the chief governor to his lowest subordinate the same principle is an action, and the same object in view. Each adopts the means most calculated to promote his own immediate benefit, and to further his future prospects in life. The latter know that the more they can extort from the people of India, the more rapid will be their promotion to the higher and more lucrative situations; and the former feels also that this will be his best claim to a pension. In prosecution of this principle, the sound measures and institutions of Lord Cornwallis have been gradually abandoned whenever they interfered with the interests of Government; that is whenever they were calculated to prevent extortion; for the same regard to the interests of the people is in vain to be sought for. The collectors were made prosecutor, judge, and jury; and had the influence which promoted these innovations continued much longer, the civil courts might have been abolished as useless, and the people left, every man, to get justice for himself in the best manner he could.

Better prospects are however, I trust, in store. The new judicial system has been a commencement from which we may look forward to sounder and wiser measures of administration. For this the present Government has received its full share of praise; for until it be followed up by future improvements, it remains to be shown how far the spirit of economy has operated in these changes and how much is owing to that of true benevolence. Public opinion and the distresses of the country will ere long oblige our rulers to set some bounds to their cupidity, and to create a property in land; and then when the collectors shall be reduced to what they ought to be—*tax-gatherers*—we may look for some further improvement in the civil and police administration.

This, with the influx of English settlers of skill and capital; the introduction of a rational mode of educating the people in their vernacular tongues; and the encouragement of translations into these from the English, will it is hoped gradually work the way for those advances in knowledge, wisdom and virtue by which nations once so far behind this country have

now outstripped her. Let her sleeping energies be roused, let the spirit of emulation and intelligence now kindling in her bosom be quickened into life and motion; and though we may not be permitted to see the day when India shall stand forth to assert her rights among the powers of the earth, it will be something to fill that we have lent our aid to redeem the character of Englishmen in the Eastern World and to enable our sons to exclaim "This was the work of our fathers."

A FRIEND TO INDIA

April 10, 1834.

No. XXXIV.

ON THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

Before I entered upon the discussion of this subject, it was my first intention to have completed a series of observations in detail on the laws and regulations established by the British Indian Government, and to have postponed the present enquiry to a future period; but on revising my notes for this purpose, I found the two so intimately blended by reason of the great influence which the laws we have enacted and the customs we have introduced have had on the character of the people,* that it is not only difficult to separate them, but the remarks on each will tend to illustrate the other.

The first and indispensable requisites in forming an opinion of the people of any country are, impartiality and the exercise of close and patient observation. That these qualifications together with the sound judgement and philosophical temper necessary to combine them, are rare, may be inferred from Mill, who in the preface to his history observes, "Even where information relative to India stood disjointed from other subjects, a small portion of what was useful lay commonly imbedded in a large mass of what was trifling and insignificant: and of a body of statements given indiscriminately as matters of fact ascertained by the senses, the far greater part was in general only matter of opinion, borrowed in succession by one set of Indian gentlemen from another."

It will far exceed the limits of a single paper even to attempt to elucidate so comprehensive a subject. The present

* Among others that remnant of barbarian ignorance and injustice, the Usury laws, which the English have introduced into India, has produced a frightful amount of fraud, chicane, and perjury: without one single benefit to counteract the evil.

number will be devoted to preliminary remarks; and in the first place it is necessary to determine among the variety of conflicting opinions we daily hear regarding the character of the people of India, what class or classes of our countrymen are likely to prove the best guides in enabling us to form a judgement.

One great impediment to a right estimation of the natives of India, is the tendency obvious in those who have hitherto described their manners, customs, and character, to generalize upon mere partial and local experience. We constantly hear of remarks upon "the natives"—anecdotes of "the natives"—assertions regarding "the natives"—as if the people to whom this term is applied were a single and limited race, confined to a petty province. Now in the first place, the natives of our provinces are divided into two grand classes,—the Hindoos and the Mussulmans. Although centuries of intercourse have introduced some similarity of customs between the two, the former differ in their main features from the latter almost as much as they do from the English; yet this circumstance is I am convinced known to many of the English only as a fact which they have heard, not from the result of any personal observation.* I have met with many who after having been several years in India could scarcely mention one single point of difference; and as a proof of the pitch to which ignorance and carelessness may be carried, the instance introduced in No. 4 of the officer who, after ten years residence in India, four of which he had spent at Agra, mistook the Tâje for a Hindoo temple, may be again alluded to. What should we think of the intelligence of a foreigner similarly situated in England, who after repeated visits to Westminster Abbey should be so ignorant of its origin as to imagine that edifice to be a Druidical temple, and who deemed the matter of so little interest as never to have asked a question on the subject? But unfortunately such want of interest among the English is too common to excite remark in the case of India and its people, to our disgrace be it said, when we consider the responsible situations which we fill, and the effect which our ignorance or knowledge

* According to the idea of many of the English the sole difference between the two classes is that the one wear their dress open at the left side, and carry palanquins—the other wear their dress open at the left side and wait at table. I have known several Englishmen who were not aware to which class servants who had attended them for a year or two as chipmunks or harkaralis, belonged, (lacquies or footmen.)

of their customs, characters, and manners, will have upon their happiness, property, and even lives.

But this is a digression. • The Moosulmauns are divided into two chief sects, as different from each other as that of Protestant and Catholic among Christians—the Soonee, and the Shea; besides numerous sub-divisions as various as those of our own religion, whose tenets have more or less effect on their conduct in the affairs of common life; besides which, the localities in which they are found have considerable effect in introducing modifications of character, though not to the same degree as among the Hindoos.

The Hindoos! Are they, again, one people? Is the country over which they are spread but a single and insulated province, or is it a mighty and varied territory possessing almost every variety of situation, circumstance, and climate? The Bengal presidency alone contains an extent equal to the half of Europe, and a population of at least sixty millions, divided into nations as numerous and distinct as the European quarter of the globe. Bengal, Assam, Arracan, Belhar, the Upper Provinces, Kemoun, the protected Sikh states, Rajpootana, and Bundlecund, contain respectively a people as different from each other as Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, England, the Scotch Highlands, the Northern States, Germany, and Switzerland. Madras and Bombay, and Central India exhibit another list of nations who answer to our Hungarians, Greeks, Poles, Prussians, and various tribes of the Russians. Yet all this is forgotten, indeed probably unknown to many of the English: a few menial servants or two or three official employées are all of this vast population with whom they have had any intercourse, and the result of this forms the basis of observations on the customs and character of *the people of India!*

The people again in each province are divided into castes and sects as various as our episcopalians, presbyterians, methodists, baptists, quakers, and numerous others. There is hardly a district in which there does not exist some class or sect which is hardly known in the neighbouring one; and the tenor of their different tenets has also considerable effect upon their conduct in worldly affairs,—a fact by the way which will go far to overthrow the opinion of those who have declared their future conversion to christianity to be impossible, and which on the contrary gives every encouragement to hope for this great result in God's own time, provided it be undertaken with

patience, discretion, temper, and judgement, with a due consideration of the general imperfections of human nature and of the circumstances of each peculiar case. In the language of the people, there is undoubtedly a much greater similarity. The Hindostannee language and the Nagree character, with some variation in the dialects of different provinces, not greater than exists between those of Middlesex and Yorkshire, is understood over three parts of the continent of India; but this does not affect the truth of the statement in regard to other points.

The folly of drawing general conclusions from insulated observations has been sufficiently noted as an acknowledged maxim: at the same time we should bear in mind that the truth of general remarks can only be supported by an infinite number of particular facts. When these have been fairly reported and the majority tend one way, we may safely form a conclusion as far as these go. *Nè sutor ultra crepidam*. If people would accurately note what they have actually observed, and in reporting their opinions give the reasons which have induced them to adopt them, and the opportunities which they have had, we should soon have materials to enable us to form a more correct estimate of the characters of the people than any that has yet been promulgated; and what is more, we should advance by slow but direct steps, and not be likely to be led astray.

I cannot forbear here to pay a just tribute to Bishop Heber. Numbers have remarked on the difficulty experienced by Europeans in acquiring a knowledge of the natives of India; of the absence of social intercourse; of the small portion of leisure which is afforded by official avocations; and various other obstacles which have hitherto kept us in ignorance of our subjects; but Heber is one of the first who has publicly alluded to the absurdity of describing the people of India as one, and pointed out the great diversity which exists between those of different provinces. The more I read over his Indian Journal, particularly the correspondence with which it concludes, the more I see to admire. When we consider that he had been but from one to three years in India, possessed but a limited knowledge of the vernacular language, which his heavy official duties left him little leisure to acquire, and that this journal and letters were written off hand, often in a hurried manner, and were never afterwards revised, it is impossible not to wonder at the accuracy of observation, extent of information,

and above all penetration beyond the surface, which it displays in regard to Indian affairs. That there should be slight mistakes and inaccuracies is not surprising; but often where these occur it is easy to see that he was led into error by diffidence in his own judgment, and taking upon trust the information he received from others, who having been long resident in the country, ought he naturally concluded to have been well acquainted with the subject.

Among others, take his letter to Sir Wilmot Horton, dated Barreah in Guzerat, March 1825. It is a splendid production, and had Heber never written any thing else, would have stamped him as a superior mind to have been able in so short a time to have learnt so much. I do not think I overrate his value when I assert that of all the English who have spent the best part of their lives in India, although many might have been able to descant largely and technically on some particular point of detail to which their principal attention had been directed, not one in ten could have given the general information which that letter conveys. The observations of such a man as Heber; a gentleman, a scholar, a poet, a traveller, and above all a sincere and enlightened christian; one who had mixed in the best society at home and abroad, and had seen some of the most splendid scenery and finest works of art which Europe affords, are indeed of value in the subject of which I am about to treat, and will enable one at times to check the cavils dictated by self-sufficient ignorance and conceit. *He* found enough to call forth his highest admiration and excite his most intense interest, where young men who are only just beginning the world cannot discover any thing worthy to attract *their* curiosity or attention.

But it is unfortunately, chiefly on local and partial observation that our information of the people of India has hitherto been founded. Mill sums up his description of their manners and morals by stigmatizing them as the most impure, deceitful, treacherous, dishonest, perjured, cowardly, and altogether corrupt race that ever existed; by attributing to them every evil quality, and scarcely giving them credit for a single good one. The testimony of the late Mr. Charles Grant, A. F. Tytler, Dr. Buchanan, and a host of others are all produced. The observations are entitled to the fullest credit as far as they go; but two points are necessary to guide our estimation of them, viz. the part of the country in which their sphere of observation respectively lay, and the class or classes of people with whom

they came into contact; the former we know was, with the exception of an occasional journey, confined to Bengal; of the latter we have now few means of forming an opinion, but if their communication was chiefly among officials and menials it is no wonder that their impression of the people was so unfavorable. Mr. Ward's "account of the Hindoos" is another case in point. Had his work been entitled "an account of the Bengalee Hindoos, derived from observations in the neighbourhood of Serampore" it might have been correct enough, but to publish the book to the world as a description of the *Hindoos* in general, as its title would imply, was as incorrect and unfair as it would be in a native of India who after, residing some years at Naples, should give the result of his observations there as "an account of the Christians." As far as relates to the Neapolitan Christians there might be no fault to find; but the French, Germans, English, and Spanish would hardly allow that the work contained a true delineation of *their* manners, customs, opinions and conduct.*

Another important difficulty which the general enquirer finds in forming a judgement of the people of India is the conflicting statements and opposite accounts that he receives, and the perplexity he is under in his applications for correct information to whom to refer. We have the civilians, the military officers, the missionaries, the mercantile and miscellaneous classes, many of whom have spent twenty or thirty of the best years of their lives in India, and who might be supposed well acquainted with the subject: yet in proportion to the opportunities which they have enjoyed the sum of information which they could give would be small indeed. Some may possibly have passed years in the country with little occasion for intercourse with any but a few menials, and they of course have little to offer in the way of information. Those in office again have their time so much occupied in current business, where the worst characters and the worst side of human nature is exhibited (inasmuch as all who come before them have some object in view, which for the time tends to disguise their natural character) that they have little or no opportunity for research or general enquiries. Many of these have unfortunately adopted the

* The remarks of Heber in his journey through the Oude territories are worth notice. He mentions the misgovernment of that province, according to the information he received from the English; yet a careful perusal of his journal shows, that from the result of his own observations he was inclined to come to a different conclusion.

idea that to be on familiar terms with a native, or even to treat him with civility, is derogatory to the English character, and that their official dignity is best supported by a haughty reserve. Others, both civil and military, openly profess to find nothing interesting in India. They wander from Dan to Beersheba and cry "all is desert:" and after getting through their duty as speedily as possible, doing only just enough to escape censure, the remainder of their time is spent in idle amusements. The mercantile class, at least that portion of them who have resided in the interior, would perhaps on the whole be able to give the most accurate accounts of the people: their business brings them into contact with the respectable part of the community, and the prosperity of their concerns obliges them to treat those with whom they deal with civility, besides their familiar intercourse has enabled them to discover that all are not bad. Too many however of this class are apt to view the character of the natives with a jaundiced eye: they have come into the country, ignorant of the customs, manners and language of the people; have at once entered without due considerations into speculations which they were totally unqualified to conduct; have been obliged to trust their concerns to natives of whose characters they were not sufficiently informed; and, as a natural consequence, have been cheated or perhaps ruined. Forgetting all these circumstances, and unwilling to own that the real fault lay in their being in too great a haste to grow rich and enter into business while ignorant of the mode of conducting it, or unacquainted with the language of those with whom they had to transact it; not considering the great encouragement to dishonesty and fraud which is held out by the injustice and delay so common from the existing state of our courts, they at once form the conclusion that all the natives are rogues and cheats.

With regard to the missionaries, while every just praise should be rendered to the activity, zeal and perseverance which have distinguished them as a body, it cannot be denied that there have been among them men whose judgement has not been quite so eminent as their piety, and whose gloomy and narrow doctrines have but too much influenced their representations of a nation of pagans and infidels. Some of these well-meaning but certainly prejudiced individuals seem (as it was well observed in an English Review) to have adopted an idea that to allow a single virtue or good quality to be co-existent with Hindooism would be a virtual renunciation

of the cause in which they had embarked. Many of these men come to India abounding in zeal with little or no discretion to regulate it; they enter resolutely and vigorously upon their duties, and when they meet with difficulties instead of enquiring whether or not these may be in some degree attributed to their own ignorance and impatience they throw the whole blame upon the people. From them we have indeed little less than a long catalogue of crimes and vices. Mr. Ward's account, which by reason of his superior learning and research is usually held in the highest authority, affords abundant proof of the extent to which prejudice may be carried. He was too sincere and upright a man to assert any thing wilfully or knowingly false; but all his representations are drawn in the darkest and most severe colours. For instance, speaking of the ingratitude of the native character, he tells us that they have not even a word in their language to signify "thank you." Literally this is true: they have not an exact synonyme for those two words, but it is not the *whole truth*, for it gives a false impression. They have abundance of *phrases* which convey the same meaning: moreover they have a custom of putting the hand to the head which answers precisely to our expression "I thank you." The same custom among the natives corresponds with our expression "I beg your pardon" in the event of one person accidentally jostling another in the street. As well might the natives accuse us of being ignorant of the common forms of civility because we were guilty of what they consider the indecorum of walking into a room with our heads uncovered and our shoes on. There is no end to this mode of one nation vilifying another: it is however unworthy of an educated or enlightened man.* The result of the little communication which exists between the English and natives of India is, that by far the majority of the former are totally un-

* As a specimen of the spirit in which Mr. Ward's book is written take his observations on the Moosulmauns. "He who has read Park's account of his treatment by Ali at Benown, will I apprehend see the picture of a Mahomedan in every part of the world." vol. 1, p. 287.

Supposing a native of India had been treated in the most tyrannical way by the Portuguese Governor of Goa, and were to publish an account of it. With equal truth and good feeling might it be said, "He who has read this account will see the character of a Christian in every part of the world." I once read, but do not at this moment recollect in what author, an observation that no Hindoo ever made a road except such as led to a holy place, and that in spending his money for such a purpose, he considered that he was making a bargain for himself with the gods. With equal good feeling might the Hindoos accuse us of being animated by the same spirit, whenever we subscribe to a religious or charitable institution.

qualified to give an opinion respecting the character of the latter *as a people*, although they may be competent judges of the conduct of a few memals or officials with whom they have had intercourse in private or public concerns; that is to say of a few of the worst portion of them. Some however there are, and have been, to their honor be it said, who, in the language of Heber, "eschewing Calcutta altogeth^r have devoted themselves for many years to the advantage of the land in which their lot has been thrown, and are looked up to throughout considerable districts with a degree of respectful attachment which it is not easy to believe counterfitted," (letter to W. W. Wynn, Esq. March, 1825.)

Besides the qualifications already mentioned as necessary to the formation of a correct opinion of the characters of the natives of India, that of an intimate acquaintance with the vernacular language of the country, is no less indispensable, to which must be added familiar and intimate acquaintance with the people. The first is indeed a *sine qua non*: without it, a man of extraordinary talent may certainly observe some insulated facts and acquire some general information. Heber is a splendid instance of what may be done with even a limited knowledge, but few have his powers of observation or penetration; besides the probability is, of which his Journal affords sufficient internal evidence, that notwithstanding the modesty which leads him so often to regret his imperfect knowledge and the slow progress he made in the language, he was in reality better able to converse with the people than many, both civil and military, who continue to shuffle through their duty without attracting the notice of Government to their inefficiency. Men of ordinary talent whoever will find a knowledge of the language of the people, so as to speak it in the style of their own gentry, indispensable towards gaining any acquaintance with their habits, thoughts, and feelings. Those who do not possess this key can only acquire information at second hand, and their opinions are, generally speaking, of little weight, but on this subject I have already expressed myself fully, (see No. 5 of these papers,) and however imperfectly my own ideas have been expressed, sufficient matter will be found for reflection to what has been advanced.

The second requisite seems a self-evident proposition; but on this head there are many points which should be borne in mind. The high situations which most of the English Government servants hold, undoubtedly present many obstacles to

familiar intercourse: but these are not insurmountable, and are to be overcome by those who are resolved to do their duty. The object will require constant unremitted attention, and a firm determination to submit to much annoyance, and bear with patience and civility the inflictions of many a tedious visitor. The natives have unfortunately hitherto been subject to so much neglect, supercilious contempt, rudeness, and even insult from their English masters, that they view with caution and jealousy every new functionary who is appointed to preside over them. They study his character, watch his temper, and analyze his habits of application and business before they venture to commit themselves by any thing more than the most formal visits of ceremony. Even when some degree of familiar and social intercourse has been established, little is to be gained by direct enquiries into the state of the country or the feelings of the people. The native is immediately on his guard: he does not know what may be the object of the question. He is alarmed at the idea of something prejudicial to his interest; perhaps the imposition of some additional tax may excite his imagination (and I regret to say the conduct of the English Government has given too much reason for such suspicions): an ambiguous answer therefore is the natural result or a profession of entire ignorance; or if the individual have a desire to recommend himself in the eyes of his master, such a reply will be given as he imagines most agreeable to the preconceived notions of the enquirer. It is long before sufficient confidence is established and respect gained to induce the people to speak to a foreign superior freely and without reserve; but when that is accomplished, there is no nation who will display more openness and confidence in their communications. In the mean time much may be learnt by incidental observation and accidental remark; and if a man will attentively note these, and as soon as he is alone make memoranda of what he has learnt, he will be astonished at the progress which in a few years he will have made in this portion of his duty, for duty I again and again repeat to be on the part of those whose lot it is to dispense happiness or misery to the people under their authority. But here again the little leisure which the parsimony of Government has afforded to its officers is felt as the strongest impediment to their progress. After a man has been labouring from eight to ten hours a day in the current business of his office, few have inclination or even physical ability to undergo any additional fatigue, and the experience of the worst

side of the native character so constantly brought before them has of itself, a natural tendency to disgust and repel those who have no other opportunity of intercourse with them.

The next point to be considered is the localities of situation which will give the best opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the people of India, and the concerns of the country. First and foremost, at least in the estimation of the residents of that city, stands Calcutta. With the French Paris is all France, so with its inhabitants Calcutta is all India. They know of nothing, they think of nothing beyond; all their ideas of India are drawn from what they observe in that immediate neighbourhood, and all, their attention, or rather of the small portion which they deign to bestow on the affairs of India, is devoted to their own local and limited concerns. Their descriptions of Indian scenery, people, customs, language, and institutions are all drawn from this source, and unhappily the advantage which their congregated numbers gives them in supporting each other in their erroneous notions, causes their representations and lucubrations to pass current in England; nay, gives them an appearance of superior value in the estimation of the mother country. I have frequently heard at home the observation of a man who had lived in the interior of the country met by the remark, "But you have been very little at the seat of Government, where doubtless the best sources of information are to be found." What are the advantages enjoyed by those at the presidency for acquiring a knowledge of the subject under discussion? To enable us to reply to this question we must analyse the habits of the English inhabitants of Calcutta; the quantum of intercourse which exists between them and the natives; and the class of the latter who are most conspicuous there. The resident English population comprises a considerable number of civilians, some military officers, chiefly on the staff, a large proportion of merchants, a few lawyers, a few clergy, missionaries, and others. The members of each of the four last are comparatively small;—their general habits of life as follow. To rise early and take exercise chiefly on one spot,—the course. After breakfast to go to their offices on business; at sunset to take another drive; and to spend the evening in the society of their own countrymen, where Indian affairs rarely form any part of the conversation. Their acquaintance with the localities of Calcutta is limited to the environs of the Government House, Chowringhee, the Esplanade, Garden Reach, and the roads to Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

It is probable that if any one of by far the majority of those who have passed from ten to twenty years in Calcutta were taken blindfold to a distance of three miles from his own residence on any other road, and there turned adrift, he would be unable to say in what unknown part of the world he found himself. 'As to their intercourse with the natives, it is confined to occasionally *seeing* a few at the Theatre or other public place of resort; to accepting once a year an invitation to a Natch at some festival for the purpose of exhibiting the *puppet show* to some newly arrived friend, where perhaps a salutation in English is exchanged with the host; to a chance meeting for a few minutes, either at their own or some friend's house, with some *lion*, like Rammohun Roy; and to giving directions in the fewest possible words to their own servants. Their knowledge of the vernacular language of the country is much on a par with what would be likely to be acquired of English by a few foreigners, who under similar circumstances of habits and intercourse with our own countrymen might be congregated about Wapping or the purlieus of the London docks.*

Of course there is no general rule without exception. There are undoubtedly some in Calcutta whose knowledge of the people of India is extensive and accurate, but it has been acquired, not by a residence in that city, but during their abode in the interior of the country; and even these after having been for some time located at the Presidency, too often lose their interest and recollection of what they have thus acquired and insensibly become biassed and influenced by their associations and connections with the inhabitants and the pursuits of the town. These again know as much about the people of the interior as the worthy citizens of London who have never in their lives been beyond the sound of Bow-bells do of the Highlanders or the Irish. To such an extent is their want of observation and neglect in regard to any thing *native* carried, that there are many whose establishment consists of from ten to forty or fifty servants, yet who are not acquainted with the names of above two or three, and who do not know above a third or fourth part even by sight.

* One of the constant and reiterated observations of the English is, "that there is no public in India." "No body of people to restrain by their good or bad opinion the acts of Government." There could not be a stronger proof of the little intercourse which takes place between the English and the *people of India*. In making such assertion, an English public is all that is thought of: the rights, feelings, and opinions of some millions of people are unworthy of consideration.

But even supposing that familiar and social intercourse were established between the English and native inhabitants of Calcutta; would this be sufficient to warrant general deductions and sweeping observations as to the character, feelings, and opinions of the population or the whole country? The Calcutta Baboos are doubtless very respectable men in their way; but are they a proper class to be selected as the representatives of the people of India? There is scarcely a family in Calcutta who can trace its origin beyond the days of Clive. Almost every man of wealth or respectability of appearance (I use the term in its common acceptance) is the son, grand-son, or at furthest great-grand-son of some petty clerk or menial servant in the employ of the first early English functionaries. They and their families have risen in the world by the plunder of their countrymen; by the peculiar circumstances which brought them forward in the early period of English misrule, and gave them especial advantages; or by retail trade at a time when the English merchants were so few that ample scope was afforded for their superior intelligence and spirit of speculation in the foreign commerce of the country. Such is the origin and rise of what are called the "native gentry" of Calcutta. Their education until these very few years has been confined to what is commonly bestowed on a mercantile clerk or a shop boy. Those who went a step beyond this, were enlightened by the licentious histories of their Gods and Deities, and the inconceivably fictitious trash which is there to be found, setting the inventions of all other nations at defiance. I have no wish to detract from the merit of this class of our native fellow-subjects or to lower them in the general estimation. I am only speaking of the degree of weight which should be attributed to them considered as an influential class of society, and the place they should occupy in our estimation of the natives of the country. They are a rising and improving body of men and deserve full credit for the spirit with which they are advancing in knowledge and general improvement; but it should be remembered that every step they have hitherto made has been in the acquisition of *European* information and ideas; and that in imbibing the superior intelligence of their English masters, they have also adopted no small portion of their vices; so that they are the last class which should* be selected from whom to form our judgment of *the people of India*.

* The remarks of Byron on the little intercourse that takes place in Turkey, between the English residents and the people are very apposite.

Under such circumstances, what portion of information regarding India can be obtained from the English residents at Calcutta? To which class shall we apply? The merchants could tell the price of the articles in which they deal; the quantity exported or imported; and the amount which those natives with whom they are connected are said to be worth. The lawyers, and those connected with the Supreme Court could point out certain disreputable characters, and certain others supposed to be wealthy, or who at least were so before they tasted the sweets of English law. From the Clergy and Missionaries, it is too probable that the accounts received would be in the spirit of Mr. Ward and Dr. Buchanan, though I trust of late a more charitable and benevolent feeling towards the people has arisen, from the laudable and enlightened exertions now emanating from this body in their favor. From the military, the information would depend on the intercourse they had had with the people in the interior; and the same general remark applies to the civilians; but these require a few observations in detail. From which of this class can we obtain the information we require? The members of the Secretariat have been with few exceptions for many years trained up in Calcutta. They would probably be able to give the best information regarding our Political relations, because this species of intelligence can be communicated by writing as well, or better than by any other mode. In regard to other points we might obtain from them an account of any new project of Government, the dispatches to and from the Court of Directors, and the substance of the reports sent in by the different courts and boards. From the Commercial department, the information they would yield would be of much the same nature as that to be derived from the independent merchants of Calcutta, only not half so complete or so much to be relied on. Those in the office of audit and accounts, provided they were allowed to refer to their books and clerks, could tell the income and expenditure of the Government, and the expense of each office and article in detail. The Sudder Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudder Dewannee are almost the only departments, the members of which are qualified to give any real information regarding the people in the interior of the country, and the operation of the system of the British Government. The members of these courts have generally been men of great local experience; but these offices form by no means the best school of instruction for the young men who

are hereafter destined to fill important situations. The business of the Court and Boards is conducted almost entirely by writing; the juniors cannot be called in to assist the members and judges in their deliberations; and have hardly any opportunity of hearing a trial or proceeding. They are principally occupied in making translations; the secretaries and register, with their deputies and assistants, are therefore generally speaking, good *Persian* scholars, but possess very little acquaintance with the colloquial and vernacular languages of the country. On other points they could, but not without reference to the records, tell little more than the increase or decrease which had taken place in each district in the revenue, and in the amount of crimes.

This can hardly be denied to be a true statement, and it seems pretty evident how little real information is to be gained of Indian affairs among the English population of Calcutta. How can it be otherwise, when with few exceptions it is all obtained at second hand from others, and is not the result of personal intercourse and investigation. Doubtless a man of general intelligence and superior ability may learn a great deal from the reports of others; and the Indians themselves have a well-known and striking apologue* to prove the superiority of the comprehensive student over the partial observer; but how few are there who possess the talents of concentration and combination requisite to compile and reconcile conflicting accounts and how much fewer are those who among the gaieties and social intercourse of the capital, have sufficient interest in the affairs of India to take the trouble if they had the power of so doing. I shall endeavour to illustrate the subject by a reference to a simile I have more than once introduced. Supposing the Africans had commenced their career of European conquest in Italy in an obscure seaport, of which they had established their seat of Government. That they had gradually extended their empire over Spain, France, Germany, and the British Isles. That a portion of these Africans never quitted that seaport, but were there employed in mercantile pursuits; in auditing and casting up accounts; in translating papers; and in preparing reports and figured statements of matters connected with Government; in short that their official time and hours of recreation were passed as those of the

* See that of the village of blind men, who wished to gain an idea of what sort of an animal an elephant was in Ward. It is also quoted by Mill.

English are at Calcutta; that the only natives with whom they could have any intercourse were the immediate descendants of clerks and menials, whose sole education consisted in having read the legends of the Roman Catholic Saints, and latterly, some little knowledge they had acquired from the Africans. Suppose that another portion of these sable conquerors were employed as judges, magistrates, agents for managing estates, and other offices of this nature, in the interior of France, Germany, Spain, and England; some of them in constant communication with the nobility, landed gentry, farmers, and mercantile and labouring classes. Which of these two divisions of the Africans would be most likely to be really well acquainted with the manners, customs, habits, thoughts and feelings of the people of those respective countries?

We could hardly find a stronger example than that of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, a man of great talent, unwearied assiduity, and determined perseverance. In all points of theory he was supreme. There is hardly a Collector in the country who could so accurately state the average produce of an acre; the productions of different districts; the names of the different village officers; or who indeed possessed so much general and particular knowledge on all those points connected with the revenue, which may be learnt from reports and written communications. Yet his various minutes and resolutions, and above all his famous Regulation VII. of 1822, are standing proofs of the little real information he possessed of the practical working of our system, and of the detail of the British internal administration. Yet unfortunately, hitherto, men who have been educated as he has been in Indian affairs have had the chief share in legislating for the British Indian Empire. The special commission and resumption Regulations are another illustration of the sort of legislators to whom the enactment is intrusted of laws, on which the rights and interests of so many millions of our fellow-subjects depend. In further illustration of this subject, I cannot help referring to the opposite opinions of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. W. B. Bayley on the attachment or dislike with which we are regarded by the natives. The former observes "He " (Mr. Bax) seems to me to have put out of sight the nature " of our situation in India. We are here by conquest, not " by the affection of our subjects; and this universality of " tranquillity to which he appeals is an effect of that extent

“ of force and perfection of equipment to which he objects.
 “ That tranquillity did not exist when our force was smaller
 “ and would not continue long if our army were much reduced.
 “ He speaks of our force as indicating that we are in a hostile
 “ country : and so we are, as we should soon find it, to our
 “ cost, if we were supposed to be weak. The figure of an
 “ enemy’s starting from the earth which he mentions in ridicule,
 “ as if we had none otherwise, would to appearance be ~~at~~
 “ most realized in the swarms of enemies which would show
 “ themselves, if they thought that they could assail our power
 “ with any hopes of success.”—Now hear Mr. Bayley—“ I
 “ by no means, however, entertain the persuasion that there
 “ exists among our own subjects any active spirit of hostility
 “ towards our Government ; on the contrary I am satisfied
 “ that* at least in our more settled provinces on this side of
 “ India, the most respectable, wealthy, and influential class-
 “ es,* are, to a certain extent, attached to us, and would be
 “ undesirous of any change of masters. In countries which
 “ have been more recently acquired &c.” . . . See the minutes
 of these respectively, dated October 18th and November 9th
 1830, which have been lately published. Now, both these
 opinions are correct ; and the difference is easily reconciled by
 considering the lights and opportunities of observation from
 which each are derived. Sir Charles Metcalfe speaks from
 the result of extensive intercourse with high and low, rich and
 poor, in a vast portion of the interior of the country. If, in
 the quotation from Mr. Bayley, we erase the words which I
 have marked between asterisks, and substitute for them “ the
 Calcutta Baboos” we have the key†. Each person speaks of
 a totally different race of men. That the Calcutta Baboos
 should not wish to see the British power overthrown is proba-
 ble enough ; and the reason is equally plain. Their origin,
 rise, and the mode in which their families have acquired their
 wealth, has been already alluded to. They have done nothing
 to establish an influence among or acquire the esteem and res-
 pect of their tenants : they have chiefly resided in the capital,
 spending their time in selfish pursuits, or idle amusements ;
 abandoning their estates to agents, with instructions to make
 the most of them, and only making an occasional visitation for
 the purpose of raising their rents ; and moreover their impor-

† In his younger days Mr. Bayley had resided some time in the interior ;
 but I believe he was never out of Bengal, or even any great distance from Cal-
 cutta, and for many years he had never left that city.

tance is solely derived from the intercourse they have with a few of the English at the seat of Government. They well know that in the event of any sudden overthrow of our power, they would be immediately marked for plunder by the sons of those whose property their fathers had acquired by the assistance of British misrule. Yet even to the attachment (if it be worthy of the name) of these men to the British Government, there seems to be some drawback, if we may judge from the saving clause "to a certain extent," which immediately follows in Mr. Bayley's Minute. He then goes on to admit what, divested of its paraphrase and mild terms, amounts to this: that in most other parts of the country, we are detested by the people; a truth which will daily become more evident as enquiry advances:—indeed considering the treatment they have received, it would be wonderful if it were otherwise. Yet it is probable that in England, Mr. Bayley's opinion will have much more weight than that of Sir Charles Metcalfe. The one, it will be said has been more at head-quarters, while the other has been chiefly employed in the country.

But on the character of the people, what shall we say to the attempt to generalize upon mere local and partial observation regarding nations as diversified in character and customs as those of Europe, and partially so relative to language? In those of the different provinces will be found the usual proportion of good and bad. Instances without number may be adduced of roguery and honesty; habits of impurity and cleanliness; kindness of heart and cruelty; morality and licentiousness; low cunning and childish simplicity; extraordinary intelligence and bullock-like stupidity; falsehood and truth; cowardice and bravery; information and ignorance;—in short of almost every quality that can be imagined. Nay the very same people will under different circumstances and opportunities, exhibit the most opposite dispositions: "So idle is it" as Heber observes, "to ascribe uniformity of character to the inhabitants of a country so extensive." The constant misapprehensions and mistakes which are made by the English from mere want of observation are astonishing. The majority of the inhabitants of Bengal and Orissa do not eat meat. This has been ascribed to a religious precept against destroying animal life, and they have received abundance of praise from their admirers for their humanity. Yet almost all, of whatever caste, constantly eat fish. The probability is, that the custom of not eating meat, had its origin in poverty, and has

been confirmed by habit; which is by no means a far-fetched supposition. Many of their most rooted customs have no better foundation; or have arisen from accident. Many of the highest Rajpoots and Brahmins in northern and western India will eat goats, venison, and wild hog's flesh, while they abhor that of sheep or domestic swine. Some will eat the jungle fowl, (which in appearance is little different from a game cock, except in size,) who would think the touch of a domestic fowl pollution. Most castes will eat some particular kind of food, but refuse others; for which it is impossible to assign a rational cause. At Bickaneer all Hindoos profess a whimsical abhorrence of fish. In Kumaon, they will eat the short-tailed sheep of the hills, but will not touch one with a long tail. Many classes will eat bread baked by people who would lose caste if they were to touch boiled rice dressed by the same. Many tribes will allow a man to smoke through his hands from the bowl (chillum) which contains the tobacco, who would not allow the same person to touch that part of the hookah which contains the water. An earthen pot is polluted beyond redemption by being touched by an inferior caste: a metal one suffers no such deterioration. And so on to the thousand and one instances which might be produced, hardly any one of which is reconcileable to principle, and with the peculiarities of which nothing but constant and unremitting attention can make us conversant.

In points of greater importance, we may observe as great a difference between the different tribes of Hindoos as among the different sects of Christians. The ceremonies of the Ruth Jatra in which a huge idol is drawn about in a car, under the wheels of which in former days devotees used to throw themselves to be crushed; the abominations of the Churruk Poojah, where poor fanatical wretches are swung round by hooks fixed in their flesh, are utterly unknown in northern and western India. Even the religious holidays which are observed in Bengal are different from those kept in the upper provinces. In some parts of western India again, female infanticide is almost universal among certain classes; in other parts the horrible practice is only mentioned in abhorrence. In some provinces, it is common for a man to have several wives: in some of the Himalayh districts one woman has several husbands who are all brothers. Among some of the tribes on the Madras coast who are considered of high caste, the females never marry but remain in their parents' houses and intrigue with

whom they please, provided the man be of the same caste; and the children are considered to be the property of the woman's family. In some places the marriage of a daughter is a cause of great expense to her family; in others, a source of profit, because the husband pays a considerable sum to her parents, and he has the power of selling her again, or even mortgaging her for a certain time, for a debt which he is unable to pay. Women of some tribes will cohabit with men without being considered to lose caste, which they would infallibly do, if they were to eat with them. Even the Moosulmans have in many points insensibly contracted ideas about caste, for the adoption of which they are thoroughly despised by the people of those countries from which they originally came. A Persian or an Affghaan looks upon an Indian Moosulmaan as a half Hindoo. But it is not my intention to enter into detail in this paper, which is only introductory to a future more minute consideration of the subject. Before I conclude, however, I must again allude to the difficulty which a stranger would experience in reconciling the extraordinarily different accounts which he would receive from the English in India of the character of the natives. By one class, and by far the larger, they are described in the most odious and degrading colours. These are generally given by those who have least communication with them: whilst others who are better acquainted with them, struck with the injustice of such sweeping accusations, are in danger of running into the other extreme, and giving them a character for virtues beyond their just merits. This is much to be guarded against; but there is some difficulty in avoiding it, when we consider one circumstance, which tells greatly in favor of the people of India, and which is moreover a positive, undeniable, and unexaggerated fact. Almost all those who either as magistrates or members of a military court of requests have had much to do in deciding suits and complaints, in which the respective parties are Englishmen and natives, have repeatedly declared that in by far the greater number of instances, the Englishman has been in the wrong. After a constant succession of such cases as these, it is almost more than human nature can do to avoid acquiring a bias towards one party. Another curious and indeed rather amusing circumstance is the totally opposite accounts which a stranger would receive, were he to ask the English their opinion of the servants, dependants and employes of themselves or their friends. In the latter case, he would hear a long catalogue of roguery

and neglect of duty of every description. Were he to put the question "Is this the character too, of your own people?" — he would usually be given to understand that the establishment of his informant was an exception to the general rule; that he was greatly respected by the people; that he had taken great pains to select respectable individuals for his own service; and that he was fortunate in possessing the *few* that he believed to exist; besides which he was so vigilant, that even if they were inclined to do wrong, they dared not offend him. Of the existence of this feeling of sensitiveness to the imputation of any thing amiss in our own concerns or interests, the following anecdote will afford an instance. A certain civil functionary always maintained that every native, without exception, was a rascal. One evening his treasurer put a bag of rupees into a box of which he kept the key, over which there was a guard. The next day, the box was found locked as usual, but the money gone. The civilian and his treasurer loudly accused the guard; but as no less than four or five men had stood sentry in the interim, it was impossible to fix on the guilty individual. As the treasurer had no witness to his having put the money into the box, some one suggested the possibility of its being an invention of his own to embezzle the amount. The virtuous indignation of the civilian was roused at this—he spurned the idea, declaring that his treasurer was far too respectable a man to deserve such an imputation.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

April 15, 1834.

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE TO THE SNOWY RANGES IN THE YEAR 1831.

May 5th.—I started from Almorah at day break and passed the heat of the day at Huwal Bagh; in the evening I went on to a place called Bhola Ketee, distant from Almorah 15 miles.

May 6th —Passed by Someshur and Mhulla. About 3 miles beyond the latter place the river Kosillah takes its rise; and the fall of it, as far as Huwal Bagh, is about 50 feet in a mile.

May 7th.—Leaving the bed of the Kosillah river this morning I ascended the Hatseehah hill, the summit of which

is about 5400 feet above the level of the sea. In the valley to the north side stands the Temple of Byjnath, on the banks of the Goomuttee river. My tents were pitched 4 miles beyond Byjnath, at Jouser-ke-Kaete, on the banks of a pretty little stream, tributary to the Goomuttee, in the beautiful valley of Kuttoor, which is intersected by numerous little rivulets, bordered with wild roses and sweet smelling shrubs, and the green sloping hills intervening, clothed from their summits with brushwood, render the scenery very picturesque. It reminded me much of the country around Litchfield Staffordshire, and recalled to memory many a delightful ramble I had there in my youth.

May 8th.—This morning I ascended the Chiring hill, the summit of which is between 6 and 7000 feet above the level of the sea. This hill divides Kumaoon from Gurwal. I reached the banks of the Pindur river and followed the course of it, by the left bank, for 5 miles and then crossed it by a good Sangha, or wooden bridge. After climbing a rugged hill I descended to a rapid stream, running by the village of Terallee, where my tents were pitched—total distance from last encampment 15 miles. I got benighted on this march and found it dangerous work picking my way along the abrupt banks of the rapid Pindur; and being out of training I felt much fatigued by my long walk; but a piping hot dinner, or rather supper, with a comfortable *chillum*, soon revived me.

May 9th.—I started at sunrise and after a steep and heavy pull of 3 miles reached the village of Minah, where I breakfasted. About 2 p.m. I continued my journey up the Chamee-ke-Doorah range to my ground of encampment at a spot called Geenah Panee, delightfully green and surrounded by fine oak, rhododendrod and larch trees. The height of this range above the sea is between 8 and 9000 feet. Distance from Terallee 10 miles.

May 10th.—The mercury of the Thermometer stood at 50° at sunrise. I passed over the ridge of the Chamee-ke-Doorah range, which is covered with a kind of cedar tree, called by the natives of this part of the country *ragur*, and descending I went through a thick jungle of *nigalah*, a kind of bamboo. This jungle is much infested by tigers and other wild animals. I saw several pheasants, of the *cheer* kind. Upon the top of the range there is a *tal* or reservoir.

After descending 3000 feet I reached my tents, pitched at Banj-uggah, near a grove of horse chesnut trees and upon the borders of a rivulet. The distance from my former camp about 10 miles.

May 11th.—Following the course of the rivulet for about 4½ miles until where it runs into the Nundakna river, I found a Sangha bridge over the latter which I crossed. About 3 years ago a melancholy accident happened to a lovely and accomplished lady, only 16 years of age, the daughter of Major and Mrs. S —, whilst crossing a wooden bridge over this river. The S — family had been passing the hot season at Ramnee and were then returning to Almorah. The unfortunate lady had gone in advance with her uncle Captain H — of the Cavalry, who, preceding her upon the bridge, gave her his hand to conduct her over, when the side timbers giving way, both were precipitated headlong into the foaming torrent. Captain H — being an excellent swimmer saved himself with great difficulty and reached the bank just in time to see his lovely niece standing on a rock in the middle of the river, parting her wet locks on her forehead. She however kept her footing but for a moment; and before he could even attempt to save her she was swept away by the boiling torrent. The distressed and inconsolable parents reached the river when all was over; and remained some days upon the banks searching for the body, which was at length found some 15 miles down the stream.

From the Nundakna I ascended to Mulleea Kote, the elevation of which place I found to be 6650 feet above the level of the sea. I proceeded on to Ramnee which is 1900 feet higher, or 8550 feet above the level of the sea. Ramnee is quite clear of jungle and its climate is very fine. The village is upon a green sloping hill with a little stream of the clearest water running through it. In travelling through Gurwal I have ever met with the greatest civility and attention from the inhabitants. They are remarkably honest and their unsophisticated, primitive manners are very pleasing. I now perceived a change for the worse in the people of Ramnee; they appeared somewhat *cunning* and *greedy*, and had doubtless been in some manner corrupted by the more refined and civilized servants from the plains in the service of the S — family whilst at this place. The sunset of this evening was beautiful indeed; but I could foresee a coming storm in masses of dense clouds that were now rapidly

descending the Nunda Davee mountain. I found it excessively cold and was forced to have recourse to warm clothing and prepare for the coming storm.

"The soft, green hue of evening's latest ray
 "In gradual twilight faded slow away ;
 "Hushed into sullen calm the breeze's sigh,
 "The lazy cloud slept heavily on high
 "Involved and veiling in the aerial haze
 "That, scarce apparent, steals upon the gaze,
 "Dimming the thickened view, till one by one
 "Each form so fair, so beautiful, is gone ;
 "And cheats with luring mists the filmy sight.
 "Till the lulled senses awake, and all is night.
 "Dark closed that night : the clouds portentous spread
 "In murky darkness round each mountain-head .
 "A floating sea of gloom, whose billows wide
 "Sank in slow volumes down their steepy side,
 "And midway pausing, o'er the plain below
 "Hung shadowing forth fantastic shapes of woe.
 "Far to the north a train of pallid light
 "Shed o'er the sullen heaven its dusky white,
 "Where midst faint, few, pale gleams that edged its bound
 "Slept the dark thunder in the depth profound .
 "Loading the labouring air it onward came,
 "Glancing o'er moveless clouds thin sheets of flame,
 "And fearful, frowning, huge, appeared to scan
 "The cowering scene, to pour its wrath on man.
 "More dull and deep the thickening stillness grew ;
 "Near and more near the lowering tempest drew,
 "Concentered, silent, gathering for the worst,
 "Till in one mighty sweep its vengeance burst."

May 12th.—The mercury of the Thermometer stood at 50° when I marched this morning. Whilst ascending the Nurreeal-ke-doorah range of hills I saw several monal (dusfeahs) or blue pheasants and was fortunate enough to shoot one of them,—a fine fat cock bird of a beautiful plumage. At the pass of Booras Koolie I fixed the barometer, which gave the height of it above the level of the Sea 10,850 feet. From this spot there is a splendid view of the snowy Mountains. The Nunda Davee peak, which is visible from Bareilly, is quite close, and the ascent appears very gradual up it. The Commissioner of Kumaon made an attempt, some few years ago, to ascend this mountain, but the reflection of the sun from the snow was so great that he got sore eyes and was forced to return without having accomplished his object. The people of the place tell the story and say : He was struck blind, for the time being, by Nunda Davee, who was not willing that he should visit the Temple or the Mountain !

On the Nurreeal-ke-doorah range I observed a different

kind of rhododendron to that of Kumaon. It is called chimlah and is of a pretty peach colour. About half a mile down, on the north side of the hill, upon a green spot, called Kunoorna-ke-Kurruck I found my tent pitched for breakfast. There were still remaining several patches of snow. The elevation of my camp was 10,200 feet.

From this place there is a very long and steep descent, through a forest of fine trees of oak, cedar (*ragur*) &c. down to the Gunjee river, over which there is a small Sangha bridge; and half a mile beyond this I crossed the Putton river by another Sangha. Upon looking upwards it appeared utterly impossible to proceed any further. A solid perpendicular bank of rock, or huge stone wall, rose up from the bed of the river, several hundred feet in height, seeming to intimate "thus far and no further shalt thou go." A road of some kind was however found, though the ladder of Jacob would have been preferable to it! At sunset I reached the village of Heerannee, about 10 miles distant from Ramnee.

May 13th.—Marched at sun rise and passed near the village of Panah. I observed herds of 2 and 300 sheep and goats grazing here. They breed them for the carriage of grain into Bhotan; and from which, in return, they bring down salt and borax on them.

In rear of Panah I ascended a high mountain called Sartallah; and at some distance down upon the opposite side I found my breakfasting tent pitched at a pretty water fall. Leaving this place I fell in with another water fall, remarkably curious. A torrent flows from the Koharree Mountain, just above. It divides the hill by a deep chasm, and all that is seen of the torrent is when it falls perpendicularly from a rock, at the mouth of a cave, to a depth of 80 or 100 feet, throwing its spray far over the road. I found my tents pitched at the Dukwannee stream under the Koharree Mountain. There being no village at this place, nor within many miles of it, my servants were exposed to a heavy storm, which came on soon after my arrival, and afterwards to a sharp cold wind which always blows here.

May 14th.—Having ascended the steep Koharree Mountain, I found the summit of it covered with snow, breast deep, but sufficiently hard and firm on the surface to walk upon. I fixed the barometer on a height called Palee Point, which I found to be 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in perpendicular height! I saw several duf-

feeahs or blue pheasants and some birds called by the Natives *toogarah*—the latter are never seen save upon snow. Their plumage is of a fine grey, game colour, and they are about the size of a common fowl. I followed up a brace of these birds and was fortunate enough to shoot them, not without much difficulty however, for I experienced many tumbles and *slides* on the frozen snow! There is not a tree or shrub to be seen on the top of this mountain, nor until one descends some 1500 feet, where the birch tree is met with growing *laterally* near the ground, being either pressed down by the snow, or afraid to lift its head in these regions of the storm!

The view from the Koharree Mountain is truly grand. The snowy ranges, including those of Nittee, Buddreenath and Kedarnath form a complete amphitheatre. On descending some distance I passed through a thick forest of oak, cedar and cypress, and afterwards fell in with several droves of sheep and goats, on their way to Bhotan, laden with rice and other grain. The little creatures appeared to bear their burdens with ease, stepped nimbly on, and without fear, even upon the very brinks or verges of projecting rocks, where to all appearance it seemed impossible to find footing! I had a large Bhotiah dog with me this morning, which appeared quite delighted at returning to the snow, in which it rolled itself—actually devouring it, at the same time, in large quantities!

I passed by the village of Toonassee, at the foot of the Koharree Mountain, and encamped at a place called Bungong. Between these two villages there is an extensive forest of Hazel tree, of a very large size, in which the flying squirrel abounds. The cultivation about Bungong is truly luxuriant. The heads of the wheat measured 5 inches in length; the heads of the barley were hexagonal and measured two inches in circumference.

May 15th.—To Joseemuth 4 miles. I was met about a mile from the town by the band of the Temple of Nursing. The performers marched before me making the most hideous noise I ever in my life heard; and for which I had to "*fork out*" some three or four rupees.

In this part of the country, and in Gurwal, when speaking of distances, the people use the words *bissonah* and *til-loah*—the former means the distance that a man can go, with a load on his back, without requiring a *smoke*—and *five bis-*

sonahs are considered a long day's march. The word *tilloah* signifies an *arrows flight*, and some of these I found plaging long ones! The houses of Joseemuth are substantially built of stone with good slated roofs. The Rouel, or High Priest, of Buddreenath resides here half the year—the other half at Buddreenath.

May 16th.—To Kullee-on-kote 14 miles.

May 17th.—To Buddreenath 8 miles. The fall of the Alucknunda river from this place to Kullee-on-kote is about 500 feet in a mile.

May 18th.—The mercury by the Thermometer stood at 32° at sunrise. Whilst strolling out this morning I saw some flocks of snow pigeons, several of which birds I shot; they are white about the breast and neck, and when stewed are good eating.

May 19th.—From the mountains about Buddreenath there are numerous water falls, from 50 to 100 feet in height; and near to my tent, which was pitched on the left bank of the Alucknunda river, directly opposite to the temple, there are two lakes. There is said to be a third lake on the top of the peak called Nun Purbett, which rears its hoary head some 10 or 12,000 feet above the plains of Buddreenath, which are 10,550 feet above the level of the sea, so that the Nun Purbet peak must be from 20 to 22,000 above the level of the sea. The Nurrain Barbett and the Naeë Kunath peaks tower still higher! The latter peak is situated is some distance to the westward, between Buddreenath and Kedarnath.

Supplies are to be had in abundance though somewhat dear—from 12 to 16 seers of ottah per rupee, and fire wood at 3 annas per load, are the general rates of these articles.

This day, by way of seeing, as I hoped, matters thoroughly, I went through the ceremony of performing *dus-sun* at the Temple. In the first place I went into a hot bath which was at a temperature of 120° under the spout. I was then conducted to the door of the Temple, where the Rouel or High Priest, received me. He was clothed in coarse blanket stuff, which, it seems, is his costume when thus employed. No Musselman or *low caste* person is ever admitted into the area of the court, or permitted to bathe in the hot spring. After adorning the gods with a few trifling ornaments of gold and silver for their noses and ears, and presenting a dress or two to protect them from the severity of the weather, I was requested to retire, and I received in return a

present from the *Deities of the Temple*, consisting of trays of rice, curries, with pickels prepared in oil instead of vinegar, a bag of musk, a pair of chowries or cow tails, and the whole of my Hindoo servants were fed at the temple for two days.

May 20th.—The mercury in the Thermometer stood at sunrise at 30°. The hills around were covered with fresh snow, which had fallen during the night. The cold was severe during the whole of this day and I was confined to my tent by repeated falls of snow.

May 21st.—I proceeded up the river to visit the falls of Bassoodarah. Near Manab, about 3 miles from Buddreenath, I crossed the river over a snow bridge; and a little beyond Manab I fell in with the Sairsooty river over which there is a natural stone bridge. The place is called Monsood. The river having forced a passed through the mountain, falls almost perpendicularly from a great height, leaving in the centre of the fall an immense rock, under which the river rushes with the velocity of an arrow. The rock forms the bridge across, and the river from underneath continues its almost perpendicular fall! There are several masses of rock left connecting the two banks.

I saw here, grazing upon the mountain, a good many of the *jubboo* or species of the chowrie cow—it is chiefly used as a beast of burden. There were some pretty Bhotiah girls attending them, with round chubby faces actually rosy—they were not all shy and I fell quite in love with them, although we could not make ourselves understood very well! I continued to linger about this spot for a long time and then quitted it with reluctance.

There were some Nagree characters cut upon the rocks near the bridge but I could not make them out.

Following the course of the Alucknunda river for 5 miles, I found it blocked up with snow. There is not a vestige of the river beyond the falls of Bassoodarah, at the base of which there is an immense bed of snow—probably 100 or more feet in depth. The fall is about 400 feet and it is truly grand. Masses of snow and ice are projected, almost continually, over the fall and striking against projected rocks are driven into powder, with the report of thunder!

It is part of the ceremony connected with a visit of *dus-sun* to the Temple of Buddreenath to proceed to this fall and receive the spray of it upon the person, and then pray. The

whole of my people went under it and I endeavoured to follow their example, but as I had to take off shoes and stockings, in order to keep a footing upon the bed of snow, which was frozen over, I got the cramp from cold and was forced to give up the attempt. My sirdar bearer seemed pleased at this. He requested me not to go, as it might afford a laugh against me among the servants, in the event of the spray falling *beyond*, and not *upon* my person; for in the former case I should be deemed an *illegitimate* son! I saw an unusually large bear near the fall. I now returned to my tent pitched at Manah and was glad to get my breakfast, having been six hours upon my feet. Snow and rain set in, as usual, this evening and I found it most miserably cold.

My intention was to proceed from this place to the Pass of Manah (distant about 3 days' journey) but the snow was not yet melted and not a single Bhottiah had as yet ventured to cross it, so with great reluctance, after all my exertions in getting thus far, I abandoned the attempt.

The base of the falls of Bassoodarah is 11,700 feet above the level of the sea.

May 22nd.—This morning I went along the road leading to the Pass of Manah; the ascent was arduous enough. I crossed another natural stone Bridge, equally curious as the one I met with yesterday, on the way to Bassoodarah. The Mountain I have already described as intersected by the Sairsooty river, and at this spot the passage through it is not more than 8 or 10 feet wide. A single large rock, wedged in, forms the Bridge across the river, which I heard roaring, from repeated falls, at the depth of 3 or 400 feet! Prostrating myself at full length, I looked over the edge of the Bridge down into this narrow and wonderful chasm—a more perfect *Hell* I cannot imagine; it made me absolutely giddy; and for many days afterwards I frequently fancied myself on the very brink of the Bridge. I even dreamt that I had many fearful rambles through the tunnel, amidst horrid snakes, bats and devils!

A fakker has resided at Manah for the space of 15 years. For 6 months in each year he is quite alone, blocked up by snow, in a hut constructed under a projecting rock, which in some degree shelters him. The rest of the inhabitants of Manah migrate to the lower country directly the winter sets in. Even at this season (the end of May) the cold is severe. At sunrise this morning the mercury in the

Thermometer stood at 33° , and during the day did not rise higher than 51° in the shade. At 3 p. m. it was down to 42° ! The wild gooseberry and current bushes flourish here ; and I to-day recognised an old English friend in the "*Jack-daw*"—I had not seen one of these birds in India before.

The common crow, which I had imagined was to be met with all over the world, does not, I presume, find the excessive cold of these regions agreeable, for I did not observe one.

From this place I retraced my steps to Almorah, and after all the fatigues I had undergone was by no means sorry to return to my comfortable dwelling. Change, however, is the balm of life and gives a double relish for all scenes and places !—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDIAN POLITICS.

EXAMPLE OF INTERFERENCE—MOSTLY FOR EVIL, PARTLY FOR GOOD.

HYDERABAD is, on every account, the most important of the principalities of India. It embraces an area of about ninety thousand square miles of territory, with a population of perhaps ten million of souls—affording under ordinary management, a state revenue of two crore of rupees per annum, whilst its jagherdars enjoy fifty lacks. What are we to think of a territory yielding less than £28 the square mile, and a people paying about five shillings a head to govern ? With the exception however of Bengal, and some parts of Guzeratte, the Hyderabad territory may be considered the most fertile of the countries of India ; and no one has ever supposed that the people are undertaxed, or that, on the contrary, over taxation is not with them as with all the people of India, and the people of most of the countries of the world, the cause of many of their sufferings and all their poverty. If there be any truth in the estimate, which assigns sixty millions of inhabitants to the British territory, and twenty two millions of revenue, the latter would of course be taxed in the proportion of 7 to 5 to the former.

Yet in variety and richness of soil, in goodness of climate, and in the means of irrigation, what country in India can compare with the Nizam's ? Some of the rice lands of Telingona, irrigated from its magnificent artificial lakes, most of whose embankments, the construction of former days, rival those lately described in Ceylon, yield a yearly revenue of sixty rupees per

betegah ; whilst the ginger and tobacco lands of Bedir ; the Cotton lands of Berar ; the wheat, the fruit and flower fields of Aurungabâd, Naudare and the Balla Ghat, watered by a hundred streams, and all capable of producing sugar in any quantity, are not to be surpassed in India. Why then is this country so neglected ? Why are its inhabitants so sunk in darkness and misery ? Why have the corruption and the vileness of man, striven to blast those rich gifts which Providence has so bountifully spread before him, and placed within his reach ? All these things it will be my object to discuss in the following pages.

It is hardly necessary to revert to former periods in the history of this country. When the Hindoo principalities of Beejanuggur, Wurungal and Deogurh, yielded to the Mahomedans—when the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Dekhan, and amongst others that of Hyderabad, became tributary to the throne of Dihlee about the end of the 16th, and were finally overthrown by Aurungzebe towards the end of the 17th century, Nizam-ool Moolk, of whom the present Nizam is the great-grand-son, and apparently the sixth sovereign (if such they may be called) who has ruled since his time over the Hyderabad territory, was appointed shortly after Aurungzebe's death, to the government of that Sovereign's conquests in the Dekhan. He was too ambitious to be long controlled by the imbecile successors of Aurungzebe, and owed his distant appointment to their desire to free themselves from the presence of so powerful a servant, so as before his death in 1748 he had thrown off his dependence on the throne, and would himself, in his turn, have fallen under the rising power of the Marattas ; but for his address in turning the tide of their conquest against more powerful and distant enemies. Mr. Elphinstone has observed. "The cause of this inconsistency" (their not first conquering the countries nearest home) "was the close connection between the Marattas and Nizam-ool Moolk, who was glad to encourage them as the means of weakening the power of the Court of Dihlee, while they, with their usual policy, were pleased to disunite their enemies, and attack them one by one. To this consideration also is to be ascribed that a third of the Maratta nation should have been left to this day under the dominion of the Moguls."

Two sons and a grandson of Nizam-ool Moolk had reigned from the period of his death in 1746 till the accession of his fourth son Nizam Ally in 1761. One of these, Salabut Jung, reigned ten years—so that the reign of the other two lasted only

three years ; and he, as Mr. Russell has observed, " was supported entirely by the French party at his Court, which exercised a more decided control, than has been attempted by us ; and when M. Bussy was re-called to the Carnatic by M. Ballay, Salabut Jung foresaw the ruin of his affairs, and actually shed tears when he parted with him." Nizam Ally immediately succeeded to power, and Salabut Jung, like his two predecessors of three years existence, was put to death.

In 1790 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was negotiated by the British Government with the Nizam. He subsidized two battalions for the prosecution of the war against Tippoo, and the Peshaw joined the league on the same conditions, the three powers engaging to act in concert, and to an equal division of conquests ; the Nizam received as his share of these conquests territory yielding 13,40,000 pagodas a year. In the same year His Highness subsidized from four to six more battalions with a complement of artillery.

The declension of the Hyderabad Government from the death of Nizam-ool Moolk, was gradual up to the battle of Kurdla in 1795. From that event is dated universally by the people of the country, the more rapid decay of its power, and the disorders in its administration. The Marattas were gratified by carrying, as a hostage to Poona for the fulfilment of the terms of the convention, the Nizam's prime minister. The convention itself stipulating for the payment of three crore of rupees, the cession of the Chout on the Sooba of Bedir, and the surrender of the fortress of Dowlatabad ; and although the death of the Peshwa in the succeeding year, and the disorders which followed that event, enabled Azim-ool-Omrah to escape from the fulfilment of the worst of these conditions, and to return in triumph to Hyderabad, yet it was only to throw himself and his government into the arms of another, still more powerful, and rival foreign nation. The British Government though in alliance, as we have seen with the Nizam at the period of the battle of Kurdla, and having a Resident in the Camp, and a subsidiary force in his territory, did not deem itself at liberty to take a part with him in the war against the Peshwa, or even to mediate between those powers. His Highness naturally considered such an alliance of little value to him, dismissed the battalions and fixed his hopes on the powerful French party, which, since the withdrawal of M. Bussy, had arisen at Hyderabad under M. Raymond, and had now the support of the revolutionary Government of France.

However indifferent the British Government may have been to the struggles between the Nizam and his neighbours the Marattas, it did not suit their purpose to admit of the growth of this influence at Hyderabad; neither was the Nizam's minister favorable to the French influence, perhaps, because it was agreeable to his master; and on the 1st of September 1798, His Highness was persuaded to disband his French troops; to augment the British subsidiary force to 6,000 firelocks with its complement of artillery, and to pay for these troops 24,17,100 rupees a year, the British Government now undertaking to mediate in any differences between the States of Hyderabad and Poona.

In 1800 the subsidiary force was augmented to 8,000 firelocks, with two regiments of cavalry and a proportion of artillery. The Nizam had received as his share of the conquests in the second war with Tippoo, territory yielding 7,93,000 Pagodas a year, which with his share of the former conquests, making in all 21,09,000 Pagodas, he now ceded to the British Government in lieu of a money payment for the whole subsidiary force.

The stipulations between the two Governments now stand as follows. Two of the battalions are always to remain near the Nizam, and the remainder to be held available for general service. The subsidiary force is to be ready to reduce to obedience any of H. H. subjects or dependants who shall withhold the payment of the Sirkar's just claims after the reality of the fact shall have been duly ascertained. Six thousand infantry and nine thousand horse of His Highness' own troops are to be in readiness to co-operate with this force, to which it is to be added as many more of His Highness' troops, as his dominions can supply. His Highness relinquishes foreign relations, and the Company engages to have no concern with his children, relations, subjects, or servants.

I shall sum up at once the territorial and pecuniary benefits which the Nizam's Government has derived from its alliance and co-operation with the British. His share of the Mysore conquests at $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per Pagoda, is rupees 74,81,500. His share of the conquests of 1803 from Berar was estimated at 26,00,000, and from Scindiah, consisting of the territories lying between the Adjunta Range of Hills and the Godavery including Julna and Gaudapore, must have been of considerable value. It is not so easy to tell what was the amount of his benefits from the war of 1817-18. He escaped from the Peshwa's

claim for arrears of Chout, which in Lord Hastings' letter of 14th July, 1819, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, the Nizam is said to have confessed to approach three crores and a half; and he escaped from the payment of Chout to the Peshwa, and to Berar, which the same letter describes—the Peshwa as estimating at sixty-three, and the Nizam confessing at twenty-five lacks per annum. But all of these sums must be enormously beyond the true amount—what is certain is, that he escaped from the payment of all Chout, (except 1,20,040 rupees a year, and some small assignments to individuals) with its accumulated arrears; and that he received territory intermixed with his own and yielding 8,83,013 rupees, whilst he ceded territory, intermixed with that of other States, yielding 5,05,735 per annum.

The princes of India, unless under some of the old Hindoo and Rajpoot dynasties, which have institutions peculiar to themselves, calculated to ensure permanency, are apparently naturally destined to last only one, two, or three generations. They gradually, but surely decay, until they are either supplanted by their own minister, as amongst the Hindoos was the case at Poona, Mysore, and Kotah, and perhaps in a hundred other less conspicuous instances; or by foreign conquests, as was the case so remarkable with the Mahomedan sovereignties of the Dekhan, and most of those with which we are acquainted. I am not aware, that amongst the latter people there are examples of any of those quiet revolutions which have taken place, as in the instances among the Hindoos above referred to. It would indeed be vain to suppose, that through a long period of time, the same genius, or the spirit of enterprise, or the good fortune which raised the original member of a family either to sovereign, or other inferior honors or titles, should continue; and those who claim this superiority, as belonging to their order, over the rest of mankind, may satisfy themselves, that from the system of education and the state of society, such superiority is less permanent in Asia than in Europe, and less in India than in most other portions of Asia. The consequences of our position, in its tendency to render that permanent, which, through all former ages, has been so fleeting; and not only to render it permanent, but in establishing and upholding our own laws of primogeniture, would be a fit subject of inquiry for those who have leisure and inclination for such pursuits.

At present my business is with the family and government of the Nizam. That family had apparently reached its natural

period of decay, on the death of Nizam-ool Moolk. His two successors lasted only three years, and the third was supported through a period of ten years, by foreign powers. He fell immediately on the withdrawal of that power in 1761; and although his brother, Nizam Ally, who succeeded him, brought into the first period of his administration, an appearance of that vigour which distinguished the career of their father—this did not last; for, although he had the aid of an imitation of European discipline in the corps commanded by Zuffer-ool Dowla and others, who had been brought up in the French school of tactics: he was glad to draw to his assistance Frenchmen and other Europeans or their Asiatic descendants. His Government was supported by these extraneous means, and through his alliance with the British Government, until the battle of Kurdla in 1795, after which event he must have fallen, either under the power of the Marattas, or through the rebellion of his son Ally Jah, which immediately followed. His extended alliance with the British in 1798 was sufficient, however, to secure him from all danger from foreign aggression, up to the period of his death in 1803; and since that period his two successors have been pageants in our hands, or in the hands of ministers of our appointment, who have had our support.

This support by a foreign power has not failed at Hyderabad any more than as we have already seen at Poona and Nagpore to destroy that sympathy, which for good government must exist between the people and their rulers.

Mr. Russell has observed: "Azim-ool-Omrah relied upon us to protect him against external danger, and as long as the country yielded money in any way, he cared nothing for the sufferings of the inhabitants from whom it was exacted. The Natives of India are less prone perhaps to indecorous than to violent acts; yet when Azim-ool-Omrah died, in 1804, his corpse was followed to the grave by the insults and imprecations of the whole populace of Hyderabad."

This was no grave encouragement to his successor to place his dependance on foreign support. Yet Meer Allum was more indebted to us, in this respect, than his predecessor had been. Of him Mr. Russel says: "both his situation and his talents gave him the power of doing more good perhaps to his government than any other individual who has ever been employed under it. Yet he aggravated many abuses, and did not redress one. He raised the assessment, already too heavy,

throughout the country, and made an additional imposition of one anna in the rupee, or six and a quarter per cent. on the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~le~~ ^{le} ~~revenues~~ ^{revenues} for his personal emolument. His administration was chiefly passed in a struggle for power with the Nizam; and all the worst qualities of the present Nizam's character, were exasperated and confirmed by his injurious and offensive treatment." "We forced Meer Allum on the Nizam, and so many of the inconveniencies which attended his administration were considered (with what justice it is now unnecessary to examine) as having arisen from that source, that when Meer Allum died in 1808, it was determined to abstain altogether from interference, and to leave the Nizam the uncontrolled selection of his own minister."

It is as curious to see what was deemed uncontrolled selection, as it will be distressing to trace the effects of our interference in the formation of the next ministry; for it is perhaps the worst measure of the latter years of our Indian administration; and has been attended with consequences as baneful to a whole people as any one measure that can be pointed out in the whole course of our Indian career.

It was apparently deemed necessary that the Prime Minister at Hyderabad should be a Mahomedan, and that the Nizam should be indulged in the nomination of this officer; "but," the Resident Captain Sydenham observes, "whoever should be minister, it would be for our interests that Chundoo Lal should possess the largest share of active influence in the administration, and as long as he held a confidential situation about the Nizam, we might almost be assured of the security of our interests at his court." "Although I am far from ascribing to the Raja any distinguished or extraordinary merit in his capacity of minister, yet when his character and qualifications are brought into competition with those of any other public officer at this Court, I can conscientiously declare, that in my judgment there is no other arrangement which is likely to be more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the country."

It was considered that "the right of the British Government to interpose its influence in the selection of a successor to the office of prime minister to the state of Hyderabad, is a point so well understood, and was so fully discussed in the instructions of Government to your predecessor of 22nd May 1804, on the occasion of the death of Azim-ool-Omrak, that it is unnecessary to state any observations upon it upon the present occasion." The letter goes on to say that it was not de-

sirable unless necessary to interpose; but that it was extremely desirable that the person appointed should consider himself indebted to, and holding his situation dependent on the will of, the British Government. The Nizam was led to consult the Governor General regarding the appointment of a successor to Meer Alium, and such was his spirit of opposition to us, that "having according to Mr. Russel's letter of 24th of November 1819 to Lord Hastings," ascertained by his Lordship's answer that we encouraged the pretensions of Shum-ool Omrah, he was at once decided in favor of Mooner-ool-Moolk.

"The very ground of our originally consenting to his being made minister, was a proof of the contempt in which his character was held. He was allowed to fill the situation merely to prevent its becoming an object of competition to other people. The insignificance which disqualified him from doing any good, it was expected, would disable him from doing any harm; yet the whole of his time, and much of his money, have been spent in intrigues, to obtain an authority to which he swore upon the Koran he never would aspire: and although he has not advanced his own interests, he has succeeded in widening the breach between the Nizam and Chundoo Lal, in sowing jealousies and dissensions among the officers of the Government, and in impeding and obstructing the public business." If money could have tempted Mooner-ool-Moolk to remain in his intended obscurity, he had enough of that lavished on him, for his salary was six lacks of rupees a year, and he lived to receive three fourths of a million sterling from the revenues of the Nizam's country. There may have been various reasons why Mooner-ool-Moolk should not have remained a passive spectator of the conduct of Raja Chundoo Lal, in the Government of the Hyderabad territory. He may have been urged to opposition by the Nizam or the Mahomedan nobles of the city; for with the former, and many of the latter, he was connected, or he may have been driven to opposition by Chundoo Lal himself; for these contests always tended the more to identify his interests with ours, to gain for him, if that were necessary, a fresh declaration or exhibition of our support; and they could not therefore have been disagreeable to him. But whatever Mooner-ool-Moolk's object, or the object of those by whom he was instigated or supported may have been, it could produce no injurious effects on the stability of Chundoo Lal's supremacy at Hyderabad. He had the support of our government, and the Resident at the Court of his master, and they were backed

by the power of the subsidiary force, or by the power of all our forces in India ; " and latterly by an extensive and well organized contingent of troops in the Nizam's own service, which had arisen out of this condition of things, and out of the obligation under which the Hyderabad government was to furnish a body of troops to serve with our forces. These were fearful odds against the Nizam, his nobles, and his inferior and still more oppressed subjects.

The father of Raja Chundoo Lal was, I believe, a farmer of either customs or excise at Hyderabad. and it may be supposed therefore, that the son received a useful business education. Of the early period of his career I am unable to speak ; but he must have risen to considerable influence under the baneful administration of Azeem-ool-Omrah, for we find him holding a high office in the territories acquired by the Nizam. In the Mysore war, when those territories were ceded to the British government in commutation of the pay of the subsidiary force ; and he succeeded in 1804 to the office of Peshkar to Shums-ool-Omrah. He was still more prominently employed under the yet more baneful administration of Meer Allum, and on the death of that minister, rose to be his successor, if not nominally in office, at least virtually in power. Mr. Russell has said : " He (Chundoo Lal) is indebted exclusively to our government for both his elevation and his support, and he is bound to us by the truest of all ties, that of knowing that the very tenure of his office depends upon our ascendancy. If we were to lose our control over the government, he would certainly lose his authority and probably his life."

No one has ever doubted the fidelity of Chundoo Lal to the interests of the British government whilst his own interests were involved in our supremacy ; but although his character and conduct in the administration of his government, have been fully discussed, there is not, I think, amongst all his admirers any one who has ventured to give him credit for any thing approaching to good government ; for having the welfare of the people living under his administration at heart, or for any good quality, except that of charity, and attachment to the interests of the British government. But those who considered that indiscriminate and lavish charity, practised by Chundoo Lal, that taking from the industrious and giving to the vagabond poor, such as we see crowding the streets of a capital like Hyderabad, had not the benefit of knowing the effects of the poor laws of England, now so prominently brought to light in the various

inquiries on that subject; and few will deem the sacrifice of the interests of his own government and country by its minister as ranking among the virtues.

Many will wonder why it should have been the interest of the British Government to uphold such a state of things as has already been described. But it must be remembered that it commenced with the very dawn of our power in the Dekhan, when we were every where surrounded by hostile and rival nations—Tippoo Sultan, the Peshwa, the Berar Raja, and Scindiah. It was then the first object of our policy to have a friendly minister at the courts of all the principal states; for, as the sovereign seldom was our friend, it was necessary that some one should be, and who so likely as the minister to whom we gave, and from whom in return we might expect to receive, support? It was less necessary to continue this course when the results of the Mysore war of 1799 had destroyed the power of Tippoo, when the treaty of Bassein had given us a subsidiary force at Poona, and the Marratta war of 1803-4-5 had so much circumscribed the power of Scindiah, Holkar and the Berar Raja. On the death of Azim-ool-Omrah in 1804 the Nizam might safely therefore have been left to the exercise of his own judgment in the formation of his own ministry, still more so on the death of that minister's successor in 1809. But then, as now, either our Government or our Residents had worked up an interest at almost every court in India, in whose support we were involved; and to this influence whatever was independent or national, or likely to become so in the native states, has been, and most probably will, continue to be sacrificed.

I am straying however far from Chundoo Lal, his character, and his administration. With the former I believe I need have little concern. It has already been fully discussed by very competent judges, and it would have been a miracle, had either a good man or a virtuous minister been bred up in close connection with such characters, as we have seen governing the destinies of Hyderabad, and in the corrupt atmosphere of that capital. Of his administration I shall take the liberty to judge for myself, for I was a witness of its effects on the condition of the people of that beautiful region for fifteen years of my life. The former administrations were generally known and acknowledged to have produced evils of no ordinary kind; in continuing our support of this system, it should surely therefore have been the object and duty of our Government to watch and ascertain

that the measures of the minister of our choice were of a nature the least calculated, consistently with such a state of things, to entail evils upon the Nizam's subjects, and consequently odium and reproach upon ourselves. From the period of Chundoo Lal's installation to power, till the beginning of 1820, I am not however, aware that we exercised the least check upon him; and there never, perhaps, was in any part of the world, power so irresponsibly placed in the hands of one man. He was not responsible to us, or at least we did not consider it our business to hold him so. Neither the Nizam nor his prime minister were allowed to interfere, and in such a condition of things, it may easily be supposed that the public voice was either unheard, or if heard, went unheeded.

Captain Sydenham the Resident at Hyderabad in 1810 says: "With regard to the amelioration of the state of this country, I am convinced that during the reign of the present Nizam, no improvement can be expected, without the administration of the country be placed under the control of the Resident. The defects of the present Government are too deeply rooted, and too widely extended, to admit of any partial reform; and it is therefore unfortunate, that the only effectual remedy that can be applied, should be so much at variance with our views and policy." Government continued however to abstain from interference to correct the vices and corruptions of a form of administration which itself had forced upon the Nizam, and which without its support could not have endured for a day; until the inhabitants were reduced to a state of poverty, and the country itself became a picture of desolation, such as have seldom been witnessed even in India. We could hardly look to find amongst the most virtuous of mankind, an individual, who might safely be trusted, with such power as that now confided to the hands of a man, who was not known from the history of his former life, as the possessor of one single virtue which qualified him for such a charge; but who, on the other hand, from his education in all the corruption of such a capital as Hyderabad, and his employment under the former rulers of that country, might have been suspected to be tainted with many of their vices and imperfections. The British Government did not here, as at Mysore, hold itself guarantee to the Sovereign and his subjects for the faithful performance, by the minister of its choice, of those duties entrusted to his charge, apparently because the Sovereign himself was of mature age. On the contrary, it screened itself from such respon-

sibility by that article of the treaty which precluded its interference between the Nizam, his subjects and servants, although it was obvious to every one, and must have become so to Government itself, had the subject ever been matter of consideration, that its interference had effectually destroyed all hope on the part of the Nizam's subjects of obtaining in their own way the blessings of good government.

* Such were the auspices under which Chundoo Lal's administration commenced. He was not wanting in talents and application for the performance of many of the duties which belonged to his responsible station. He had himself been employed in the management of the revenue affairs of an extensive country, and had therefore practical experience in this important branch of Indian administration. But had he been even a virtuous governor, having the welfare of the people at heart, it must be doubtful whether Chundoo Lal had views and understanding equal to the performance of the mighty task which now devolved upon him; or whether in the Nizam's country, men of integrity were to be found who could be entrusted with those functions, which, at a distance from their master's eye, must devolve upon them. We should find it difficult even amongst the educated and enlightened of our own countrymen to discover the person fitted for such a charge. It must be recollected, too, that Raja Chundoo Lal never felt himself very secure in his place, until our support and protection were pledged to him in 1820; and that during the whole of the intermediate period, he had to waste large sums of the revenue of the state to secure the support of those in power about the Nizam's Court, as well as those of our own subjects, who either had or pretended to have influence, to support his interests with our Government. He had, too, to pay the contingent, which although useful for the maintenance of his own power, was perhaps, in some respects less, although more useful and trustworthy in others, than any body of troops that he could otherwise have organized, and all these expences increased towards the last years of his supremacy.

The system of administration in the Hyderabad territory, was that of farming large tracts of country to such persons about the city, as could best afford to make advances in anticipation of their collections from the districts. Raja Govind Buksh, the minister's brother and the governor of Aurangabad, was entrusted with the charge of country yielding upwards of fifty lacks a year. Shums-ool-Omrah's territory

yielded thirty lacks. Rufful-ool-Moolk's twenty, and others, farmed districts descending from these sums, down to a lack or fifty thousand rupees a year. The larger talookdars generally lived in the city, visiting their districts at their own option, but many of them hardly ever being seen there. They apportioned their several tracts of country in farm to other and inferior persons, who in their management were supreme in all departments of Government, mostly holding the power of life and death in their own hands. In talking of the expences of the Nizam's Government, when a reform was proposed, Mr. Russel has said: "extraordinary expences must therefore be met by extraordinary exactions. This is the sole and entire cause of the difficulties of the Nizam's government, and the source of every oppression that is suffered by its subjects. The officers of the revenue being required to pay to the government more than their districts can afford, are obliged, in their turn, to oppress the inhabitants by plunder and confiscation." Such being the example set by the government itself, the people had but little mercy to expect at the hands of inferior agents. Eight cases of grievances out of ten, will be found in agricultural countries to arise from over assessment, from confiscation of landed property, or downright plunder; and in the Nizam's country there never has been, since I was acquainted with it, any court of justice which had power to save the people from the oppression of their rulers. It may easily be supposed that under circumstances, such as I am describing, a poor man was little likely to meet with redress by an appeal, either to the principal talookdar or to the head of the government, unless he afforded these authorities some clew, through which they could extort money from intermediate agents. Justice, every where difficult of attainment by the poor man, was here no-where to be found, and there could have been no more dreadful condition, in which to live, than that which subjected every man in the community to plunder, torture or death, at the option of every petty tyrant who was appointed to rule over him, from whose decision there was no appeal, and whose transitory power and employment, render it his interest to plunder, without loss of time, those who were placed at his mercy.

There was no reason why faith should be kept by such a government with its talookdars, by the talookdars with their deputies, or by their deputies with the people; and it used to be said here, as it has been in other places, that these deputies proceeded from the capital to the provinces, looking over their

shoulders all the way, to see whether others, who could afford to pay higher, were not following on their steps. There were of course gradations in all this system of misrule. The country, under the management of Raja Govind Buksh, suffered I believe most. Trusting to the support of his brother, he was a more reckless extortioner and plunderer than most others, and although there was a Political Agent living at his principal residence of Aurungabad, this was no restraint upon him; people were openly tortured and burned even to death by some of those infamous men, who were employed under his authority in the Aurungabad districts.

The country under the more direct management of the minister suffered perhaps less than that managed by his brother, but there was but a shade of difference between them. The one brother was as rapacious as the other, and desolation approached the gates of Hyderabad as well as those of Aurungabad. I believe that Chundoo Lal has never left the capital during the whole period of his ministry. He is utterly unacquainted with the condition of the people, and if he has escaped the reproach of being so unfeeling and relentless an extortioner as Govind Buksh, it is because he has not himself so immediately appeared on the scene, but has left the work to other hands, whilst he has drawn to himself the accumulations of their infamous occupation.

In Ruffut-ool-Moolk's and other districts the *naibs* were leagued with plunderers and gang robbers, who were employed to extract people's wealth, and who did so as effectually perhaps as Raja Govind Buksh and his extortioners. But it is needless to pursue the melancholy theme. The history of oppression in India is every where nearly the same. It has been dwelt upon a hundred times, and we shall find it the same hideous monster at this day, as it was described to be in the days of Hastings and Clive. The pen or tongue of Burke and Sheridan alone are wanting. Let only the Government demand be too high, and there be no courts of justice to protect the poor man from the operations of the Collector, and his career is soon run. He is at first left without any profit to reward his labour and his outlay of capital in the cultivation of the soil; his accumulations of former days are next absorbed; his agricultural cattle are sold; his property in the soil whatever that may be, is disposed of, to make good the extortionous demand; his house follows his cattle and other property; and "his household goods lie shivered around him." The industrious proprietor and cultivator of

to-day (and perhaps of a hundred or five hundred years, for, his humble possession is held on a tenure more durable than that of principalities and thrones) becomes the common labourer of to-morrow; and at last he is forced from very want and shame to flee with his family from the land of inheritance and of his birth. The Government does not escape from participating in the misery inflicted on its people, although its theoretical and overpaid instruments, who have been fattening on the poor man's spoils, may have stood at too great a distance, and in too high a place, to sympathise in his sufferings. This is no exaggerated picture, for who that has been concerned in the revenue affairs of India, has not, a hundred times, sent it in all its worst colours! or who is there that might not have seen it!! at all events, wherever such misery has been worked on an extensive scale: it is right that it should be seen and known, and such, thanks to a free Press, and the spirit that is now abroad, will every where be its fate.

I can only say that under the Mahommedan rule of the Nizam, I saw no advantages, such as Mr. Elphinstone notices, as belonging to the Maratta government to counterbalance its obvious defects. The people did not however quietly submit to their oppressors. On the contrary, they rose in all parts of the country, in armed opposition. Those village communities which Mr. Elphinstone describes as containing in the Dekhan, in miniature within themselves all the materials of a state, and, as presenting some barrier to the tyranny and rapacity of governments, made in very many instances glorious stands against the Nizam's. But the power of that government was hardly to be resisted, when in its strength, by an agricultural people; who, by a refinement in tyranny and cowardice, were generally attacked when their crops were ripe, and their labours required in their fields. These combinations became more extended and better organized, as misgovernment increased. Fortunately the power of governments will be found to decrease in a ratio corresponding with the misapplication of that power, and there is no doubt, I think, that the Nizam's would, about the year 1820, have fallen before an united people, as that of Mysore did ten years later, had not British skill and bravery been called to its support.

The subsidiary force has never, I believe, but on two occasions been called out against subjects of the Nizam, that was long ago in the instances of Mahe Put Ram and Sekroodar, and they were both servants who had gone into rebellion. It

has, too, lately been several times employed to support the Nizam against his own brother, Mobaruz-ool-Dowla. The most formidable insurrections against which the contingent was directed were those headed by Noasajee Naik, Luximan Naik, and Kona Rao, which through the more oppressive period of Chundoo Lal's government, had been rising to power; in 1818 had formed extensive combinations; had already driven to submit to their influence the district authorities of the two most powerful Talookdars in the Nizam's country, Raja Govind Buksh and Nawab Ruffool-ool-Moolk; and which there was certainly no force under the Nizam's government, calculated to subdue, except that organized by British officers. It is true that the Nizam's government cannot afford to keep up two forces, one to fight its own battles and one to fight ours. Hence arises the necessity we are under of employing the contingent to suppress rebellion in the Nizam's country, and hence again the necessity of interposing our authority, to screen from the oppressions of the Native government those whom our power has reduced to his will. A considerable portion of the Nizam's contingent was accordingly employed in the end of 1818, under the command of Major Pittman, to reduce to subjection these three great rebels, as brigades and battalions had for years before been under the command of Capt. Beckett, Majors Freeman, Elliott, and Fraser, for these and other similar purposes. It was remarkable enough, that we found the country under the management of Naosajee Naik, in the highest state of cultivation and prosperity, affording in this, like some of the Pindaree districts on the Nerbudda, a contrast to the surrounding territory.

One good result at least there was from the employment of British officers more extensively in the Nizam's country. The atrocities of the government could not long be concealed from them, and they would not long continue only the instruments of oppression. They listened to the complaints of the people; they saw that their fields were uncultivated, their villages desolate; that a great proportion of the inhabitants had been driven into foreign countries; and they themselves felt that corn, in the richest country in the world, was at famine rates. These things soon reached the ears of those in high places; an inquiry commenced touching the cause of them, and here terminates our interference for evil in the affairs of the Nizam's Government.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

Turn we now for a time, at least, to brighter scenes.—The Peshwa's government had been overthrown—the Berar administration was in our own hands—and our own border every where touched the Nizam's. Disorders on the one side soon began to be felt on the other, and the Poona, and Nagpore, and Madras authorities called those of Hyderabad to the performance of their duty. The principal rebels in the latter country had been put down, still such was the disorganization of the whole frame of government, that there was no protection for its own subjects within its own border, and no safety for those who had the misfortune to touch upon it.

Next to the insecurity which the misgovernment of any one country must very soon cause to spread, and to be felt by all others, will come prominently forward the disordered state of its finances—throwing its troops and establishments into arrears and mutiny, and unfitting them for the maintenance of tranquillity. But this is only one branch of internal misrule. The condition of the Nizam's finances had for some time been a subject of discussion; and on the 9th of October 1819 Mr. Russell, the Resident, informed the government. “No account of the receipts and disbursements of the government has been prepared since that of 1813-14. The minister is the only person who possesses the necessary material for such an account; and Raja Chundoo Lal, even if he were called upon and would consent to furnish it, would probably exhibit a statement, on the fidelity of which, partial reliance could only be placed. Knowing, as he does, that the embarrassments of the government are urged as a charge against his administration, he would consider every addition which he admitted in the amount of the deficit, as an aggravation of the proofs of his own misconduct.”

It was apparently this statement which produced Lord Hastings' letter of the 26th of the same month to Mr. Russell. The question under discussion was, how to relieve the embarrassments of the Nizam's government. Yet his Lordship in the first part of his letter expresses a hope that the Nizam might come forward with an offer of sixteen lacks of Rupees “to be applied as His Highness' boon, to public purposes connected with Calcutta or its vicinage,” “The application of the money which I was desirous the Nizam should request the Supreme government to employ, would have been peculiarly useful towards purposes to which the finances of the Company could not be directed. While such an evidence of the just satisfaction of our ally would have been equally honorable for

us, and dignified in him, I hope that when the matter is thus explained, the prospect is not yet closed."

The purpose for which this sum of money was required from the Nizam, was principally that of building a Cathedral and Episcopal palace at Calcutta. The reason for enquiring that a Mahomedan Prince should assist in the execution of such christian works, the advantage which he has supposed to have derived from the Marratta war of 1817-18. The demand was made and acceded to, but fortunately the letter from the Court of Directors of 22d June 1820 was received in time to prevent any attempt to levy the money. The attention of the Governor General was directed through the remainder of the letter of the 26th of October to the most probable means of upholding the Nizam's Government. "The state of Hyderabad is obviously labouring under difficulties, which have nearly come to the extreme. Had we any unworthy views, we should only have to let the machine continue running down the slope till it broke to pieces." But as our object was to sustain the native Government, which it was acknowledged that our own measures had tended to reduce to this dilemma, the only question was, how this was best to be done. The plan of undertaking the entire management of the Nizam's dominions it was thought would not be sanctioned by the home authorities. That of desiring the Nizam to manage his own affairs, would be sure from his character to involve those affairs in inextricable ruin. And the great objects proposed in his Lordship's letter, were those of gratifying the Nizam by recognizing in him a regal title as had been done at Oude, and by releasing his sons from thier confinement in the Fort of Golconda. "Still the security of Chundoo Lal is to be the first article of measurement, in contemplating such an act of grace, and the disposition of the latter must not be indulged, if it be not perfectly reconcilable to the former. This invariable attention to the interests of Chundoo Lal (to whom we are in honor bound) and the maintenance of the reformed troops, are the essentials for us." His Lordship had before said, "Chundoo Lal has reposed his existence wholly on our good faith, I lay it down as the basis of every procedure, that we must act up inviolably to the pledges, either specific or implied, which have induced him to promote our views at the risk of his own fortunes. He must be at all events upheld." This was a private letter from Lord Hastings to Mr. Russell, and not a letter from the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Russell replied to Lord Hastings' letter on the 24th of November. After a masterly summary of the conduct of the three administrations, which had been in power at Hyderabad from the time of our connection with that state, and a description of the measures which Chundoo Lal had so successfully adopted for the purpose of equipping and supporting the contingent for co-operation with our troops during the late war, Mr. Russell proceeds to the consideration of those measures which he deemed best suited to work a reform in the Nizam's affairs.

"The disorders of the Nizam's Government are those more of the system itself, than of the agents by whom it is administered: they are not therefore to be corrected by any partial measures. Particular complaints are easily redressed, and particular abuses removed; but any plan of reform, to do effectual good, must be general and comprehensive. Such a plan under the present circumstances of the Nizam's Court, can proceed from no other source than the supreme authority of the British Government, and must have its foundation, either in the diminution or in the increase of our interference." There was no person among the Nizam's servants, Mr. Russell thought, who might be left to uncontrolled exercise of authority in the country. "It is among the necessary consequences of the dependance of one state upon another that men of that description are not produced. There is no field in which they can either form or exercise their talents, for it is with faculties as commodities, that the production depends upon the demand." The Nizam himself is described as being in every way unfit to assist in such a task. "The only instance in which he has been at all consistent, is his hatred to us, and his resistance to every measure in which he thinks we are interested."

"Whatever method of reform your Lordship might suggest would be sure of encountering his decided opposition."

"Chundoo Lal is a most respectable man in his private character, and too far superior to his rival (Mooner-ool Moolk) as a public officer to admit of any comparison between them. He has great industry, patience, and aptitude, in all the practical branches of Government. He is indefatigable in his application, clear in his views as far as they extend, and as a man of business I hardly ever knew his superior. His long experience has given him an intimate acquaintance with all the affairs of every department, and rendered him perfectly familiar with the manner of transacting them. He almost under-

takes too much. Whatever is done, is done by himself; and even the bodily labour he undergoes is astonishing. He has great kindness of disposition, is easy of access, affable in his manners towards the lowest persons, and never, I believe, knowingly authorized a measure of unjust severity: but he is too indulgent and complaisant to those who are employed under him, and he is entirely deficient in that resolution, energy and firmness, without which it is impossible to preside with complete effect over the affairs of a Government." Mr. Russell goes on to describe his habit of giving alms to the extent of many thousand rupees every day, with the effects good and bad of such a system. "The fairest mode of estimating the practical utility of a public officer, is to consider how his place could be supplied. If any accident were to happen to Chundoo Lal, no individual, I am persuaded, could be found under the Nizam's Government, capable of conducting the duties which are now discharged by him. With our support he is capable of making a better Minister than any other that could be chosen; but he could not stand by himself." "Those very qualities which constitute his principal recommendation with us, would be laid hold of by his and our enemies, as the readiest means of effecting his ruin."

Mr. Russell went on to say that our interference, to be effectual, must be increased; that our allies had fallen into too abject a condition to be kept to themselves; that our control should be close, vigilant, and decided, but exercised through advice and influence, and not by the direct exertion of authority. "I would exert, in short, the same influence in correcting the abuses of the internal administration, that we now apply to objects immediately connected with our own interests." Chundoo Lal was the chief instrument of reform whom Mr. Russell proposed to employ. It was thought that he was fitter than any other person, and if willing to act on our principles, that we were bound to serve him because he had served us. The first object of reform was the lightening the burthens of the people, and to admit of this, it was necessary to limit expenditure. This was towards a certain class likely to become as ungracious an office at Hyderabad as it is elsewhere, and to sweeten the task to the minister it was necessary to assure him, that we would support him in his place against all his enemies. The minister was to be recommended to employ only Talookdars of good reputation, farmers of revenue to be discontinued, and Collectors substituted; these to have a pledge of protection

from the Government, and to be required to keep faith with the people; complaints of extortion or confiscation being received by the resident. It was proposed to bring more prominently forward the minister's only son, with some appearance of an intention to put him in training for his father's place, a step towards an hereditary ministry. The debts of the state were computed to be under fifty lacks of rupees, the smallness of which in another place, is attributed to the minister and his predecessors being without the credit necessary to borrow. It was proposed to enlist the Nizam in the cause of reform, and to draw his good will towards the minister, for His Highness had the means of obstructing, although not those of aiding in the cause. It was thought that the Nizam would not desire a regal title, for he had shed tears of sorrow when he heard of, what he considered, the ingratitude of the Nawab Waiser towards the throne of Dehli. But he would be gratified by the release of his sons from their confinement in Golconda, and it would be useful to the minister to make it appear that the measure came from him. The proposal to the Nizam to name an heir apparent was not likely to be acceptable, for when Meer Allum wished to work upon his fears, he proposed that the Nizam should be required to name his successor.

In a letter dated the 22d of January 1820, the principles laid down by Mr. Russell for the purpose of establishing the prosperity of the Nizam's dominions, and the happiness of his subjects, were approved by Government, and he was authorised "to interpose his advice and influence for those purposes."

The objects to which his attention was directed, were "a salutary control over the internal administration of the country, accurate accounts of all establishments, receipts, and expenditures; the correction of abuses; a proper distribution of justice; the reduction of expence; the amelioration of the revenue system, including the customs and duties levied on commerce; the improvement of resources; the extinction of debt; the efficiency of troops retained; and the discharge of such as are useless." To secure the faithful and zealous assistance of Chundoo Lal, the resident, was "authorized to assure him of the protection and support of the Governor General in Council."

Such were the first steps taken by the British Government for the correction of those abuses which had risen up in the Nizam's country during the period of its twenty-two years of connection with, and support of the ministers of that state.

The necessity of consulting the Nizam never appears to have occurred to any one, notwithstanding the conditions of our treaty which bind us to have no concern with His Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants. Chundoo Lal was the only person consulted, and he was the creature of our own will and our own power. It depended then from the beginning of this discussion, entirely upon ourselves what mode and degree of interference we should exercise for the correction of abuses in the Nizam's country. One thing I cannot here help observing—the remarkable delicacy and sensitiveness in our treatment of Chundoo Lal—that man who had so much the power of doing good, and who was by all parties acknowledged to have worked so much evil, whose mal-administration rendered it incumbent on us to come forward for the correction of those abuses which, if they did not originate with him, the whole course of his administration tend to increase and to perpetuate, whose habits of wasteful extravagance and unprincipled application of the public resources, drove *him* to plunder the officers of government and *them* to plunder the people, which rendered him in short the great extortioner, towards whom all minor extortioners were only acting in subordinate co-operation. I appeal to the opinion of all those officers, who, in the first years of our interposition in the Nizam's country were employed there, whether this was not the character of Chundoo Lal throughout his master's dominions; and I appeal to those officers, who either now are, or lately have been, employed in Civil duties in that country, whether with certain shades of difference, induced through our supervision such do not continue his disposition and reputation still: *i. e.* Messrs Ralph and Dighton, Captains Campbell, Raynsford, Lee, Sutherland, Reynolds, Garstin and Gresley.

Such is now confessedly the character of the man who was to be employed as the chief instrument in the correction of abuses principally of his own creation.

Mr. Russell reported on the 1st of September the course, which, under sanction of the Secretary's letter of the 22d January he had adopted. The measure of removing bad and substituting good Talookdars, involved almost every person that had been employed under Chundoo Lal's authority. "Ruffut-ood Moolk had become notorious for mismanagement and oppression, and a collusion between his subordinate officers and the gangs of robbers, by which his districts were infested, having been clearly established by the result of Captain Jones's ex-

petition, he was dismissed from his employments," &c. "The districts held by Shums-ool-Omrah for the support of the Paigah troops, estimated to produce nearly thirty lacks of rupees a year, have probably been of late the worst managed part of the Nizam's territory." Shums-ool-Omrah having, with an avarice unusual at his early age, hoarded up almost all the money extorted by his rapacity from the districts Raja Chundoo Lal had considerable difficulty in effecting the resumption of the tract." "Among the principal officers whom it has been found necessary to remove, I am sorry to be obliged to mention the minister's own brother, Raja Govind Buksh." It was at first hoped that the Raja would square his conduct to the aspect of the times, but this hope was disappointed. It was intended to let him down gently, and to allow him to come to the capital as if on a visit to his brother. But some circumstances have lately come to the minister's knowledge, which it would have been impossible for him to overlook, and into which it would have been very embarrassing to institute an inquiry. He has, therefore, resolved, as the only practicable alternative, to remove and recall Raja Govind Buksh without delay, and an order to that effect has been dispatched to him." "At Ellichpore a relation of the minister, named Rao Rajah Ram, who as naib Subadar had charge of the Eastern portion of Berar, has also been removed from his office." Anand Row of Setoonda was removed for giving intelligence to the Bheels, when troops were employed against them. Moolook Chund of Jafferabad was dismissed, publicly whipped, and his property distributed among those who had suffered from his exactions. The Lohanee family were removed from employment, and the jageers confiscated from "the protection and encouragement proved to have been given by them to gangs of robbers." "A number of subordinate changes, of the same description, have been made; and not one of those Ta'ookdars, who were known to be insufficient or oppressive in their individual conduct, has been suffered to remain in office." These vast changes while they show the condition to which the Nizam's country and the subjects were reduced under the system that prevailed, afforded also a pledge that both the Resident and the minister were now in good earnest, pursuing measures of reform. It is supposed that under the old Hindoo dynasties the Zameendars were throughout Tulingano collectors of the Government revenue. Talookdars had been introduced over them by the Mahommedan Government, but the tie which

bound the people to the former was unbroken, and constant internal contentions resulted from this double form of administration. The experiment was now made particularly in the case of Kona Rao of entrusting the management of the country to the Zameendar, and withdrawing the Talookdar. The measure had been adopted, almost universally, of appointing paid Collectors instead of farmers of the revenue, and the minister pledged himself to abstain from the practise of taking from Collectors, on their appointment, advances in anticipation of their collections. Two detachments of troops were employed on the Nagpore and Poona frontiers; the one commanded by Captain Hollis, the other by Lieutenant Sutherland in support of the Civil authorities. Two Courts of Justice were established, the one at Hyderabad, the other at Aurungabad, in either of which Mahommedan and Hindoo Judges were appointed, and petitions had been received by the Resident to the numbers of 1042 in eight months. The money raised by the minister on loan under the Governor General's sanction, was reported by the Resident to have been applied judiciously to the reduction of useless establishments to the extent of twenty-two lacks a year, in making advances to the different districts, and in effecting remissions in the revenue demands. The Nizam had not availed himself of the consent granted by the Governor General to release his sons from confinement in Golconda, but Chundoo Lal had found favor in his Highness' sight, by being the medium of obtaining this boon for him. The political agent at Aurungabad, Captain Canning, was called to assist in the good work of preventing exaction on the part of managers of districts, and to obtain the redress of individual grievances. Mr. Russell concludes his despatch in these words: "I have confined my advice to the minister, on every occasion, to the correction of abuses, and have been careful to avoid any measure in the shape of innovation: we have not done justice in our own system, to the original institutions of the country. As strangers we are hasty in condemning what we do not understand, and have often defeated our good intentions, by establishing our own arbitrary rules and methods, to the exclusion of those which have grown out of the circumstance of the people, and are inseparably blended with their manners and their opinions."

Having accomplished so much of this good work Mr. Russell resigned the office of Resident at Hyderabad, and towards the end of the year proceeded to England; he was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who relinquished for that office

the situations of Political Secretary to the Supreme Government, and private Secretary to the Governor General.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's first report on the state of affairs at Hyderabad is dated the 2d of February, 1821. He considered from first impressions that the Nizam was not dissatisfied with his condition, that he led a retired life from natural disposition, and desired no change either in his ministry or in the mode of conducting his affairs. Mooner-ool-Moolk had not either, as was expected on a change of Residents, shown any disposition to counteract Chundoo Lal or to interfere in public affairs. There was no more question then than at any former period, of Chundoo Lal's subserviency to our views. It was considered pretty certain that all the resources of his master's dominions would be at our command. But he was now as formerly understood to be improvident, wasteful, and extravagant in his expenditure, and consequently rapacious. His demands from his talookdars were regulated by his own wants, without any reference to the condition of the country; their demands fell in like manner on the people; no faith was kept with them to induce them to cultivate; terms were offered which it was before hand intended to break, and in this way the country was said to have gone to ruin under Chundoo Lal's administration. It was understood that there was not a shadow of justice or police; "and that the country is not in a worse state than it is, proves wonderfully how long a country may go on without either." Chundoo Lal's financial budget was as unsatisfactorily got up as most others of this description, but it showed the expenditure to be ten lacks beyond the income. The points to which the Resident proposed immediately to turn his attention were "first the reduction of the expenditure of the government within its income; and secondly, a general settlement of the revenue for a term of years in the mode of the village settlement, including arrangements with the heads of villages for the introduction of a system of police." The zealous support of the minister in either scheme was hardly reckoned on, and his acquiescence was all that was required. If faith were kept with the cultivators, and the agents of government exacted no more than its acknowledged rights, much would be done to ensure prosperity, and for the attainment of these objects, the Resident would never hesitate to exercise direct interference in every part of the country. If attained, it was not doubted, that the numerous population which had abandoned its patrimonial soil and fled to other countries would return. The only sure mode of introducing reform—the

employment of European managers in the several districts, the Resident considered to be prohibited, and not desirable if it could be avoided. The assistance of the European officers of the Nizam's service for the prevention of oppression and breach of faith in the vicinity of their respective posts, he meant however, without scruple, to have recourse to. Mr. Russell had before employed them to receive petitions, and to forward them to the local officers, or to the Resident. The practice it was supposed had been beneficial, by giving hopes to the injured and alarming the unjust. Much good had undoubtedly been done by the measures authorised by the Governor General in Council, and carried into effect by Mr. Russell. It did not escape the Resident's observation that the reduction of the interest of the public debt would relieve the financial embarrassments of the government. But there was no prospect of effecting that object at Hyderabad. Sir Charles Metcalfe's second letter is dated the 20th of March. He reports that his proposal to the Nizam's Government, for the formation of a general revenue settlement for a period of years, had been acceded to. In the southern portion of the territory the settlement was to be undertaken by the Resident in concert with the Minister; in the northern and western parts by British officers selected for the purpose. The Resident would have preferred that the whole had been left to British officers, and believed that in this way it would have been best done, but the minister desired to have a hand in the work, and there was no sufficient reason why he should not be indulged. The Nizam's Government entered into the scheme with readiness, there was a facility of assent and a practical counteraction in the minister which rendered him a singular character. The good however so counterbalanced the evil, that it was considered a better plan, for our purposes was not to be found at Hyderabad. "The plan of settlement adopted at my suggestion is, what is commonly called a village settlement, *i. e.* a settlement with each village community separately, subject to such alterations and modifications as local circumstances may perhaps render necessary in several places."

"The projected settlement of the land revenue I consider the most important step that could be taken towards the establishment of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its inhabitants. I do not know of any other measure that could have been relied on for the prevention of oppression and extortion."

"As long as the demands of the Government on the cultivators remained unsettled, there could have been no security for the enjoyment of any rights: they might toil and sow, but could not be secure of reaping. The consequences must have continued to be, as they long had been, the decrease of the agricultural population by emigration, the diminution of cultivation, the falling off of the income of the state, and eventually utter ruin and devastation, from perverse attempts to force the former revenue from reduced resources."

"The demand of the Government being fixed and known, extortion may be prevented, and improvement will follow naturally, one might say almost unavoidably."

The above measures were sanctioned by Government through a letter dated the 7th of April.

"The plan of settlement, as detailed in your letter, is considered to be extremely judicious; and it is highly satisfactory to his Lordship in Council to observe, with what readiness the Government of his Highness has entered into a measure, from which such important benefits to the country may be confidently expected."

"His Excellency in Council has derived peculiar gratification from your report of what has already been effected by Lieutenant Clark, and of the able and willing assistance on which you reckon for the successful accomplishment of the salutary object in view."

On the 12th of March, the Resident issued notes of instructions to the officers to whom the revenue settlement was intrusted.

"2. The principal object of this measure is, by defining and fixing the demands of the Government, to preserve the people from oppressions and extortions.

"3. United with this object, it must, of course be an important part of our duty, to secure the due revenue and just rights of the Government."

It was deemed most expedient, that the engagements should be concluded with heads of villages. Where zumeendaree rights rendered this impracticable, care was to be taken that they formed settlements with the village community or ryots as might be the local practice, for it was considered that but partial good would be done, were any intermediate class to be allowed to carry on indefinite exactions.

"9. In like manner when the settlements are made with the Patels or Mocuddims of villages, the manner in which these

are to make their arrangements with the ryots or cultivators, must be defined or understood, so as that the same principle may pervade the whole system.

“ 10. With whosoever the engagements for the revenue be concluded, I recommend to your special care and protection the rights and interests of the ryots or cultivators, on whom principally the prosperity of the country depends, and who are liable to oppression on the part of Desmooks and Patels, as well as on that of government.

“ 11. In fixing the assessment, attention should of course be paid for information's sake, to the past revenue of the village, or other portion of land to be assessed, and to what is called the Kaniel, or recorded full assessment; but the foundation on which your assessment should be constructed, is the present capability of the village or district to bear the load, according to the established rules and practice of the country, and without reference to former assessments. •

“ 12. To obtain for the government its just dues, in such a manner as, at the same time, to promote the prosperity of the country would be perfection; but where the attainment of the latter object might be prevented by too rigid an adherence to the former, the temporary interest of the government should give way, and its permanent interest, as inseparable from the welfare of the people, be consulted, by the exercise of moderation in the assessment.”

Written engagements to be entered into between the government and the people. When it was not certain, that the rights of government were fully secured, the period of settlement should be short, not exceeding three years. When it was certain that they were, the period might extend to five, seven, ten, twenty, or even to a greater number of years. If the assessment of a village had reached its maximum, the period of settlement might extend to fifty or a hundred years. Or it might be made permanent, but that prices and the value of money were liable to change, which might render the settlement of to-day unsuitable at a distant period. But as such a case is unlikely to occur, the settlement should be so restricted in duration as to admit of a fair increase in due time. When the assessment does not increase, five years is a good period; when there is an annual or progressive increase, the period might be extended, whether equal or progressive must depend on the circumstances and condition of the revenue villages, when circumstances were favorable to it, the latter preferred.

Highly desirable to exclude alien farmers, though the refusal of Patails and Desmooks to enter into fair terms would sometimes render recourse to them unavoidable.

Further instructions were issued by the Resident on the 27th of December.

All complaints from cultivators of any degree, either peaceable and industrious members of the community against government officers were to be received, and the eradication of plunderers, robbers, and all who prey on the public, should be an object of incessant care. But it was not considered necessary to interpose in the settlement of private debts, in which government officers were not concerned, for it was presumed that they might be left to the course which would be ordinarily pursued without our interference, although to this rule there might be exceptions which must be left to individual discretion—neither was it desirable to interfere where government resumed jagheers, pensions or other optional grants, unless it appeared that they were embezzled by the local officers.

“For our general guidance it is right to bear in mind, that our interference is only so far desirable as it may be necessary; that if without it the country would prosper, and the government refrain from oppression, our interposition would not only be unnecessary but entirely inconsistent with the views of the British government in India: and that now, therefore, it is only justifiable, inasmuch as it may be required for the purpose already mentioned. Our object will be most effectually accomplished, if we can save the people from oppression, maintain good order, promote prosperity, and at the same time uphold the Nizam's government, which it is our duty to support, and not to supersede or set aside, though it may frequently be necessary to check its oppression, and oppose the extortion of its servants.”

The Resident left Hyderabad in the middle of April on a tour through the northern and western portions of the Nizam's territory, to be nearer the scene where the revenue settlement was in progress.

Such, then, were the happy auspices under which this great work was commenced in the Nizam's country. It was soon found that the minister had deceived the Resident as to the measure of granting the territory in charge to Collectors instead of farmers of the revenue; and that the greater portion of the new Talookdars were bound to pay specific sums, of which large portions had been taken from them in anticipation

of their collections.* Few of these, however, held their districts on such favorable terms that they were not disposed to relinquish them, and the people were now under such protection, that they could not hope to make their collections on the old footing, where “moosadeira, juremana, and furoce” (vade Mr. Russell’s letter of 1st September 1820 to Lord Hastings) “are used, to designate any fines or extraordinary assessments, which are levied to meet occasional emergencies, or supply deficiencies in the stipulated revenue.” These unrighteous contracts between the minister and his servants were therefore generally broken through; although, where the amount stipulated could be distributed on the villages, and the people, as under the usual village assessment, protected from any further demands on them, that mode was adopted.

The village settlement, as described by Sir Charles Metcalfe in his notes of instructions, is well known all over the Dekhan. Throughout the northern and western portion of the Nizam’s territory a measurement, classification, and, what was then considered a permanent assessment, of all the lands of each village, was effected under the administration of the Abyssinian Muluk UMBER; and however inapplicable the results of that great work may be in many respects, to present purposes it is nevertheless generally useful, and was of great assistance in the formation of the new settlement; where in each village the same officers and records were found as those described by Mr. Elphinstone to exist in the Poona territory. Only four officers were at first employed in this work, viz. Colonel Seyer, Captains Sutherland and Clark, and Mr. Wells, and to those Captain Hollis was shortly after added. Sir Charles Metcalfe said: “It is a delightful part of my present situation, that I find in the Nizam’s service an ample supply of British officers, able, and willing to render the greatest assistance in establishing the prosperity of the country.” And Mr. Russell, than whom no public servant in India ever exercised the rights of patronage more disinterestedly, more wisely, and more exclusively for the benefit of the public interests, has, in another place, and on another subject, claimed the merit of having called them all, but one, into employment

* This system prevailed throughout the whole period of our interposition, though the charge was not allowed to fall on the people, and it was impossible that it should be otherwise, for the minister made it a substitute for a loan. The amount raised has been gradually increasing, and is now nearly equal to two years of the revenue of the state.

in the Nizam's service. With one exception they are alas! all dead, and buried in this foreign land, carrying to their graves the affectionate remembrances and lamentations of those amongst whom their honorable lives were spent, whether their own countrymen or the natives of this country. As the friend of many says of all of them, I may be permitted, even in this place, to drop a tear of sorrow to the memory of those whom I much loved, with whom I was long associated, to whom I was bound by many of those ties, and in whom I recognized most of those virtues, which chiefly lead us to fix our affections on the things of this world.

A person of responsibility was deputed by the Nizam's Government to aid in the revenue settlement, with the assistance of the local officers of the Government, the Desmooks and Despandees of the districts, the Patails of villages and their communities, and the records of the proceeds of former years, there was no difficulty in arriving at a settlement sufficiently satisfactory. An average was struck of the amount of collections from each village in the last five years, which was however more valuable as a record than as a guide, for the country was found to have rapidly deteriorated within that period. The simple process was to take the aggregate rent of the several fields under cultivation, as shown on the records of the village for the former year, to deduct from this the value of such lands as had in the mean time fallen out of, and to add to it the value of those that had been brought under cultivation, to make a deduction on account of the rights of the Desmook, Despandea, the Patail and Coolkurnee (the two former being hereditary officers, whose duties are towards the pergunnah what those of the Patail and Coolkurnee are towards the village) very often amounting in all to 10 per cent. on the net revenue, and a still further deduction, generally of 5 per cent. on account of village expences, which sum remained at the disposal of the village community for purposes of internal Government, the remainder was the Government tax or rent, for the payment of which an engagement was taken from the whole of the village community, and a lease was granted on the part of the Government. Besides the above district and village officers, there are what are called the Bara Baloota in all the principal villages of the Dekhan; these include the priest, the astrologer. I believe the schoolmaster (although in those parts he is not, I fear, much abroad,) the blacksmith, the carpenter, the potter, the barber, the assay

master. (I wish James Prinsep, in such company, could see him at work) in short all that is necessary for the internal government of the town or village; but these are paid in kind; their very existence need not be known to the officers of revenue, and if they be a tax upon the government lands, it is only such as must be paid in some shape by all communities.

Village assessments of the nature I have described, were extended to those portions of the Beejapore, the Aurungabad, the Bedir and the Berar Soobahs, which belong to the Nizam, and generally throughout the whole of the dry-land-cultivation of the Nizam's dominions. In rice countries it is generally useless to attempt any settlement, unless a long average were struck, in which the returns of good and bad seasons would afford a sure profit to the contractor, for the quantity of water in the tanks or lakes, from which those lands are irrigated, is a certain test of the revenue they can afford to pay—the country produces, and can be made to produce little else than rice—but at all events the number of rupees which can be collected from a village or a district, in any given year, can be measured by the number of feet and inches of water which its tanks contain.

In countries under dry-cultivation the case is otherwise; and nothing can be there secured in the shape of prosperity without a fixed assessment, either for a period of years or in perpetuity. Sir Charles Metcalfe gives a good-enough reason why it should not be in perpetuity. When however the country is at all in an advanced state of cultivation, the longer the period the better. Our settlements in the Nizam's country were generally for five years, with a yearly or periodical increase, proportioned to the quantity of waste land, and the means of the people to bring it under cultivation. This is however too direct and sudden a tax on improvement, and should either be applied very sparingly or altogether omitted. Police responsibility was thrown on the heads of villages—punchaets were encouraged for the adjustment of differences among the people themselves, and the Talookdars and the Mahommedan law officers were required to extend justice to them in conformity with the usages of better times and according to the wants of the people.

There is perhaps no one measure that can be adopted in any other part of the world, calculated in so short a time to produce so beneficial a change in the condition of a whole people, suffering from oppression and undefined taxation, as a mo-

derate village assessment for a period of years. No part of India that I have ever seen more needed this boon, and none ever appreciated it more highly, or more benefitted from it than the Nizam's country and people. It was soon seen that there was no want of industry, when man was sure of reaping the fruits of his labour, or of capital when it was secure from the grasp of the extortioner, and he himself would benefit from its outlay. There were many reasons why the settlement should have been more in favor of the people than of the Government. We went into the country to relieve them from all the evils of over assessment, which no one doubted were very grievous. Large sums had for many years been collected in an irregular manner by the local officers of Government, the Desmooks, Despandeas, and Patils, which never appeared either in the Government or in the village books, and from all these the people at once escaped without the Government revenue appearing to suffer, there can be no doubt therefore that the settlement was highly favorable to the people. But the manner of our interference, working as we did in concert with the officers of the Nizam's Government, appointing none of our own, keeping no accounts beyond the record of the settlement, and leaving the collections entirely in the hands of the native officers, nor interfering with them in this respect where there was no attempt to collect beyond the amount of assessment, or to deviate from the periods, within which the collections were according to usage to be made, prevents my being able to draw a comparison between the amount collected in former years and that of the settlement. In one extensive district, yielding nearly 30 lacks of revenue, there was a decrease of about 5 per cent. on the first two years of the settlement, compared with the amount collected by the Nizam's Government in the last two years of its management; but the amount rose in the last three years, rendering the sum total of the five years equal to that which the Nizam's Government had collected in the last five years of its management; and such I conclude was the result generally, for the whole arrangement was conducted on the same principle. Chundoo Lal says, I perceive that the settlements reduced the revenue 22 lacks in the first year, which would have been about 10 per cent: and that 12 lacks of what he deemed recoverable arrears were struck off. But no reduction was made, nor any arrear struck off, which was not judged necessary by the officers of the Nizam's Government on the spot as well as by the Superintendants; and the settlement

of each village was submitted to and received the minister's sanction, before the advantages of it were ensured to the people.

But whatever the effect on the Nizam's revenue that produced on the face of the country, and the condition of the people, was of the most gratifying and beneficial nature. The inhabitants returned in such numbers from the Poona and Nagpore territory to their homes, as materially to affect the nature of the revenue settlements there, and to become a source of anxiety to the revenue officers of those countries, as may be seen by their letters. Villages which had for years been (*ba churak*) without a rush light, were suddenly re-peopled, and cultivation extended in a degree which surprised and surpassed the expectation of those who were concerned in this good work. The first effects of this sudden rush of people and capital towards agriculture, was an alarming reduction in price for wheat and gram, which had for years before been selling at 12 and 15 seers per rupee, fell in the early years of the settlement to forty, fifty and even sixty. From an inland country like the Dekhan, there can be but little export of grain, for roads are unmade and neglected, the transport is entirely on pack bullocks, and it will be found that even if there were good markets, the most valuable kinds of corn will not bear a land carriage in this manner of more than 150 miles, unless there be some return freight. The consequence is, that a great portion of this description of produce must, in seasons of general plenty, remain on the hands of the grower. This reduction of price caused the amount of the settlement to bear much heavier on the people than was calculated on, at the time of its formation, and in some instances rendered considerable remissions necessary. The larger and more populous and better cultivated villages, which in many instances, either from being under the protection of some man in power whom they could afford to pay, or from having the means of offering a formidable resistance, escaped comparatively uninjured through the period of misrule, were the first to suffer. They were of course assessed according to the state of their cultivation, and remained stationary or retrograded, whilst other more unpretending villages rose fast into cultivation, and destroyed what had long been to them a monopoly-market. The reluctance of the Nizam's Government to afford trifling remissions, or to depart in any degree from the terms of the settlement, aggravated the evil. The people of those highly-taxed villages threw up their cultivation,

and found equally good and cheaper lands every where in its immediate neighbourhood, whilst the amount which they were bound to pay, fell, according to the terms of the village settlement, on those who remained. It was difficult to make the Nizam's Government understand that absentees might not be taxed in the villages to which they went, that any defalcation from a village which deteriorated, might not be put upon its rising neighbour; that in short, after a land settlement has been framed, all charges from this branch of revenue must be productive of loss, and none of direct gain to the Government so long as that settlement shall last. But compared with the great good which the revenue settlement effected, these were trifling evils: the remedy for them is always in the hands of a paternal Government, and the good was on a scale, which I will be bound to say, has never in so short a period of time been surpassed in India.

Amongst the most gratifying results of the settlement, was the direction which it gave to the employment of capital and labour, in raising the more valuable description of agricultural products, such as during the time of uncertain returns were not attempted. The first object of course was food, when the poor man had produced this in sufficient quantities for his family, he turned his attention to such articles as would bear transport—sugar, cotton, tobacco and ginger; the former in particular increased so rapidly, that by the end of the five years' settlement, many districts had the means of paying their revenue from sugar cultivation alone. At last the thing was overdone, and a good deal of capital was lost in this way too; first by the failure of price, and afterwards by a partial failure of rain.*

To an agricultural country like India, the most cheering prospect arises from the variety of its productive powers, for what is there that may not be grown in some portion of this vast region? how enormous may that trade be, which one portion of the country will derive with another? and under terms of

* Whatever the cause—if it is not to be found in the three millions of tribute which India pays to England—there is I think no doubt that capital remains more steadily in the countries under Native than under British rule; and that a greater degree of prosperity, and, in a shorter time, be produced in the former than in the latter. That worked in both the Narnore and Hyderabad territory, was more remarkable than that produced in the Poona, although all were at the same time under nearly the same system of management, and it became a source of complaint with the Poona authorities, that the superior terms of prosperity in the Nizam's country, had not only drawn back its own inhabitants, but that it drew away a great many of them. There was no such complaint heard in the Nizam's country, after the system was there fairly in operation.

unrestricted commercial intercourse, and the application of European skill and capital, may India not become the market of the world? In what degree may not governments expect to benefit from the well directed skill and labour of their people? But I am wandering far from my subject—the Nizam's government and people—and it ought now soon be brought to a close.

It may readily be supposed that the Nizam's minister did not rest easy under all this limitation of his power, and he perhaps could little bear to witness and hear of all these good works for which he received no credit, and which contrasted so little to his advantage with those in which he had so long been engaged; he would not, however, fail to recognize the benefits of the village settlement, and says, "Now that, by the blessing of God, the country has been relieved from these calamities, and that leases have been granted in all the districts at a reduced rate, a prospect of prosperity arises." "He particularized the revenue settlement, the suppression of rebellion, and the complete establishment of the authority of the government, as events which he could not have brought about without our assistance." Yet, throughout the whole period of the reform, all were sensible of his underhand counteraction, and in some degree of that of his district officers; and there were circumstances which tended to foster and encourage this spirit in the minister. The Resident considered that a well known financial measure, which had the sanction of the British government, and which was known to have the support of the Governor General, bore with unnecessary and undue weight on the Nizam's resources, that from the enormous rate of its interest, it was calculated in a few years to be destructive to those resources, and he desired from a very early period of his connection with the government, to see that loan paid off, or its interests reduced to the market rate. It was no secret to the minister that this proposition was not palatable to the Governor General himself; and he was thus encouraged in August 1822, to come forward with a representation against the Resident and his measures.

The burden of his story was, that Sir Charles Metcalfe had not treated him with that confidence, nor extended to him that support which he had been accustomed to meet with from former Residents, thus encouraging hopes in parties hostile to him at the Nizam's Court, from which he feared to lose his place. He stated that our appearance from the first was distasteful to himself, and that it had not the sanction of the Nizam.

He also represented, that the Resident complained of his conduct to his master, the Nizam, and that, "it is his (the Resident's) intention to visit his Highness in future alone: against all these dangers the minister hoped for support from the Governor General.

In a paper which accompanied his letter to the Governor General, Chundoo Lal entered into a review of his own administration, and proposed a plan for paying off the loan. "I have also another representation to make: Mr. Metcalfe having now completed the settlement of all the talooks of the government, and having granted leases for four or five years, he cannot any longer apprehend exaction on the part of the talookdars, as they will take, and the ryots will give, according to the engagement entered into. But Mr. Metcalfe has, notwithstanding, in addition to Messrs. Sutherland, Seyer, Clark, and Ralph, (before employed in the Mofussil) sent out Mr. Lee to Nilcondah, Mr. Hislop to Dewarkonda and Mr. Campbell to Meiduck. Chundoo Lal went on to inquire why the gentlemen should again go out to take possession of the country, and interfere in the management of its affairs, and what the consequences would be? The Nizam and others heard that he had given up the country to the English. He denied that we were entitled to *interfere* in its internal affairs: and he hoped through the kind management and assistance of the first assistant to the Resident, (to whom the letter of which a copy was now forwarded to the Governor General had been addressed apparently that it might be so used) that "the innovations upon which I have commented may be made to cease, and that matters will be in future conducted conformably to old established practice, and the conditions of the treaty." Certain complaints were also made through the same letter of the mode in which some of the superintending officers performed the duty assigned to them. The letter of the Governor General in reply to this representation is a very remarkable document. "Your letter with its accompanying documents has been received. The channel through which you sent it, namely, the house of William Palmer and Co. was not a proper one; and I request that no communication may ever be made to me again in that mode. The Resident has been desired to assure you of the entirely favorable disposition of this Government to the House, regarding what are purely commercial concerns; but it must not interfere in politics. I will, at all times, with pleasure receive any statement which you may wish to make to me, if you transmit it through the

Resident, or address it direct through the Persian secretary, should you prefer this latter, in the mean time immediate attention shall be paid to the contents of your letter. Though I am persuaded that you misinterpret the disposition of the Resident, when you suppose him to have any views hostile to you, the plighted assurance of support which you have received from this Government will be again impressed on his recollection."

Sir Charles Metcalfe was called upon for, and enters on the 30th of September into an explanation of his treatment of Chundoo Lal, the nature of his interference in the affairs of Nizam's Government, the circumstances out of which the appeal to the Governor General arose, and the influence by which at Hyderabad it was supported: the letter however extends to 120 paragraphs and a long postscript, in the latter of which there is a very good pun. "If his (Chundoo Lal's) soul has derived any benefit from these unjust squanderings, it may be considered as the sole benefit they have produced." He, however, throughout the letter entered into a very solemn defence of his own conduct and the conduct of others. If Chundoo Lal really supposed his position in danger from the machinations of his enemies, it was a curious fact that no intrigue against him had ever rendered the length of an overture to the Resident. The appeal to the Governor General was clandestinely made without, on the part of the minister, any symptoms of dissatisfaction at the Resident's conduct, and in the midst of protestations of entire devotion. The Resident had never seen the Nizam but twice in private and only five times altogether; the private visits being in February and April shortly after his arrival. There was on those occasions no conversation which could be distorted into complaints against the minister. There was, under the circumstances and from the character of the Nizam, little encouragement to cultivate an intimate and cordial intercourse with him. "Were it not that the present complaint must be considered personal one, I should think it greatly presumptuous on the part of Chundoo Lal, or any minister of the Nizam to object to confidential intercourse between His Highness and the British representative, in the present state of affairs in India." "To one of the charges 'want of confidence' I must plead guilty. Real confidence is a tribute which is only due to real worth, and cannot be forced by any circumstances; but of the want of cheerful and hearty co-operation for any good purpose,

I am sure the minister cannot justly complain." "It is possible that I may have suffered in the minister's good will, from the openness with which I have always given him my opinion of his conduct. I have had no reserve with him at any time on this subject, except what courtesy requires, and his knowledge of my opinions may have persuaded him that such opinions could not exist without hostile intentions." But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject. The matter was of no further consequence than as producing at the time some doubt in the public mind, whether the Resident had the support of his Government, and therefore tending to shake the foundation on which the ground work of interference in the affairs of the Nizam's Government was laid; and it produced a trial of strength between the Resident and the Governor General on the subject of non-interference itself, which at this time may be of more interest than the other parts of the discussion. In his letter of the 31st of August, the Resident argued: "that our interference in the affairs of Hyderabad was a duty arising out of our supremacy, for as that imposed on us the obligation of maintaining tranquillity, we were equally bound to protect the people from oppression as their rulers from revolution, — the only refuge of the people intolerably vexed being in emigration or insurrection. Interference in the internal affairs of states was neither desirable nor generous where it could be avoided, and if the Nizam or his minister ruled his subjects with equity and prudence, our interposition would neither be necessary, nor expedient, nor just." "On the other hand, if interposition be a duty, when clearly necessary for the relief of the people, it would seem to be so in a more than ordinary degree, where a country is governed by a minister supported by our influence, and absolute in his power." "In every case where we support the ruling power, but more especially in such a case as that last described, we become responsible, in a great measure, for the acts of the Government, and if they are harmful to the people, we aid in inflicting the injury." "Any interference whatever in the affairs of a foreign Government being, in my opinion, objectionable, if it can be avoided, I have often considered anxiously what course could be pursued other than what has been adopted." "Were I to attempt to define briefly the nature of our present interference, I should describe it as a healing of the wounds inflicted by misrule, and a nursing of the country for the benefit of the people and the sovereign, under a temporary necessity caused by the peculiar characters and dispositions of

the Prince and the ruling minister, and by the peculiar predicament of the latter relatively to his sovereign and our Government." The dispatch extends to 58 paragraphs, and it is impossible to do justice to it in a notice of this nature.

Lord Hastings prepared on the 25th of October, a draft of a letter in reply to the Resident at Hyderabad, to which his Council dissenting, and against which all recorded minutes, his Lordship took upon himself the responsibility of the measure. "Should the whole of the members dissent I take the measure on myself; for I am determined to register my reprobation of the arbitrary and insulting principles of procedure towards native Governments, which have been too long indulged irreconcilably to the credit of the nation." His Lordship observes: "the assumption of our possessing an universal supremacy in India, involving such rights as you have described is a mistake. Over states which have by particular engagements rendered themselves professedly feudatory, the British Government does exercise supremacy; but it never has been claimed, and certainly never has been acknowledged, in the case of native powers standing within the denomination of allies. Although a virtual supremacy may, undoubtedly, be said to exist in the British Government, from the inability of other states to contend with its strength, the making such a superiority a principle singly sufficient for any exertion of our will, would be to misapply that strength, and to pervert it to tyrannic purposes." "The argument of supremacy having been set aside, nothing but the tenor of some special engagement could render us liable to the call, or allot to us the title of such interposition. Our treaties characterising the Nizam as an independent sovereign, authorise no such latitude." The Governor General proceeds to trace the manner in which we originally encroached on the Nizam's independence. Until at last "the Resident was directed to adopt a course of conciliatory counsel, instead of those starts of despotic dictation which had before been in use. That limited degree of interference would still be objectionable, but for the common interest between the two Governments, that His Highness's territories should be restored to prosperity: yet even the excuse would be insufficient, were not our influence to be managed with delicacy and to be unavowed. Such is the distinct nature of our relations with the Nizam; and a disregard of its terms would be no less repugnant to general principles than to the orders of this Government." "The fact of mal-administration is unquestionable,

and must be deplored. Does that, however, decide the mode in which alteration is to be effected? Where is our right to determine that the amount of evil is such, as to demand our taking the remedy into our own hands."

"After reading the dispatch in question it was with more pain than surprise that the Governor General in Council pondered on your inculpatory allusion to Raja Chundoo Lall." The Governor General goes on through eleven long paragraphs, to condemn what he considered the dictation of the Resident to the minister, to wonder that the minister should be so easily staggered by the tone of the Resident, and to defend the former against the charges of the latter.

It is impossible within the limits which I must assign to myself, to discuss the Resident's reply of the 29th of November, in which, through 42 paragraphs, he takes a most masterly view of the relations subsisting between the British Government and the states of India generally, but that of Hyderabad in particular, describing the condition in which he found the Nizam's country and people, through the compact which existed between us and Chundoo Lal; and the principles by which his conduct had been governed, in endeavouring as he had believed, with the confidence and under the instructions of his Government, to correct as far as possible the evils arising from this condition of things. The letter is given at page 342 of the Hyderabad papers.

This however was only a little bye-play, for the Governor General did not take upon himself the responsibility of disturbing the operations in which the Resident was engaged at Hyderabad, under the sanction of his Government; and although the great measures of reform in the country and protection of the people were in a manner lost sight of in the discussions which arose out of the comparatively insignificant though well known Loan question, those great and good works continued their quiet course, happily undisturbed by those discussions; and after the departure of Lord Hastings, without suffering from the open counteraction of the minister.

The superintending officers lived in their districts, and were expected to make frequent tours through them, in order to judge for themselves whether faith was kept with the people and justice extended to them. The Resident likewise made frequent excursions through the country, for the more satisfactory performance of his own duty; and if this was not the best form of administration that could have been introduced, it had,

at least, the merit of affording protection to the people without destroying the machinery of the native government, and admitted of our withdrawing at any time from interference and leaving it unimpaired.

After the conclusion of his first tour the Resident said "the measure carried into effect by these gentlemen (i. e. the village settlement) throughout a considerable tract of the Nizam's dominions, holds out the hope of very favorable results. It has been received by the cultivators with manifest satisfaction, clouded only by a dread that the systematic bad faith of the Nizam's Government may render nugatory the benefits of the arrangement."

"The country through which I have passed in my tour since the middle of April, has every where exhibited the most striking features of decay and depopulation, and fully evinced the necessity of the exercise of the influence of our Government for the prevention of utter ruin."

"There never, I suppose, was elsewhere a territory so entirely abandoned to the pillage of extortioners, seeking no end but their own illicit gain. There never can have been an administration of Government less paternal, or more careless of the good of the people and the interest of the Sovereign. As affairs were going on, I know not how long the country could have avoided utter dissolution. The crisis seemed near at hand, if the Governor General in Council had not interposed the saving shield of British protection."

On his return from his third tour in June 1823, through districts which he had previously visited, the Resident reported to Government: "There are manifest signs of improvement and increase of cultivation. The people are certainly less oppressed and more at their ease. The good undoubtedly done in this respect is, in itself, highly important; and were it even unaccompanied by any other benefit, would be sufficient to warrant great gratulation."

"It has been observable that where our interposition has been most efficiently exercised, there the greatest signs of improvement are visible, and that wherever from accidental circumstances it has been relaxed or dormant, the tendency to a continuance or renewal of the old vices of the Government is most apparent."

"One of the circumstances which has impeded the complete success of our revenue arrangements, is the general fall in the price of grain, in some places to an excessive degree.

Various causes have contributed to produce this effect—increase of cultivation and the abolition of monopolies, as well as external peace and plenty.”

The system of controul was thus fairly at work throughout the Nizam's dominions; there was no difficulty in pushing it to any extent, but as the Resident has observed many a favorite measure was left unattempted, lest its execution should prove injurious to the influence which it was deemed so desirable to leave with the Nizam's Government. A very satisfactory effect of the measures adopted at Hyderabad, was the improvement which they gradually worked in the character of the Nizam's Talookdars. When they were no longer farmers of revenue, nor subject to the undefined exertions of the Government, their excuse for extortion and oppression was gone, and an improved tone very soon pervaded all the inferior instruments of administration. The office of Talookdars was, in many instances, of great responsibility—two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. being allowed to them, to cover all expences of collection, police, &c. they had much to lose, and any attempt to extort money beyond the amount of the settlement, was accompanied with risk, which the probable gain was by no means calculated to cover. Rae Chotum Lal and Karar Nawaz Khan were remarkable instances of this; the former held talooks yielding 20 lacs, and the latter talooks yielding about 10; both were constantly in their districts; they applied themselves with industry and success to extend justice to the people, and for the improvement of the country, and they required corresponding exertions on the part of their subordinate officers. Of course a close supervision of their conduct was still necessary, but the degree of interference was thus much lessened, and this result was perhaps one of the most gratifying that attended our interposition.

The well known differences which about the middle of 1825 arose between the Supreme Government and Sir David Ochterlony, caused that officer to resign the offices of Resident at Delhie, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana. Sir Charles Metcalfe was called to assume those offices, and Mr. Martin one of the most talented of the Company's Civil Servants, and selected solely on that account, became his successor at Hyderabad. Sudden changes of men and measures from the Governor General, and those of the Council Chamber, down to all the inferior officers of the government, and their small measures, are amongst the penalties

which the people of India pay for the blessings of foreign rule. Legislation may in time correct in some departments of the public service some portion of the latter class of evils ; but so long as we continue unsettled wanderers on the face of this great land, the former class will in some degree remain in spite of every corrective effort here or at home. At Hyderabad the change took place at an unfortunate period, the five years settlement was about to expire, and it became a question what new measure was to be taken. The experience which we had derived from our five years labour in these rather anomalous and complicated duties, should have much narrowed the field, and simplified the whole operation. But the first question which arose was of some difficulty. There was apparently on the part of the Resident a reluctance to leave in the hands of the superintendants, many of whom were new to the work, and all of them strangers to him, the very responsible measure of framing a new revenue settlement of the whole country, and consequently a desire to cling to the terms of the former settlements and to distribute them for a further period of years throughout the country. It was soon however discovered that the former settlement was not originally so perfect in itself as to admit of its extension to a further period of years, whilst during that which had just expired, great changes had taken place in the condition of villages, some having deteriorated through circumstances, which at the time of the settlement it was not possible to foresee, and which through the progress of it, it was not possible to control. The scheme of continuing the village settlement with the amount at which through the yearly increase of assessment it had arrived, was therefore, after much discussion, abandoned. But it was resolved to adhere to the amount of the Pergunnah settlement, and to distribute it amongst the villages. It was of course too much to expect that the pergunnah, any more than the village settlement, was originally perfect : or that changes should not have taken place in the one as in the other, which must have rendered it less applicable to the present state of things than a settlement which might have been framed on present capabilities. It was too dear bought a compliment to the terms of the original settlement. I am unable to say whether it was an anxiety on the part of the Nizam's minister to hold what he had got, or whether it was a distrust on the part of the Resident of the fitness of superintending officers, which led to these discussions. There is no doubt, however, that they were productive of double injury, by

evening a want of confidence on the Resident's part towards those with whom he had to act in co-operation ; and by giving to the country a less perfect revenue settlement than it might, through a different process, have enjoyed. If the measure was adopted with the benevolent intention of yielding to those pergunnahs, which had most benefitted under the former settlement, all the advantages of their superior industry, their outlay of capital, or their good fortune, it became at the same time necessary to ease off the burthen of their less industrious, their poorer, or their less fortunate neighbours, that they might have some chance of competing with the others in the same market, and not be pushed still further in arrear.

Although, however, the settlement was not so perfect as it might have been, it was still sufficiently so to ensure the progressive advancement of the country in cultivation, and of the people towards wealth and prosperity. But even this was not destined to last. Raja Chundoo Lal's influence began to appear at an early part of Mr. Martin's administration. He supported his own Talookdars against the measures of the superintending officers in the districts, and was allowed in many respects to counteract them. Instead of removing those superintendants, who had not his confidence, and supporting the others against the insidious attacks of the minister and his district officers, this system of counteraction was allowed by the Resident to proceed, until the authority of superintending officers became generally impaired ; and that influence began to prevail, to correct which the whole system of our interference in the affairs of this foreign state, in its origin, and throughout its progress, had been directed. This want of support and confidence on the part of the Resident, necessarily produced their effects on the superintending officers—a collision in several instances arose between the parties, some withdrew—and the generous exertions of all in this good cause were more or less paralyzed. Time might, and most probably would, have corrected those evils which, although not destructive, were undoubtedly injurious towards that system which Sir Charles Metcalfe left in full operation at Hyderabad. But in the mean time the old Nizam died ; and shortly after his son's accession, when the Resident was attending his durbar, he came forward in the most imperious tone and manner to demand that those persons (shukhs) who had been employed in his country might be withdrawn and that all interference in its civil affairs should cease.

It must be recollected that His Highness was near his fortieth year when he ascended his musnud ; that he had been through the whole period of his life, from the jealousy of his father, studiously kept from taking any part in public affairs ; that he was never permitted any intercourse with the Resident, by whom he had never been seen, even at his father's *dutbar* ; that he had in short passed his life more in intercourse with women, than with men, and in those pursuits which are calculated to debase and vitiate the human mind, rather than to exalt and qualify it for such duties as it was this man's fortune to be called to fulfil ; yet in spite of all these unpromising circumstances, great hopes were at first formed that the Nizam would do honor to his high station. I must say that this was not the opinion of the people of his country ; for I never conversed with any one of them, who was not perfectly acquainted with his habits and character, and who did not from the history of his past life, foresee that he must prove totally unfit to rule or for any great or good work. The British government, however, at once yielded to His Highness' demand, and all interference has for upwards of four years ceased in the civil affairs of his territory, except that of holding ourselves responsible to the people that the leases granted through us, should remain undisturbed—even this has been more nominal than real ; for the people very soon found to their cost that we had not the means of extending effectual protection to them, and soon ceased to complain of violated faith. Wherever those leases have expired all interference has ceased, and I am not sure that interference to this extent did not do more harm than good, for it led to hopes which were never to be realized, and to a reliance on us which excited the anger of the native rulers, through which in the end the people suffered.

Our interference in the country may have been and most likely was distasteful to the Nizam, but I never myself had any doubt, and this was the opinion of those who were as well acquainted with the state of affairs as I was, that the demand for the withdrawal of that interference proceeded immediately from Chundoo Lal. We have made few greater sacrifices to good faith and national honor than in immediately acceding to that demand. The Nizam was at the same time told that he was free to dismiss or to retain his minister, by which it was thought that we relieved ourselves from responsibility ; but the fact is not entirely so ; for that minister had, at the time been supported in his place for upwards of twenty years through our

power, and he would have proved himself to have made very bad use of the resources of the state of which he had unlimited command, had he been so easily shaken from his seat. It was at the time of the Nizam's accession said that Chundoo Lal had address enough to make him believe that through his influence with us. His Highness had gained quiet possession of his throne; for it was well known that at Hyderabad there would a strong party in favor of a younger but more legitimate son of the late Nizam, Meer Tufuzee Ali, who is also a grand nephew of Mooner-qol-Moolk's, and there is a younger but ownbrother of the present Nizam, Mobaruz-qot-Dowla, who would be the favorite with the people.

The Nizam did for a time show a disposition to take a part in public affairs, but this lasted for only a very brief period; and the general opinion at Hyderabad was, that his minister so overwhelmed him with business, holding out at the same time temptations more alluring, that His Highness very soon preferred the latter. Certain it is that he was now withdrawn from public affairs almost in as great a degree as his father did, hardly ever being seen, except in occasional excursions to places in the neighbourhood of the city, and the general belief is, that he has added to the vices and follies of his father that of drunkenness.

In the mean time, Chundoo Lal is as supreme as ever he was; but he is old and decrepid, and his rule cannot last much longer. It has been asked during the administration of the last three Residents, if Chundoo Lal were to die or be dismissed, where is the man to take his place? and it was confessed by all of them that they knew of no man equal to him at the Nizam's court in abilities, nor any, whom it was so much our interest to support. This to my mind is only a proof of our very limited acquaintance with the people of this country, and how should it be otherwise, for Chundoo Lal had ample means of preventing the Resident making such acquaintances, as should be either dangerous or disagreeable to himself.

Although Chundoo Lal is undoubtedly a very clever and intelligent man of business, he is nothing beyond that, and is entirely wanting in all those qualities which entitle a man to be considered an enlightened or a benevolent legislator or Governor. He is perhaps a step beyond the class of men to which he belongs, the Mootsuddies, the Khetis and Kutrees, whom we find as accountants at the Nizam's and other native courts. His whole career has been made up of shifts and expedients,

how to keep his place and how to extort most money from the people, to enable him to fulfil this and other purposes in which they had no interest or to which their interest were opposed. I defy any one to mention in the whole history of his career any one measure of Chundoo Lal's calculated to improve the resources of the country, to raise the standard of the moral and temporal condition of its inhabitant. He has for many years governed that beautiful region under the shade of our protective power, surrounded by monuments of its former greatness, and by the works of enlightened and benevolent rulers, which would have inspired to emulation a heart less callous and selfish than his. But as we have already seen the efforts of this man were for a series of years directed to the destruction of every thing that was great and good around him, and I fear there is no doubt that they will now be found operating towards the same end. Is this the man whom we are to consider deserving of our support and protection, because he is ready to sacrifice in exchange whatever honor and duty should teach him to hold sacred, the interests of his sovereign, and what is far more important, and what can never be separated therefrom, the welfare and happiness of his people. I trust that other and better views are now dawning for India, and will henceforward govern our national councils.

On the withdrawal of the British superintendants, the only conservative measure of the minister's was to appoint Ameens on 50 or 100 rupees a month, to perform the duties which had so long been fulfilled by those honorable men, and to control Talookdars who governed in almost unquestioned supremacy, territory yielding 10 or 20 lacks of rupees a year! The officers who were left to protect the people from violation of the leases granted under our guarantee, have been required to furnish periodical reports of the condition of the country; and although they may be considered interested judges or witnesses, yet their reports, coupled with the opinions of others, the presumption arising from this condition of things and a hundred other circumstances, need leave no doubt on any man's mind that misrule has increased, is increasing, and should be diminished.

The frequency with which it is now necessary to call out troops to support the measures of the native government, is a proof that those measures are arbitrary and oppressive. If my memory serves me right, they have been in requisition six times in as many months, and although they are never employed

except under the authority of a Commissioner, who has power to inquire into and to redress the grievances of the people, there is still danger that the system may tend injuriously towards them, by preventing their adopting a suitable remedy for the redress of their own wrongs. There is, too, the danger that the system may lead to opposition on the part of the people to their own rulers where they desire to call on our mediation. I may here mention that during the whole period of our superintendence of the affairs of the Nizam's country, it was never in any one instance necessary to employ troops in support of our measures, nor in any manner except in the suppression of Bheels and other professional plunderers, although this had for years been the common resource of the native Government. There is no doubt that the measures which were adopted in the period of our interposition for the protection of the people still continue to be beneficially felt throughout the country. It is supposed that that system will some day or other be renewed, the officers of Government fear to violate it, and even the minister may have some reluctance in doing so, whilst the people appeal to the leases which were granted, and which they still produce, as their charter of rights, considering all demands in excess to those leases as unjust. They are right to cling to them; but this cannot last, and a few more years will perhaps destroy every semblance of this frail tenure.

I am free to confess that I do not see any individual, nor do I think that any combination of individuals, can be formed capable of doing justice to so vast a charge as this. It is apparently beyond the reach of the native mind, as we find that mind constituted at present. What then is to be done? I have no doubt that we shall again at no distant period be forced to interpose our authority, as well for the protection of the inhabitants of the Nizam's country, as for the defence of the inhabitants of our own territory living on his border, and for the protection of the interests of the great Indian community, in whose well-being no one can deny that both the duty and the honor of the British government of India are involved. When this is to happen, or how we are to satisfy ourselves that the necessary for such interposition by which alone it can be justified has arrived, are questions on which most people will differ. The period may be more distant than at first sight would generally be supposed, for there is a power in the native Government which enables it to hold on its course, or even to improve its administration and correct its imperfec-

tions, after its dissolution has been confidently predicted. When it shall have arrived there can be no question, after our experience here, at Nagpore, Sattara, and Mysore, what measures it is best to pursue.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

19th July 1834.

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE FROM SIMLAH TO THE BOORENDOO PASS IN THE HIMALAYA.

On the 30th September we marched from Simlah to Tigoo in the Keyoonthul territory, distance 14 miles. The road for the first part runs over bleak and precipitous hills, and latterly through a magnificent pine and oak forest, reaching an elevation of 8200 feet above the level of the sea. Thermometer at noon in the shade $59\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The road is in excellent repair, and has a good direction. The cultivation is plentiful and luxuriant in the valleys surrounding Mahasoo and Fagoo. At this place is a small bungalow which was erected by Government, and proves a great convenience and comfort to travellers.

1st October.—We descended 4500 feet to the bed of the river Girree, distance 7 miles, which occupied 2 hours and 40 minutes, and ascended the opposite bleak and rugged hill to Ludgoo's house. The march this day occupied 4 hours and 20 minutes, distance 14 miles. On the march we were met by the Theog Thakoor, a tributary of the Keyoonthul Rana, who is in a wretched state of disease from leprosy. The cultivation in the vicinity of his durbar, which is situated on a romantic spot, is particularly striking and beautiful. The point at which we crossed the river is 100 feet broad, the stream 4 feet deep, rapid and very clear. Thermometer in the tent at noon 72° : elevation 6000 feet. We were visited by another tributary of Keyoonthul the Thakoor of Goond, who was deeply afflicted, having recently sustained a severe loss by the death of his son and heir, a youth of great promise.

2nd October.—Marched to the old and dilapidated Fort of Nagnee, distance 5 miles, elevation 8800 feet. The road is a steep ascent the whole way, and commands a most interesting view of the surrounding ridges of Mahasoo, Choor, Huructa, Whartoo and the great Himaylaya. Thermometer at noon $57\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. This part of the road is narrow, and in some places very precipitous, but is in good repair. We were met by the Rana Jagra of Bulson and his son, who presented us with the fruit of their day's sport, consisting of black partridges,

pheasant and chukores; the latter were running in abundance in the vicinity of the road. The cold during the night was severely felt by the servants who were exposed to it. Thermometer at sun-rise $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

3rd October.—Marched to Dussowlie, a village of Poonder,* distance 9 miles, and crossed the Dussowlie ridge 9800, the scenery of which is most picturesque and magnificent. Poonder was assigned in 1818 to Keyoonthul, in consequence of the savage and intractable nature of its inhabitants, who had previous to our occupation of the country, bid defiance to the Goorca authority, and accordingly suffered severely in several incursions of their ruthless enemy. At the conquest in 1815, the report made of this small confederation, consisting of four very large and populous villages, induced the Government to bestow it upon Rana Sunsar Sing. The houses in Poonder which we visited, are constructed in the most substantial and comfortable manner (evidently with a view to defence) and of micacious felspar, without cement, in alternate layers with large beams of cedar pine, indestructible by insects and almost by time when not exposed to damp. Some of these houses are of two and three stories, and I have seen them in some parts of these states 50 feet in height. They are erected without a plummet and with only one tool, the adze, which is in common use with the mountaineers. The roofs are made of micacious slate, with a considerable curve in the Chinese style. The lower story accommodates the cattle (which are numerous) and the 2nd and 3rd stories are the dwellings and granaries of the inhabitants. A ladder† which is drawn-up at night, communicates with the lower story, and the only furniture in use are the large chests, or bino, for holding grain. Each house has its bee hive, which produces honey of great excellence and in abundance. The loftiness of these dwellings, their singular roofs and projecting balconies, make them picturesque objects, according well with the romantic scenery on which they are placed. Each house is guarded by a large ferocious dog, chained in the upper story, a most faithful guardian of its master's property. The stock of winter forage for the cattle is suspended on trees, or poles, in the vicinity of the villages. There is a circular space attached to each house in which the cattle trample out the grain.

* Village seldom found in the Himalay above 7000 feet elevation.

† A notched stick and a trap door.

The clothing of the inhabitants is of comfortable woollen stuff, the manufacture of the country.

The Poondereese are celebrated for their bravery and skill in archery. The women go abroad without restraint, and appear to have rather more than a due share of domestic and agricultural labour. Education is wholly unknown in this part of the country, and in consequence the mookhias (or revenue officers) are obliged to be borrowed from other states, but even their acquirements are on a very low scale, as not one of them can reckon above the number 20. The foregoing description of the houses and inhabitants is applicable to all the states between the Girree and the Himalaya. The Temples are numerous and built in the same manner as the houses; they are always the most lofty structures in the village, and in all respects more ornamented and better finished, and adorned with a very neat and lastly porch. The Deities are either incarnations of Vishun, Seva, or Parviti: the Priests or Poojaree are not always Brahmins. The state of Balson to the eastward of this march appeared quite a garden of cultivation; the villages are thickly studded over the Mountains, and every thing bespeaks peace, happiness and prosperity. This road was advanced from Fagoo in 1823, and constructed entirely at the expence of the states it traverses. The hoar frost was on the ground at 1 A. M. and the Thermometer stood on the summit of the ridge at 47°.

4th October.—Left Dussowlie and reached Deora the capital of Joobul, distance 12 miles, which occupied 4½ hours in accomplishing. The road leads over the Joobul ridge 10,300 feet, the scenery of which excels in beauty and magnificence. The view of the great Himalaya, particularly the stupendous peaks of Jumnotree and Gungootree, seen from the summit of the ridge, is most grand and imposing. The ascent is steep, but the road is quite practicable for laden animals. The forest trees covered with joy and lichens grow to an enormous size, and the neat and highly cultivated terraced field of red and yellow batu, watered by numerous rills, add greatly to the softness and general beauty of this interesting tract. The various species of pine found throughout these regions is of all vegetable productions; that which is peculiarly, and I may add, exclusively fitted for such scenery and such a country. Its vast size and loftiness, the regularity of its wide spreading boughs, dark evergreen foliage, and the great age to which it attains, with no other appearance of decay than increased

hoariness and magnitude, are all circumstances in its character most singularly harmonizing with its location. When we add to this the beauty, durability, straightness, strength and easy working of its timber, without which I firmly believe the country would be uninhabitable, we cannot sufficiently admire and be grateful for the wisdom and goodness of the Great Planter of all things, who has so admirably proportioned His gifts to the wants and pleasures of the receiver.

On approaching Deora the Rana Poorunchund and his Viziers met and conducted us to the camp, which was pitched immediately above the durbar or residence of the chiefs, a building of considerable extent, of great accommodation, comfort and architectural taste. Elevation of the camp 6000 feet. An ancient and rancorous feud has existed for ages between the people of Bulson and Joobul, and to this day, when in each others territory, they refuse to taste water but from running streams. Rana Poorunchund appears to be labouring under the greatest state of mental imbecility; he complained bitterly of the total want of decency in the conduct of his Viziers towards him, who appear to have assumed the entire uncontroled sovereignty of their respective divisions of Joobul, and are at variance with each other. The Rana earnestly urged the removal of these ministers, who, he said, were plundering him and his subjects. I discovered that what he said was in part correct, as a considerable sum of money had been levied last year from the zemindars on account of the chief's marriage, which the Viziers appropriated nearly wholly to themselves. Poorunchund is without any adviser who has sufficient authority in the state to guide its government. He is lamentably weak in intellect, and if he had the power, I am not sure that he would use it with discretion and judgment. It is not to be supposed that the people of this state are in a worse condition than in the neighbouring principalities. They are such a hardy, robust, and independent race that they will not suffer themselves to be trampled on and oppressed, and not unfrequently bid defiance to their Viziers. The circumstance of his not having a child, or any male relation to succeed him in his hereditary estate, distresses the Rana, and he applied most earnestly for advice on this delicate and important subject. The source of the Giree was passed in this day's march at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet; the beauty of scenery in its vicinity cannot be surpassed.

5th October.—We left Deora, and reached the Castle of the Sari Rane, who is a tributary of Bussahir. We were met by the Mokhtyar who complained of his mistress' territory having been lately invaded by the people of Joobul. The road leads from Deora to Sari along the right bank of the river Pauber, and about 1500 feet above its bed; it is nearly a level, and although narrow in some parts, is in good condition. The scenery the whole way is pleasing, but the absence of the splendid forest trees which adorned yesterday's march creates a blank, for the loss of which nothing but the near approach of the great snow cap't peaks of the Himalaya can adequately compensate. Although considerably denuded, there is no want of picturesque effect towards the summits of the hills, which are fringed with pines, and the gorges of the Mountains are studded with a variety of plants and trees, inhabitants of a cold climate. The retained Fort of Ramghur, a fort garrisoned by a detachment of Nusseeree battalion, is a conspicuous and very interesting feature in the landscape; it is situated on an insulated peak which is seen rearing itself from the left bank of the Pauber, a river which has its source in Lake Cheremi (a frozen mass of snow in the Himalaya) and empties itself into the river Tonse; its breadth opposite Raen is 100 feet clear, and very rapid. Here there is an excellent wooden bridge, which was constructed in 1823, and remains to this day perfectly secure, undergoing occasional slight repairs. The cultivation of a coarse species of rice on the banks of this river appears very beautiful. The Lady of Sari received us with all the state and hospitality she had it in her power to shew, and as usual had many ill founded complaints to offer against her paramount Lord of Bussahir. Distance of this day's march 7 miles, which occupied $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; elevation of the camp 5500 feet; and the temperature of the air at noon 69° .

6th October.—We marched to Rooro, distance 7 miles. The road continues along the right bank of the Pauber, and on reaching our camp we were met by the Chief Priest, or Mohunt of Bussahir, who resides in a very handsome Temple at this place. He intimated that his master was prevented meeting us in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera, which raged with considerable virulence at Rampoor, and all along the great ravine of the Sutlej. Rooro is situated close to the bed of the river; it is populous for this quarter, well, but irregularly built; elevation 6200. The river here is about

ninety feet broad, very rapid, and about four feet deep. At this place we procured a remarkably fine golden pheasant, which was delicious and in high season. The Thermometer at noon stood at 74°.

7th October.—We entered that division of Bussahūr called Choara, and encamped opposite Mandallee, one of the large and populous Brāmin villages of the Gour family, of which there are several in the principality. The inhabitants are exempt, except in cases of great emergency, from payment of revenue to the state, and are so independent that they often set all authority at defiance. As we approached the Himalaya we met a great many people labouring under immense wens (goitres) in their throats. This road has been lately constructed, and although very narrow in some places in consequence of the rocky and precipitous nature of the tract it traverses, no difficulty was found, except for those mules with unwieldy loads. The scenery of the valley of the Pauber becomes at every step more interesting and lovely, and we are met by a profusion of trees, shrubs and plants, the inhabitants of a cold region, amongst them were conspicuous the elm, maple, horse chesnut, and walnut. The river is crossed here by a sangha or wooden bridge. We passed on this march the old fort of Buttowlie, the appearance of which reminded us of the baronial castles of the Rhine.

8th October.—Marched 3½ miles to Chagong, the road is similar to that of yesterday. We crossed the Undrittee, a rapid torrent by a sangha, and encamped upon a beautiful spot immediately alongside of the village, commanding a prospect of the valleys of the Pauber and Undrittee. Thermometer at noon 70°.

9th October.—Marched to Pecca, nine and a half miles; passed the populous village of Tickree, and crossed a torrent called the Keranoo, at a spot where there are a number of mills for grinding corn. The road from the torrent leads up an extremely precipitous ascent, which previous to the construction of the road was scarcely practicable except for the practised mountaineer. On an excursion which I made to this part of the country in 1824, the path was frightfully precipitous, and one of the most perpendicular and dangerous I ever beheld: one place particularly near Buttowlie, scaling rocks with only small holes worn by long use and barely large enough for the insertion of the toes: in other places notched sticks and wooden pins driven into a cleft formed the only support: a slip

would have been instantly fatal, precipitating the unfortunate into the torrent where destruction must have been inevitable and instantaneous. Pecca is a considerable village, surrounded by lofty peaks, which the day previous to our arrival had been covered with snow. There are a number of enormous horse chestnut and walnut trees in its vicinity,—and here we found in abundance the peach, apricot, plumb, mulberry and cherry trees. From our tent we could count four cascades which poured their waters into the Pauber from the opposite bank, clad in rich and luxuriant verdure, forming one of the most brilliant landscapes which fancy ever conceived. There is a temple in the village dedicated to the Nag Deota. In the afternoon the doolies, or cars, of the deity were brought out on men's shoulders who danced under their burthens; the appearance of these machines was extremely grotesque—they are made of (chowries) cows' tails, coloured cotton cloth, and ornamented with monstrous looking silver heads. Up to this period the weather was particularly favourable, but the clouds began to collect and the servants were alarmed lest we should be caught in snow. A present of a goat, which was sacrificed to the Deota in great form, appeared to appease the elements, and we proceeded on our march on the 10th with fine weather, to the delight of the Poojeree, who attributed our good fortune to the ruling deity of Choara, who it was supposed was pleased to express his acceptance of our nuzzur by the animal giving himself a shake at the altar, not however before the officiating priest put some water into his ear to induce him to give the propitious omen. The temperature of the air during this day was sufficiently cool to admit of a fire in the tent with great addition to our comfort.

10th October.—We marched to Lanbeeg, 5½ miles. The road continued along the Pauber tolerably level until we reached the meeting of the river Roopen with the Pauber, at which spot the scenery is strikingly magnificent, the two rivers forcing themselves down with the rapidity of a mill sluice, and the mountains on all sides are thickly clad with pine and other forest trees. The Roopen is now crossed by a good sungho, but formerly a single trunk of a cedar sufficed for this dangerous undertaking. We had an exceedingly steep ascent up to Lanbeeg, which is situated on one of the spurs thrown out by the great Himalaya. On the way up we were shewn an inaccessible cravice in the opposite bank of the Pauber, distant 30 or 40 yards, where a number of stones appeared to be deposit-

ed and we were told it was the custom of the surrounding neighbourhood for each person who had a child born to him, to cast a small stone into it; a feat of some difficulty, as several of our party made the attempt and failed; seeing this an old man approached, with a smile upon his face, and at the first trial succeeded; upon enquiry we discovered he had been practised in this extraordinary custom: that he had no less than five stones deposited, and expected very soon to have a sixth! Elevation of Lanbeeg 9,200 feet. Thermometer at 6 A M 44°. This village is the highest inhabited spot of the hither Himalaya; the houses are comfortable and well stored with hay for winter forage. The autumnal crop was being gathered, but the cultivation, on account of the inclemency of the climate, is very inferior to that we left at Pecca. The inhabitants are of low stature and are more a pastoral than agricultural race: the finest sheep, which are numerous in the village, were purchased at 2½ and 3 rupees each: the cows and bullocks, a small but well formed breed, appeared in excellent condition. The people complained bitterly of visits from huge bears, which are most ferocious and daring. We found some good potatoes at this place, and I was happy to hear that the plant is cultivated by the people of the village. We now left the made road, which has lately been constructed with immense labour and expense to the country, but the benefit it bestows upon the people is incalculable, and well worth the sacrifice that has been made in advancing it so far.

11th October.—Marched to Leetee, 14 miles, which took us nearly five hours to accomplish. The path leads through a lovely forest, which is full of various berry bushes, the black currant is conspicuous, very large, and of delicious flavour, the wild strawberry plants measure from 12 to 18 inches high. We distinguished our old acquaintances blue-bells, pinks, dandelions, tansy, craffoot, valerian, and thyme. As we approached the frozen regions, the trees gradually diminished in size, and we at length came upon the hardy birch, and soon after we passed the line of forest, when the sublime view of the eternal snow-clad Himalaya, with the river Pauber falling in a cascade several hundred feet from Lake Cheremi, presented to our front a noble and most imposing scene, which requires a more able pen than mine to do it adequate justice. We distinctly traced the line where vegetation ceases, and in advance of it were seen immense masses of rocks, and above them the snow in great beds, or layers, the whole forming a wilderness

of desolation. There were two ponies and a mule belonging to the party which reached camp, not without some danger and difficulty in scrambling over cairns of rocks, which intersected the road in several places. There is no vestige of humanity visible at Leetee, except a few holes formed with stones, the occasional residence of the lonely and weary traveller after achieving the passage of the Boorendoo from Kunoor and Tarty. The distance from fire-wood is one and a half miles. At this spot, and at a corresponding point near the limit of forest on the opposite side of the pass, I beg very earnestly to recommend the erection of a small Serai for the accommodation of travellers, which may be constructed at an expence not exceeding six or seven hundred rupees for both. The Thermometer stood on the 12th at sun rise at 21°.

12th October.—At 9 A. M. we started for the purpose of ascending the ultima thule of our excursion, proceeding in the first instance to the foot of the cascade falling from Lake Cheremi, which forms the source of the Pauber; its height from where it disengages itself to the spot where we stood, is about 200 feet, its breadth 20—it is by no means so abrupt or beautiful a fall as we had been led to expect, viewing it from Leetee. In two hours and a quarter we reached the summit of the immense bed of eternal snow, called Cheremi, and on looking downwards from thence the Pauber appeared a continued cataract for fully a mile. Pursuing a north west course, we climbed over with considerable difficulty and exertion huge masses of rocks to the submit of this gigantic barrier. We found but little snow in the southern side of the Himalaya, the summer sun having melted nearly the whole, but on the northern exposure there is a great abundance, and the gorges of the mountains in particular are filled with vast masses which the rays of the powerful sun never dissolve. The day was cloudy, but we could distinctly see the Choor and the different ranges we had crossed, appearing a sea of mountains under our feet, without a spot of level ground intervening, and the whole exhibiting all the wildness and capriciousness of uncultivated nature. From the lofty spot on which we stood, we could distinctly trace towards the south and east the various succession of the lines of vegetation forest, cultivation, and habitation. On the north stood the Kailas in Ku-

* Since writing this journal a comfortable building has been erected at Leetee, at the expence of Lord William Bentinck.

noor, which the legend of the country assigns as the younger brother of that stupendous mass, known by a similar name, which has its origin from the borders of Lake Mansarawer in Tartary. The fable told of this younger brother of Kailas is, that in ancient times a Raja or Chief of the country, who was a Saint, having with peculiar zeal devoted himself to the service of Siva, the Deity pleased with his piety, condescended to promise that he would occasionally visit the residence of his servant, that the latter might enjoy the felicity of his divine presence, and for that purpose he removed a portion of his favourite seat on earth, a distance of 100 miles from Mansarawer Lake. The mountain is of course sacred to the God with the trident, and also to his consort Bowani or Doorga. It is considered meritorious to visit, but especially circumambulate this mountain though in a less degree than the Kailas of Mansarawer. The Sutledge washes its northern base, and the river Buspa the south west. In performing this pilgrimage, the Kailas peaks must be kept always on the right hand. The mountain rises directly out of the Sutledge, is exceedingly abrupt and steep, and is divided into a number of peaks, the loftiest of which attains, it is said, an elevation of 21,000 feet above the sea. The variety of peaks, some obtuse and bluff, others rising to a sharp cone, like a huge stone placed on an end, and so perpendicular that the eternal snow which surrounds cannot find a resting place. At the base of this stupendous mountain (on the banks of the Sutledge) are situated the most fertile vineyards, producing grapes of a flavour and excellence not surpassed in the most favoured province of Europe. We this day obtained an elevation very little under 16,000 feet, the air at noon-day was piercingly cold, and a slight oppression of the chest was felt by some of the party. On descending from the peak to the summit of the Boorendoo pass, a trip of difficulty and some danger to any one who is not an expert climber, we found our servants who had brought some refreshments; and as good and loyal subjects we drank "the glorious and immortal memory" at an elevation above the level of the sea of 15,095 feet. We then retraced our steps to camp, which we reached at 5 P. M.

13th October.—We returned to Rooroo, where we arrived on the 16th, and found the Rajah of Bussahit and his Wuzzeers waiting our arrival. I was happy to observe an excellent understanding existing between this young Prince and his officers, and that he gives promise of being a good and humane

chief. The Rajah allowed himself to be vaccinated with a number of his people, which example I hope may be the salutary means of introducing into his populous and very extensive principality this important and beneficial discovery.

19th October.—Marched from Deora to the residence of the ex-Rana of Kotkai, distance 12 miles; and on the road we received the visit of the Durkotee Chief. The main road through Kotkai, communicating with Keyoonthul and Joobul, has been completed this year, and is in excellent order. A sangho has been thrown over the Giree immediately in the vicinity of the Rana's durbar, and the whole aspect of the country afforded me much satisfaction. It must be remarked that the appearance of the inhabitants, their dwellings and dress, will not bear a comparison with the flourishing and rich states of Busahir or Bulson, but I hope only a few years will elapse ere they are in all respects as comfortable as their neighbours. There are iron mines in Kotkai which are worked; each zemindar digs for himself, and makes the most he can of his labour; some of the holes into these mines extended $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. The miner works on his back or belly, not having room to sit up. It is an unwholesome occupation, and evident in the sickly appearance of the inhabitants. The ore appears in a coarse grey sand, with a micaceous mixture and not unlike iron filings. A considerable and increasing trade is carried on in this staple commodity with the plains, and in consequence of the facility of communication by means of the road and bridge lately constructed, mules and ponies are in general use for the transmission of this article of commerce.

20th October.—Marched to Pralee in the bed of the Giree, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The scenery appeared very tame after what we had witnessed, but to a stranger it has its beauties. Crossed on the march the bridge near Synge, which was constructed in 1825. It is in excellent repair. The span is 108 feet, and its height above the river 90 feet. This structure has had its share in civilizing the people of Kotkai, who seldom could leave their homes during the rainy season until it was built.

21st October.—Marched to Fagoo, a distance of 9 miles; the ascent is excessively steep, tiresome and fatiguing.

22d October.—Reached Simla; and on the road we met a number of Sikhs, journeying to the great annual fair at Rampoor (the capital of Bussahir) for the purpose of purchasing shawl wool.—*Delhi Gazette.*

.THE NATIVE POLICE.

No. 1.

(From AN ASSISTANT, *Correspondent of the Courier.*)

The following remarks are made by me, not from any wish of intruding upon the public with idle speculations or visionary improvements, but because I have the welfare of the population around me sincerely at heart, and fully agree in the remark that has frequently been made of late, that the increasing knowledge and discrimination of the Natives more than keeps pace with our endeavours to do justice to them, and calls on us for the utmost exertion of our energies. Moreover, the expression of a man's sentiments, although they may be at variance with the system in vogue, instead of being considered, as formerly, an offence, is, at present, happily courted and encouraged. I must confess I have viewed with a grieved system after system, plan after plan, continue weekly to swell the Collectors' already overwhelming mass of correspondence, to increase, or rather to effect a better realization of the Government Revenue; while a dead silence, — a culpable inaction and cold indifference have been all along observed as to the management of the Native Police, — a point so materially and vitally affecting the vast multitude under our charge, and the infamous state of which is plain as noon day to the observation of every Civil Servant in the country. There is no reason to be assigned for this, but so it is. Yet most certainly, if there is any one peculiar part of our administration which calls more than another for consideration and revision, it is that which concerns the Police. It relates to the personal treatment of our subjects, and it is the peculiar duty of every Government to provide in the best possible manner for the prevention of any indignity or hardship being offered to the person. Subsequent mere justice can never remove the stain and stigma of personal degradation, when once it has been inflicted, and there is therefore no duty of the Government so paramountly necessary as that just protection of the liberty of the subject and *prevention* against the infringement of it; these desirable and proper measures, I regret to observe, have not been taken, and do not appear likely to be so. The apathy and disregard with which any propositions regarding the rights and liberties of the people, as far as the Police is concerned, are received by "the powers that be," forms a lamentable

contrast to the assiduity with which the instructions of the Board of Revenue are circulated. This is no reflection on the latter; on the contrary, I only wish the former would do their duty half as well, and therefore I institute the comparison. But while each succeeding month teems with lithographed directions for securing the payment of the Revenue, no solitary instance occurs of any attempts to better preserve and secure the property of those who pay. This singular omission, on the part of our rulers, on a point so extremely affecting the happiness of millions, has the most unfavorable effect on the minds of the Natives in general, and in good truth does appear what it is, unkind and neglectful in the extreme. The intentions of the Government, when instituting the Police, were right enough, but never were there measures, the practical effects of which have had during so many years such an unsatisfactory result. We, "the Lords of the Creation," (as far as India goes,) may reason on the causes of this, but the effect is evident enough. If the Mahometans, when subjugating the Hindoos, did not affect to protect life and property, they did not, at all events, exhibit a mockery of justice; but the present iniquitous system is carried on under the eyes of our rulers, under the strong arm of authority. Some, (if any take the trouble to read these remarks, which, as I before said, are laid before the many, with all humility of self-opinion, and solely with the hope of exciting the attention of those who have both the power and will to confer benefits on the nation,) some will doubtless say, "This man fancies himself eloquent, apes the patriot, tries to come Indophilus over us; but he is only telling us what we all knew before, as well or better than himself." To these I have only to reply, "Why did you not *speak* then? Why have you all along allowed that demon Apathy, which more or less pervades all in the civil service, to smother, to stifle, from the cradle upwards, from the time you were assistants to that in which you became Judges, those feelings of compassion, of justice towards the people around you, the expression of which, while it would have done you honor, might have produced the happiest effect?" The duties of our service in no way consist simply in the daily decision of a certain quantum of cases, or in the devotion of a certain number of hours to public business, but in the pursuance of that course by the adoption of which the welfare of the many in the district, as well as that of the litigating parties, shall be best consulted; and this *can* only be by representing

to those in authority those facts and observations which occur under our own eyes, not their's, and of which it is our bounded duty to inform them, leaving it to them to pursue the measures most advisable to alleviate those evils which exist. No Government can, of course, expect at once to step into perfection. The best improvement is gradual, as it is the most stable; but there is none at all in the Police. There can be no notion more mistaken, more reprehensible than that of allowing matters (as Natives so well express it) to "chuli" on. How many under this erroneous impression lose sight of the important fact, that, by the correction of a single abuse, hundreds of crimes that were attendant upon its existence are prevented! One thing is certain enough. Matters will not mend of themselves. The present system of venality, corruption and oppression has so long prospered under culpable negligence and supineness, that it will require a long and protracted period of indefatigable exertion on the part of the Government and its servants to suppress it at all. But, in the name of Heaven, let there be an instant commencement—not a rash, indiscriminate change, (I am not fond of too many innovations) but let there be a sensible, well-digested, methodical scheme of reform, by the gradual and progressive introduction of which the population of this vast country will be better protected both as concerns their lives and property. I, for one, no longer remain silent. The very freedom with which I discuss the subject, and a consciousness of the fairness of my intentions, and the good motives that prompt me to comment, and that boldly, on these abuses, which like an incubus, hand over us, infecting the best exertions of those who do interest themselves in bettering the condition of the people, sufficiently assures me that my endeavours cannot be misconstrued, that they cannot give offence. Would that others would do the same! The Government would no longer hesitate to pursue active measures to reform these evils, which cry aloud for redress. Mr. Trevelyan has well exposed the infamous state of the Custom-house Police, and the disastrous effect produced thereby in the commerce of this country; but just as they, like sharks, prey by water, so have we our land cormorants, whose insatiable maws devastate the whole country around them. Not one of the Police, from first to last, makes his appearance at any time, or at any place, but there is an instant jingling of coin and pice. Salaries, or bribes from the rich, extortion from the poor, invariably attend his footsteps.

When I feel that atrocities are daily and hourly perpetrated, when there is no shadow of doubt as to the fact, confirmed as it is by experience and by the statements of those Europeans residing in the interior, and who have opportunities not only of seeing but of feeling the horrible effects of a corrupt, and execrably corrupt Police, and who judging from our silence, imagine that we remain in ignorance of these evils, inasmuch as they cannot conceive our being aware of them and yet failing to adopt remedies, and therefore accuse us either of incapacity or unconcern. I am sincerely grieved at the apathy, or otherwise dependency and subserviency which have hitherto apparently chained down the spirit of those in our service, and rendered them so callous to the sufferings of those over whom they rule. It is a fact, that while clever and zealous officers have turned their attention and employed their talents on almost all other topics, no one has been found to advocate the cause of this people where they require it most. What is more, every one of the Magistrates and their Assistants, who are zealous and able officers for the most part, while they strive to get through the greatest possible number of cases in the least possible time, in order "to keep the file down," never once give a thought to the obvious fact that these crimes, and consequently the number of cases in their court, would be considerably reduced in number and extent by better providing against the possibility and probability of their being committed. Thus, while they daily skim away for hours from the surface, they never attempt to get rid of the great mass of corruption in the interior, which continues vomiting forth fresh matter from its unhealthy sources. Whether we take the head or the tail of the Police, the darogah or the burkundass and chokeydar, all presents alike a systematic course of corruption, from the chokeydar upwards, varying from the positive to the superlative degree. The barefacedness with which these things go on, without an attempt on our part to check them, might merit the term of ridiculous, were the effects less shameful, less disastrous. Let us for an instant consider the power of a darogah. Vested with despotic power (and no one knows better how to enjoy it than a native) over a large track of country, representing the Government in his person, surrounded by satellites, himself a *Jupiter omnipotens*, harassing those into submission whom he dare not actually persecute, affording his protection or not, at pleasure, to those who do or do not pay for it,—his person vested with the sacred authority

of the law, with the heaviest penalties denounced against those who affront it, removed far out of sight of his superior, who though he may exercise the utmost possible vigilant superintendence, cannot watch or counteract the power which the thannadar has, being on the spot, of altogether silencing complaints or otherwise distorting evidence, should they be made; he is, in fact, king of that part of the district in which he presides. Who so rich or powerful as to be inattentive to him?—who so poor as to be free from his extortions? and can we expect that man to be *honest* on thirty rupees a month, a rupee per diem? The thing is preposterous. That sum hardly pays for his curry and his horse's gram, and horse he must have, and darogahs, like their neighbours, are partial to good living. Where we exact honesty, combined with activity, talent and great responsibility, we must pay proportionably for such a requisition. It is useless to talk of the severe punishment to which a thannadar is liable, when convicted of corruption; the fault lies more with our system than with him. The law is considered by the Police more as a bug-bear held out *in terrorem* than any thing else; they cannot believe, until the evil day comes which convinces them, that they will be punished for actions which they feel assured, and justly, that we must know they will commit when we appoint them; and if, by accident, one man is convicted and punished for an offence, which we have really ourselves connived at, his successor goes and does likewise! but so far benefits by example, that he does it more cunningly. The worth of each thanna is well known among the people of the different zillahs. The general average, particularly in a populous district, such as that I am in, is from three to four hundred rupees a month, which salary is realized by the extortion of sums, petty, indeed in themselves, but levied and mercilessly exacted from all in proportion, or rather, out of proportion, to their means; this, too, exclusive of large bribes, which being accidental, are considered in the light of God-sends. Systematic and regular discipline in all zillahs is what is now imperatively required. The severity of one Magistrate is counteracted by the laxity of another; the Superintendent of Police is now absorbed in his duties as Commissioner of Revenue, and cannot find time to exercise any superintendence at all. I know from experience, that any attempt to controul or check the tyranny of the Police by a Magistrate, unless followed up by his long actual residence in the same zillah, (which is not probable in these

'acting' days,) is followed by the most unhappy results. He may consider himself lucky if he escapes a reprimand for "injudicious interference" or a lack of "sound discretion;" and the extortion goes on with ten-fold vigor under his successor, as the Police are busily engaged in making up for lost time. One thing is certain; he is never thanked.

I grant that Regulation XX. of 1817 is an excellent one, one of the best of the whole code by which we govern; but what is the use of it, unless properly put in force? It is hardly ever strictly acted up to. My friend Moolvee Mahomed Eâker, if I recollect rightly, comments on the propensity we have to slacken in our enforcement of a regulation, until it dwindles into a mere dead letter of the law; and so it is with this one in many districts, and from various causes—incapacity, inattention, or from the Magistrate's being so overwhelmed by his duties as Collector (and delay in *their* execution is never pardoned and *instantly* detected) as to be unable to give enough of his time and leisure to the superintendence absolutely necessary to secure its rigid observance; and it is therefore shamefully neglected by the thannadârs, until some new and unsparing hand seizes the reins, and then it is only punishment for past neglect that follows; the evil has been committed, and is past remedy.—"Darogah shall be furnished with blank books for diaries"—"every occurrence shall be entered"—"a book to be kept for reports," &c. &c. &c., says the Regulation. Very good, replies the darogah, and sure enough the books are kept in his own way. What does he enter? What does he write? How does he 'attest' a 'confession' forsooth? Does any body believe or put the slightest confidence in a book or a report, or a confession, or any thanna document whatever? If any one does, all I can say is, that his roads ought to be in the finest order imaginable, as his jail will be always well filled. These 'reports' of the darogahs afford them desirable opportunities for exercising a fertile imagination, and becoming pleasing "writers of fiction." Many of the expressions, too, of Hâfiz, give a poetical turn, an agreeable and pleasing relief to the dry prose of law; and I have sometimes been fortunate enough to meet a report upon the death of some old woman nearly as eloquent and pathetic as Sterne's Maria; and quite as true. As to the confessions, instead of their being voluntary on the part of prisoners, so interested is the Police officer in establishing guilt against anybody, never mind whether he is the true culprit or not,—he wants

a prisoner, like a physician who requires a patient, an operator a subject for phlebotomy, and he seizes one,—that I firmly believe that out of a dozen confessions, eight or ten are made for the defendant. Half a dozen people are seized and made to perjure themselves, to swear that they heard it voluntarily spoken, and the darogah's object is accomplished; he has done his duty, honest man! There is one point deserving of consideration, inasmuch as it is one of the principal causes which have tended to the corruption of the Police—I mean the injudicious appointment of unqualified men to the very serious and responsible office of thannadar. I am sorry to have observed that in too many instances, the power of selecting darogahs is looked upon as a convenient method of dispensing patronage and providing for old dependants, much in the same manner as chouplass-ships are given to men in a lower state of life because they clean guns well, are good domestic servants, look well after children, or are ‘sharp fellows,” i. e. rogues. Any man, a kidmutgar or a tailor is, according to the caprice of the moment, made a darogah. A bit of dirty brown paper, a scratch of the pen, and a dab of ink meant for the seal of office upon it, is given to the fellow; he puts it in his *pugree*, becomes at once inspired, and walks out of the room with his nose in the air, as good a Police officer as his neighbours. No wonder then that where ignorance and rapacity are combined, the result should be evil. Surely no man should be promoted to be the head of the Police, without having served in an under capacity of jemadar or mohurrer. Who ever saw the like in any other blessed country but this? A man is picked out at raudom, and at once placed at the top of a profession, with the duties of which, however talented he may be, he can only become acquainted by long experience. When, from any cause, a darogah-ship becomes vacant, it certainly appears to me advisable and but just, to promote the mohurrer or the jemadar to it, after undergoing an examination by the Magistrate, should he prove qualified. This would be fair, and would also hold out to those officers an inducement for activity in the discharge of their duties. If any one, too, is better qualified than another for the business, it is one who has served on the spot, and knows the inhabitants, the country, and the suspicious characters in it. As it is the inferior officers are aware that in the event of a vacancy they have nothing to hope, that some favorite will be put over them; and they

have therefore little object and less inclination to exert themselves.

The extent of evil has much increased, owing to the whole body of the Police having come to a perfectly amicable understanding, and going hand in hand together. Hence the flourishing state of the system. They sometimes hunt in a pack, sometimes go on the scent singly, but are invariably true to one another, which proves the truth of the assertion that "there is honor even among thieves." The "*spolia opima*" are divided generally in about the following proportion. Say, in a case of a simple twenty rupees, it would stand thus—

Head-man,.....	Rupees 12
Two Burcundasses,.....	6
Chokeydar,.....	2

Grand total,..... Rupees 20

As to saying in what cases money is generally extorted, it is impossible to say in what it is not. In every thing conceivable—thefts, search of property, disputes about land, threats of apprehension, actual imprisonment at the thana, and sometimes absolutely by the infliction of torture. Money *must* be forthcoming, and should the wretch under operation be really and truly utterly unable either to give ready coin or to borrow it, they seize all his pots and pans, pawn them to any particular chowdry or banyan, (there is always one who shares in this work :) he advances the rupees, for which the miserable being leaves his property in pledge for less than a quarter its value, and I need not say, he never sees it more—the time expires, the pawn-broker sells the article, and there is an end of our case. The burcundasses and chokeydars are, if possible, a greater curse than the darogah or jemadar. The latter take from ten or twelve to one or two hundred rupees in a case, according to the means of the party to bribe him, and send in a false report; and there the matter ends. But the former spread over the face of the country like a flight of locusts, causing ruin wherever they turn their steps. Annas from this, pice from that, are mercilessly extorted; and not only this, but the banyan, the tobacconist, the abkar, the pua-vender, in fact all village shop-keepers, are placed under requisition. It is become an understood thing, that wherever a burcundass goes, there he gets his meals gratis. I never heard of such an incident in my life as of a burcundass paying for any thing. The insufferable arrogance, too, with

which they insult all around them, is beyond every thing. An intelligent native once said to me, "Your burcundass is all that is humble before you, but once out of sight and he is the Governor General." I am certain that half the cases in the Mofussil, in which we are compelled to order the attachment of personal property for evasion or resistance of process, are occasioned by the knowledge which the person sought for has of the insults to which he will be subjected by the burcundass bearing the summons, unless he pays him well for good treatment; should he not do so, he is dragged through the village, (perhaps his own or in his farming,) hand-cuffed, and driven with blows. I may add, that this is the most common and favorite mode of getting money. This, as Monsieur de Pourcraugnac says, is "the most unjust justice in the world."

Then there are the chokeydars too. I must first say of Regulation XXII. 1816, what I did of Regulation XX. 1817, nothing can be better than the rules, except putting them into execution. In Section XXI. of the latter Regulation, the duties of the "village watchman" are excellently described and defined. But *where* are the watchmen? Echo would have to reply, In thousands of villages. In most districts they are appointed, or rather they are ordered to be appointed through the zemindars. It is only large towns that can afford to pay a bukshee and all the concomitant expences, as laid down in the Regulation referred to. What is the result? The zemindar calls some ryot in the village 'chokeydar,' by which he gains two points. First, his own rascalities are passed over; and secondly, he exacts from all the other inhabitants a certain portion of their grain called 'chokeydarree,' which is nominally to pay the man, but which he keeps himself. The consequences are evident: the villages are more than ever distressed; the man appointed, seeing that he gets nothing, pursues his own occupation and means of livelihood, and only assumes the name when he can extort by doing so. Should any unfortunate ryot refuse to pay this exaction, the zemindar applies to the darogah, the darogah informs the Magistrate, an order is instantly passed to collect it, which the darogah, to do him justice, does: he pockets half, and gives the rest to the zemindar. Nothing but what pays toll at the Police ~~toll~~ pike. Not a body of those who die a natural death, is ever suffered to be buried or burnt, unless his relations pay a ~~doucur~~ ^{doucur} to the chokeydar if remote from the thanna, to the darogah if near. The rites of the dead are daily profaned; the

sorrows of the mourners are disrespected by these vampires of India, this body of corruption, this parasitical excrescence that draws so largely from the life-blood of the native. The penalty of a refusal is an immediate charge of murder. A 'notice' from the chokeydar is forthwith trumped up; upon that a 'report' is made by the thannadar; an order for immediate investigation is given by the misled Magistrate, and every thing that the man has in the world is seized by the rapacious officer and his hungry jackalls. There is no remedy—nothing for it but the plan pursued by the wretched native—patient submission to what is all but sanctioned by his rulers, silent agony, and despair.

"What are we to do?" is the reply of all with whom I speak on the subject. Do? Do something. Do your *best*, which you *have not done* yet, to put a stop to these most notorious, iniquitous proceedings. It is the opinion of many whom I have conversed with in our service, *aye*, and of several natives too, that if we really honestly wish to effect an improvement, a substantial reform in the Police, the best officer must be either a European or an Anglo-Indian. In this opinion I cordially and fully concur. We shall come to it in the end, and we had better begin at once. Of the two I should prefer the latter for many reasons. Both are equally intelligent, equally honest; but the Anglo-Indian has peculiar local advantages, arising from his residence (generally speaking, from birth) in this country, his experience, his knowledge of native peculiarities, their morals and their religious customs, the fluency with which he speaks the language, his far greater capability of personal activity, owing to his being inured to the climate. The Anglo-Indian's habits, too, are in his favour. He is far less expensive than a European, both by nature, and because he is not so liable to imposition. A proper and judicious selection from men of this description, would indeed be a blessing to the population at large, however it might clash with the interests of a few hundred 'Omeyd-wars.' I know that there exists a difference of opinion among our service on this subject, and that some have their objections to employing officers of the kind. But though I have given them due attention and consideration, I have not heard any which I can conscientiously say that I esteem valid. Some have an idea that we are in honor and duty bound to provide for the natives of this country, and that we should not fill up situations for which they are in any way qualified

by employing countrymen of our own, or even East Indians. But it is precisely because natives have proved and are daily proving themselves unfit for the occupation, and that they will be more so hereafter, that I advocate another order of things. What I desire to see is the welfare of the community at large, not the prosperity of the 'Omeydwar.' The peace of the country, the protection to life and property, the happiness of the multitude, and the good-will to Government—to say nothing of the useful information which would be gained concerning the interior of the district—would all be increased beyond exception by the adoption of a system such as I allude to. Are we then to consult the interests of a pampered few? or are we to study the happiness of the millions? There is nothing which darogahs do which East Indians could not perform, and Heaven knows there is enough left undone which I feel confident would be executed by the latter. Another point which is urged is, that a native is more likely to understand the tricks and manoeuvres of his fellow-countrymen than any person of a different nation. To this I do not attach any weight, because it can only apply to two points, the treatment of a case before him, or the apprehension of offenders; and I hold, as regards the first, that an Anglo-Indian has quite experience enough in native character to make a fair report upon a case before him, which is all that he is required to do, leaving the Magistrate to punish any fraud that is detected; and as to the second I am aware that almost every criminal is apprehended by the understrappers of office; indeed, it is the custom of the darogah to give to his own inferior officer so much a-head for each offender seized; when it is a heavy offence, such as dacoity or murder, while he himself remains at home smoking his pipe. There would, too, be a suitable establishment under the East Indian, and my life for it, he would make them do more and do better than any native officer in the country. A strict adherence to regulation, a vigilant superintendence of those under him, joined to honesty, are what is required in a thannadar; and the long experience we have had proves it a fact beyond all doubt, that we cannot find here common but essential qualities amongst the natives, at least among that class of them who accept darogah-ships. A really respectable native would not accept that appointment. In some employments, I am ready enough to allow the great value which must be attached to the services of a native. In one of the new Deputy Collectorships, for instance, I hold

that the good which the services of an active, intelligent and honest native may produce, if he *will* work honestly, is undeniable. Under the strict orders upon the subject, I make no doubt that those who are chosen will be men of strict integrity, tried abilities, and above all, not needy. Their claims to the promotion will be well considered, and as they will have a competent knowledge of revenue matters, being all, probably, land-holders themselves and of mature age, and being of this country they will be able to work, in preliminary enquiries, at those seasons of the year when the Collector is shut up like an oyster in his shell. I therefore look forward with sanguine anticipations of a favorable result from this measure, and consider it one that reflects great credit on the perception of Government. But, to return to the East Indian thannadar. He should, I think, have the following qualifications, always premising as indispensable, that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of a man of strict integrity, and whose appointment should require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Police.

- 1.—He should be able to read and write Persian fluently; the colloquial Hindoostanee he would know as a matter of course.
- 2.—Let him, before being appointed, undergo an examination by the Magistrate as to his knowledge of the Criminal Law, which, considering that all that is required almost is contained in one Regulation and in a few Circular Orders of the Nizamut Adawlat, is not very difficult.
- 3.—As it is not advisable to confide too much in any man, I would have good and ample security required.

With these qualifications and precautions, I should like to see the system tried. His salary might be from eighty to a hundred rupees a month; which, while it cannot be considered too much for a situation exacting so much from an individual, could not be a matter of serious consideration to the Government. With regard to his power, it would be the same as the darogah's, excepting that, in addition, I would strongly advocate his being allowed at once to decide and determine all petty assaults and complaints, his decisions being liable to appeal before the Magistrate. By this plan, many a poor wretch would be saved a perambulation of thirty or forty miles and back again, besides the loss of a month's labor, or much more perhaps, during the agricultural season, because somebody gave him, or he gave somebody, a kick or a pull of the nose.

This small discretionary power would have a good effect in checking and at once stopping little disputes among parties, which, originally petty in the extreme, are, by the interested and litigating moktars, swelled and magnified into serious charges of assault and battery. I would insist on his reporting upon the conduct of his inferior officers periodically, making him personally responsible for the slightest connivance at ill-behaviour or neglect on their part. There would no longer be any of the intolerable cruelty, in the use of stocks, handcuffs, &c &c., so prevalent, I regret to say, at present. Although the Regulations admit of the use both of stocks and handcuffs on particularly urgent occasions, yet every body knows, that no sooner is any victim made to find his way to the thanna, than be the case what it may, be he defendant or witness, and sometimes even plaintiff, (if he will not complain,) in go his legs into the stocks for the whole night—why?—because the burkundass placed to watch him, sleeps in security. Were there honest and intelligent christians at the thannas, all this would be avoided.

In heavy cases, I think an Anglo-Indian darogah might advantageously submit a report in English, when transmitting his Persian proceedings. This would in no way be unfair towards the prisoners, any more than the statement of the Session Judge to the Nizamut Adawlut, when he finally despatches the proceedings, and it would tend to the gradual introduction of English into our Courts of Law, a point which, I confess, I have very much at heart, and should like to see adopted with deliberation and judgment. It is high time, then, that we as a nation should put a stop to the iniquity practised upon the persons and property of others—those, too, our subjects. It is true, *we* are never mal-treated by thannadars or their minions—we have no chokeydars, no mofussil pest to pay, nor is our personal property seized in default of payment; but we have sufficiently learnt, from the misery and suffering of others, the extent of the evils daily practised, and we can no longer affect ignorance. And is it even so? Can a Government daily professing—and I believe it sincere—the greatest interest and anxiety in the welfare and happiness of its subjects,—can it look tamely on, and witness deeds like these, and yet not provide means of prevention, which is a thousand times more beneficial than retribution? No, I feel convinced that these points have not sufficiently been pressed upon the attention of our rulers. In the present state of India, and with peculiar reference to

Financial Department of our Government, our attention has been *imperatively* directed towards securing a better and more just realization of our revenue; not to oppress the natives, but to obtain that just benefit from the country, which has so long been withheld from the Company by mismanagement, incapacity and fraud, by a system of combination between the native officers and their fellow-countrymen, joined sometimes to misconception and want of exertion on the part of the Government functionaries. All I would wish and pray to see, is that the strenuous exertions of the Board of Revenue may be at least equalled by those of the Sudder Nizamut. With the very first rate talent which beyond all question exists in the Sudder Nizamut, joined, too, happily, to long experience, it requires nothing but the will and exertion of its members to secure a system of Police, which while it would put a stop to the present enormities, would indeed prove a blessing to the population. Their's is the Court which can both propose the change and advocate it best. However I admire the soundness, both in Law and Equity, of their decisions; yet I cannot help observing that it would give me infinitely more satisfaction to see them prevent one crime than punish twenty. I will conclude by observing that this appears to me a most favorable opportunity for the introduction of any change in the Police which may appear to the Government to be advantageous. With the prospect of a speedy arrival of colonists, and that too, probably, in some numbers, who, when they reach this country, will, I am afraid, meet with much disappointment in their expectations, it is perfectly impossible that the men now employed at the head of the native Police can retain their situations. The state of utter ignorance in which the new-comers will be, both as to the Regulations in force and the language of the country—to say nothing of the customs of it—will more than ever render it necessary to have a man of real talent and integrity at the head of the thannas in the interior, and a knowledge of English will be absolutely required. It is very probable, indeed, that some of the colonists, those of education and family, may be made minor Magistrates, but from them, no actual personal activity can either be asked or expected, and an Anglo-Indian darogah would be the very best man they could have to act with.

I now leave this subject for the present, perhaps altogether. This my first attempt at "public writing," is caused solely, as I before observed, by the interest I take in the

welfare of those around me. I might have illustrated the assertions I have made by a multitude of cases in point, which have occurred, are daily occurring around me, and which have come under my own actual investigation. I do not do so for several reasons,—principally because the commentary upon particular cases is apt to give offence to individuals, when none was intended; and also from a conviction that proofs are not required; as the corruption alluded to is too well known to exist. My object in sending these hastily-drawn-up remarks to you, is the hope I entertain that should you consider them worthy of attention, you will yourself advocate those measures which have been very briefly hinted at by me.

No. II.

When I last addressed you, I rather described to what a state of distress the present ineffective and corrupt Police had brought and was bringing the country, than adduced any observations of my own calculated for the alleviation of them. I wish now to make a few remarks upon the system of Police at present in force, merely premising that as I have neither time nor opportunity for an insight into the voluminous correspondence that in former years took place on this subject, and which no one hardly, not a resident at the seat of Government, could effect, it is very probable that I may unintentionally make many omissions.

There are two things, which in my opinion, are imperatively required, and which, if put into execution, promise fair, to allay the evils I have described.

The first is the appointment of the Anglo-Indian darogahs alluded to in my first letter.

The second, to place more confidence in and make a better use of the respectable land-holders in the arrangement of the Police in the interior of the country.

I offer these two propositions to the consideration of those who take any interest in the subject on which I write, and I will proceed to give my reasons for advocating them.

Of these gentlemen of long service, experience, and unquestionable talent, whose opinions were requested by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in 1813, upon several important points connected with the administration of this country, by far the larger proportion, in answer to question 11, which exclusively related to the Police, advocated measures, which

have not been adopted here, for good reasons doubtless. The following was the question: "What is your judgement concerning the system of Police established by the British Government? Can it be rendered more perfect and efficient? or do you think that it would be practicable and expedient to resort to any of the modes practised of the Native Governments for maintaining the peace and order of the country?" The opinions of Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Ernst, Sir H. Strachey, were all against the adoption of this our present system and what I would observe, and intend, if I can to prove, is that the subsequent bad success of the measures adopted shews how well its disadvantages were foreseen by them and others.

It would appear that in former days, before the institution of darogahs and all the concomitant blessings of a thanna, (which I believe first took place in 1792,) the general duties of the Police, such as protecting life and property and the apprehension of criminals, were performed by certain watchmen at each village, who, in return for their services, inherited by right a portion of land for their subsistence, and received a small quantity of grain from each inhabitant, by which means they cultivated it. For these benefits they and their property were rendered personally responsible, if any crimes or thefts were committed, and they failed to produce either the offender or the stolen goods. There was another, too, from whom, conjointly with the watchman, responsibility was exacted—the zemindar. It was reasonably considered that any crime or offence could hardly be committed in a small village, the perpetrators of which were unknown to the watchman, who was of course acquainted with the country round about, and knew the characters and pursuits of all the inhabitants; and that he could have no difficulty in apprehending them, if backed by the assistance of the zemindar. As a check against neglect they were both held liable to heavy punishment of fine and imprisonment, and the deprivation of their lands. The watchmen, however, it is necessary to recollect, were under the controul and superintendence of the zemindars. This may perhaps have given the latter too much independent power—of that hereafter. When the grand new Police was first established, these watchmen were routed out, like so many birds out of a rookery, and Government seized upon the few biggish bits of land which they lived on. Whatever portion the Government did not take, or rather passed over without seeing

was seized by the zemindars, most probably upon the principle, as Sir H. Strachey observes, "that having nothing further to do with the charge of the Police, they were not bound to maintain those who acted as Police officers." And here, I must remark, that one great reason why the zemindars at present not only afford little or no assistance to our Police, when it is really required, but frequently connive at rascality is, because they do not consider themselves interested in the result. Suppose them ever so zealous, where is the reward of their zeal? What inducement have they for exerting themselves? There are pains and penalties to which they would be liable, were they reported to the Magistrate as unwilling to render their assistance; but a small douceur to the Police officer effectually avoids all chance of detection. On the other hand, were they to expose their own persons to peril fifty times running, in the apprehension of offenders, they would not get even thanks. It was certainly curious to expect that the watchmen of the villages would turn out better and more vigilant by being beggared; they naturally all become dacoits. What else were they to do? The next wise step was to order the zemindar to provide new chokeydars, who were to live upon their ways and means, and besides, were not to be under him, but under the darogah. In other words, after having taken away from the village the very means by which it supported, unaided by us, its own establishment for security and protection, we call on it to provide still further for doing so. This is a very hard measure. This seizure on our part has been a source of great regret to all who have ever enquired into the subject. While we have derived but little from it, save trouble, it produced at the time unbounded misery to thousands of families, and its bad results are felt to the present moment. Mr. T. H. Ernst thus speaks: "A serious impedient has arisen to the establishment of an efficient Police, from the alienation of the service lands, that were formerly appropriated to the maintenance of a considerable number of petty Police officers, but were resumed at the time of the permanent settlement, and formed part of the resources on which the public assessment was fixed." We cannot deny having seized the land, upon which the protection of the inhabitants of the interior depended, and as watchmen must be at all events nominally appointed, we must either pay ourselves or make others do so. We have tried to do the latter, but have unfortunately met with very indifferent success.

Our economical plan of ordering the darogah to order the zemindar to order his ryot to pay the chokeydar, while we quietly retain possession of ground which was not interfered with even by the Mussulmans, (and Heaven knows they did not share much.) is found not to answer. The zemindars stoop under the burden of our revenue, and the ryot are bowed down to the dust. They cannot do it. The imposition of the chowkedaree tax is a most grievous one upon the community at large. We collect that portion of it which we do manage to realize, by their violence and force, and every rupee of it is extracted from the harassed villagers like so many drops of blood. The zemindar finds himself in a situation most invidious and most perplexing when ordered to appoint the watchmen; he dare not refuse, and yet he knows that they can get nothing from his ryots, from whom he realizes his own revenue with the greatest difficulty, and most probably only after expensive and frequent litigation.*

The consequence is, that as Mr. Tytler says, "the office is given to those who are content to have it without the land formerly given, and who trust to their wits for their livelihood!"

I look to the zemindars as that part of the inhabitants of this country, who alone have the power to effect a favorable change in the present state of things; and this brings me to the point. If we wish to have any effective Police at all, it must be through them. As Sir H. Strachey continues—"the only effectual remedy," and he is commenting on the efficiency of our present plan, "is to invest with power such of the natives as naturally possess influence over the people; these are chiefly the land-holders;" but as he afterwards remarks, it must be under the superintendence of men acting upon our principles and under our regulations. It stands to reason, that by making each village rely upon some part of its own inhabitants for protecting their lives and property, and by making them look to their landlords for immediate protection at the moment of outrage, and as the channel of subsequent redress from a Court of Law, there is an unity of feeling and interest which ensures a speedy investigation of offences or crimes,—an alertness and rapidity in the apprehension of prisoners, which cannot exist when the chowkeydar, as at present, has to go ten, eight, or even four miles to the thanna to ask assistance. If, too, there is one person in the world more than another who is interested to preserve the peace and tranquillity

of a village, and in protecting the husbandmen from invasion of their rights, or in settling any disputes which occur, it is the zemindar; and however the land-holders of this country may treat the inhabitants of neighbouring villages, I will do them the justice to say, that they are as kind to their own as the nature of circumstances and their own affairs will admit.

When we consider the thousands of villagers at a very remote distance from thannas, what an incalculable advantage it would be, had the zemindars of them the legal power of settling small and petty offences and disputes among their own ryots; while it would be optional to either party, if dissatisfied, to proceed to the thanna. Who so likely, so certain to know the real rights of the case? who could so well distribute justice? As for bribery, it is out of the question, when men have nothing to bribe with, and when all are equally poor. They are also his own ryots; to oppress any one would be to injure himself, both directly and indirectly; for however the poor community may submit to an occasional extortion from the Police, they would never stoop under a land-holder who had disgraced himself by a gross act of injustice. It is evidently his paramount interest to preserve unanimity and good will among his servants and himself, and to wrong one is to incense all. I would not be without a third party between the zemindar and the Magistrate—I would not trust a *darogah* to the former. If it would be, of course, absolutely necessary to have a medium party—say for the present, a *darogah* of the kind I have before mentioned. In all cases before him he would call on the zemindar for the defendants; these would be forthcoming and without any of the cruelties practised by the harpies of law, the burkundasses; and the report, after investigation, would go, as a matter of course, to the Magistrate. What I have so especially at heart is to prevent the indiscriminate seizure of villagers. It is just as Mr. E. Strachey observes: “The profits of the office of a Police *darogah* arise chiefly from the number of persons whom he can bring within his gripe”—(and he goes upon the motto of the same ancient family, I can’t recollect which, *Gripe fast*)—“Prosecutors, witnesses accused, all supply him with plunder.” Mr. Ernst also says: “The apprehension of people, ~~and~~ the prevention of crimes, seems to have become the primary object of the Police.” As I before observed, there is some community of feeling between the zemindar and ryots, and what is more, of interest, which would lead us to

hope that they would agree upon the principle of "live and let live:" but the Police officer, the 'man of law,' professing a righteous impartiality, extorts from both, and does justice to neither. He comes to seize some one, and it is a matter of perfect indifference to him, whether it is "Shaikh Bax," or "Surdar Tawarree," as long as he is paid. Had the zemindar the small discretionary but legal power alluded to by Colonel Munro, as formerly enjoyed by the potails on the Madras side, viz. "power to decide small petty offences, and in those of magnitude to examine on the instant and report, but not punish," thousands of trivial complaints would be stopped in limine! whereas the ryots, finding that in all cases however simple, they have to find their way to the great gulph of corruption, the thanna, (to which place they are referred by their landlord,) prefer remaining with their dispute unadjusted, until the time of reaping arrives, when a serious affray takes place, and the law, ever too lazy to prevent, but always on the wing to avenge crimes, at once interferes by putting both parties into jail for 7 years, or at least one of them; and whoever is thus kindly provided for, upon his exist from the place where he has so long enjoyed board and lodging gratis, finding neither house nor lands of his remaining, "with all the world before him," turns dacoit, and like many gentlemanly men of my acquaintance, lives upon his neighbours chiefly, and generally speaking, upon the world at large.

Had the zemindars any authority, they would resist the attempts of the Police to extort from their ryots. As it is, they cannot—dare not.

Regulation XX. of 1817, thunders forth threats and anathemas against those land-holders who harbour thieves, or fail to report occurrences, (many of which they don't know,) or are slack in rendering their assistance, or are in any way neglectful: but, in the words of Mr. Cockburn, "you cannot in justice hold the zemindar to be responsible when he has no power over the Police." Every chokeydar is under the darogah, and what can the land-holder do unaided, alone and unassisted? Besides he is naturally averse to bring down upon his devoted village the visitation of the Police, which is invariably followed by desolation and cruelty, and prefers conniving at one offence, sooner than ruining the husbandmen and consequently himself. To quote Mr. Ernst again; "though they (i. e. zemindars,) are liable to severe penalties for harbouring dacoits and other public offenders, yet they are not empowered

to take measures, in the first instance, for the discovery and apprehension of all disturbers of the peace; and the *darogahs* are apt to be jealous of their interference." He goes on to say that "he is aware that many of the principal zemindars, who purchased their estates at public sales, do not reside upon them; that some are by no means qualified, and that others would be unwilling to take any active part in the Police. Some would probably be disposed to abuse the trust, and many would altogether neglect the duty: it is therefore desirable that the Magistrate should have a direct communication with the subordinate agents: Even in the present reduced state of the land-holders and munduls, they can on most occasions act with more vigor and effect than our petty establishments of Police officers. They have still more influence and authority in the country, nor do I see reason to apprehend that they would be guilty of any serious abuses; at all events the Magistrates have ample power to punish instances of neglect and misconduct; and should they occur, I imagine that a few seasonable example would soon put a stop to them.' It has become the fashion of late to place natives of all descriptions in situations under Government. Why not try the land-holders in that part of the administration which relates to the Police? If any men are or ought to be respectable, it is they. If any have an interest in the protection and welfare of the labouring classes, it is they. The unanimity and tranquillity of his numerous tenantry is of the most essential service, and the greatest object to the land-holder; then why not let him have a hand in effecting that, which both he himself, ourselves, and the nation require, and which he can undertake with better chance of success than any one else?

I have stated that many of the most intelligent of the Company's officers were averse to our taking into our own hands so entirely and exclusively all the management of the Police. To their opinions may be added those of the Madras Committee of Police, dated the 24th December, 1806. "Will," they ask, "the stability of our homes be improved by separating the interests and wishes of the most powerful and respectable of our subjects from the success of our internal administration?".... "These powers must be exercised by some description of natives, or there will be no internal Police, no check upon the commission of crimes. The point to be considered then is, *whether is it better to entrust them to the substantial land-holders of the country who have property to*

defend from depredation ; or to hireling servants, who have no permanent interest in the suppression of crimes, and are actuated to the discharge of their duty by the sole motive of preserving their salary." "The new system," says Colonel Munro, in his answer to the Court's queries, "of Police, established under the judicial Regulations, has every thing against it, and nothing in its favor. It is at variance with the feelings and prejudices of the people, and has therefore no moral force to uphold it. It rests almost exclusively on the services of a set of hired darogahs and peons, who having no connection or common interest with the inhabitants, and not having, like the hereditary watchmen, been trained from infancy to their business, have neither the requisite zeal nor skill for its execution." Again, the Select Committee of the House of Commons thus speak in their report : " With respect to the darogahs, or head Police officers, who have taken the place of the thanadars under the new system, it is observed, of them, that they are not less corrupt than the thanadars their predecessors, and that themselves and the inferior officers acting under them, with as much inclination to do evil, have less ability to do good than the zemindary servants employed before them. The darogah placed in a division of the country comprehending four hundred square miles, is with fifteen or twenty armed men, found to be incompetent to the protection of the inhabitants. The village watchmen, and such as remain undismissed of the zemindary servants are, by the public regulations, required to co-operate with the darogah ; but a provision of this nature, without the means of prompt enforcement, has not been attended with the desired effect ; the influence of the zemindar, as it existed in former times, being wanting to bring forth these aids into active exertion ; while the darogahs, who are represented as insulated individuals, are in their respective divisions, viewed with fear by some, with jealousy by others, and neglected by most of the inhabitants, possess not that personal consideration in the public mind so necessary to aid them in the efficient performance of their duty." Why, let me ask, not place the village watchmen exclusively under the immediate charge of the zemindars, and allow them to dismiss them at pleasure, for any offence, as well as appoint them ? and in the event of their requiring more severe punishment than a dismissal, to forward them with a statement of the facts to the Anglo-Indian darogah, who would make his report to the Magistrate, who would pass or-

ders in pursuance to the Regulations in force? Why not legally authorize the zemindar to hear in his open cutchery, which there is in every village, depositions on oath, both of plaintiffs and witnesses, in any serious offence, such as dacoity, murder, burglary, &c. &c. and order him to forward the said depositions and his own arzee at once to the darogahs? The advantages are evident. The darogah would get, from the first, a true statement of the case, instead of a story of "one cock and some bull," (as Monsieur Tonson says,) which a Gorayt has 'heard' and the investigation would be instant, instead of taking place when the offenders have had time to go fifty miles off. Why not legally authorize a zemindar to do publicly what he so often effects privately, to settle any petty offences and disputes of a frivolous nature, leaving either party, if dissatisfied, the option of complaining at the thanna as before? Let there be at the thanna an Anglo-Indian darogah, a connecting chain between the zemindar and the Magistrate, one mohurrer to arrange the Persian papers, no jemadar, and as few burcundasses as possible, merely that number which is absolutely required to take the written orders of the darogah to the zemindar of the village, to deliver it into his hand, and no others, and bring back a receipt for the same. The apprehension of individuals by the zemindar would be more speedy by far and much less liable to abuse; he would forward them by the watchmen to the thanna, and once under charge of the darogah, his responsibility would cease. In the event of any natural death occurring in his village, let the zemindar, or principal person, or ilakadar, send a certificate under his own signature that such and such a person died on such a date from such a disease. If there were any rascality going on, it would still remain as optional as it does now, for any one to complain at the thanna, and by this means one of the most cruel modes of extortion, as I have before mentioned, would be put a stop to.

In conclusion, it is mentioned by the Court of Directors in their judicial letter to Madras, that "Lord Bentinck stated, that the heads of villages were the most proper persons for Police officers, as having the greatest influence; that they would be pleased with the consequence which they would derive from it; that they were the only persons acquainted with every transaction, and who have the power, in consequence, to prevent robbery and intrigue: and that without the aid of this description of persons there could be no police."

Would it not then be far better were we to *court* their *voluntary services*, instead of insisting on them as compulsory? Every one, it appears, allows that there can be no efficient *preventive* Police without their aid, and yet while we thunder and denounce all manner of pains and penalties against them if they are slack in their exertions, we neither conciliate those who are honorable by kindness, nor stimulate the mercenary by rewards. It is true, some did abuse the power which they enjoyed, but we should have contented ourselves with reducing the power, and not have annihilated it. The Court themselves too, observe, that “the preservation of social order and tranquillity never can be effected by the feeble operations of a few darogahs and peons stationed through an extensive tract of country, wanting in local influence and connection with the people, insufficiently remunerated to induce respectable men to accept the office, placed beyond the sight and controul of the Magistrate, and surrounded with various temptations to betray their trust.” They go on to observe that they do not object to zemindars being vested with actual authority in cases when, “from the respectability of their characters and their disposition to co-operate in promoting the views of Government, they may be deemed fit persons to be entrusted with the powers of an agent of Police.”

Why has this never been done, — never even tried? I cannot conclude without observing how strongly I concur with Colonel Galloway’s proposition. Of all schemes, I consider his the best, and by far the most easily effected, viz. “to select a respectable and intelligent headman for every five or ten villages, to whom a controul over the village watch of those villages might be given, so far as to see that they did their duty, and to forward monthly (weekly if necessary) reports himself, direct to the Magistrate altogether independent of the regular Police. This would form a check over the minor heads of villages, as well as over the thannadars and regular Police; and it is thought, did those persons receive the countenance and confidence of the Magistrate, together with a small annual salary of from fifty to one hundred and fifty rupees, (I make it annual that it may seem the larger,) they might be made available, with great advantage, in affording information and in checking abuses of every description. The salary would be a general source of emulation among the whole class of village chiefs, who might be expected to show themselves active, in hopes of succeeding to the situation.” This is indeed a plan

worthy of consideration. To ascertain and find the malik of each village would be sometimes sufficiently difficult; but it would be hard enough, if there were not a respectable man to be found in each five or ten villages, who would be willing enough to undertake the simple office then described. Instead of a salary I would advocate—if a man dare advocate such a thing now a-days.—(and I beg to state that I am writing now as Assistant *Magistrate*, not as Assistant *Collector*)—a small remission of his revenue, which the decrease in the Police establishment would allow of being done without inconvenience to the Government; and the land-holder would then be able to give the watchmen a few biggahs of land (indeed, this should be insisted on,) for their subsistence, and would not have the plea of poverty. In case that the sum should appear too small, I would observe that, from what I can judge of native character, the honor of being chosen and selected would really have much more weight than the amount of revenue reduced.

I end then as I began by asking why zemindars have been so long deprived of almost all concern, certainly of all honorable participation in the administration of the Police? Why, in the face of all the opinions I have quoted—opinions delivered by the Court of Directors, the Committee of Police, the Governor General, and a whole tribe of Civil Servants—it has been deemed advisable not only to adopt, but to persist in a system, which daily experience, for a term of years, has proved erroneous and defective, I am at a loss to conceive.

I have no where seen these statements which I have quoted, refuted by good and valid reasons, or by any suggestion of measures, better or likely to be so. The system goes on as does time—as does every thing. The Police exert—the people pay—the Government sleeps—its dreams are sometimes troubled with a nightmare, in the shape of a ‘report’ weighing some soers but it gradually sinks into its former repose. The native, silent through fear, is another kind of animal from the roaring bull of the English species, who lashes his tail at the mere word of taxes, and charges at once against oppression, when it confronts him. What attempt has there been at amelioration? Has there been any ‘jealous supervision’ of the Police? Are the Nizamut Adawlut ‘concerned’ at the number of cases of corruption and extortion among the Police all over India, which their statements, if they ever look at them, must show them? While extra Munsiffs and extra Sudder Amcees have very properly been appointed in

the Judge's department ; while Special Commissioners, Special Judges, Special Deputy Collectors, and Native Deputy Collectors, either are in full bloom or blossom in the revenue department, what, *prav*, has been done as regards the criminal administration ? Who ever heard of a Special Magistrate, or a Special Superintendent of Police ? Except the solitary instance of relieving the Commissioner of his Circuit duties, and transferring them to the Session Judge, - by which two points were gained, the prisoners committed, (the greatest rescals in the country) were relieved from an unpleasant state of suspense, and the Commissioner was better able to attend to his revenue business and write circulars. I know of no attempt, no pretension to one, for the bettering the condition of the poor of this country by securing them from oppressions which, it is acknowledged on all sides, too surely exist in all the luxuriance of impunity. There is even an increase now of the apathy with which our Criminal Code has toiled its weary way. Now almost every assistant has 'special powers' given him and is made to do the Magistrate's work as best he may. It is true, we are compelled to be hard-working young men, vigilant operators in the great vineyard of the law, generally speaking, with rather more zeal than discretion—but *n'importe* ; the nature of the business of a Criminal Court affords a good wide field for the cutting and slashing of beginners ; like young doctors, we are allowed to practice on the persons of the poor, not on those who pay the Company, and who are therefore, doubtless, better entitled to protection. The 'cases' are 'decided' that is beyond doubt ; there is an actual '*hook-kum shud*', that is *the* point ; and as for the Assistant or the Magistrate either ever entering into such philosophic speculations, or being so far a Benthamite as to consult the good of the 'community' as it is called, (though in all my life I never saw such a thing as a community of rich and poor,) any proposition upon such a point would, in a Magistrate, be inexpedient, and in an Assistant exceedingly injudicious and importunate. We have then, it appears, arrived at the goal of perfection !! This is our resting place, and here we seem to have halted for ever ! We force upon this nation, much against their will, what we chuse to call a blessing, and which proves to them a curse, and are then too obstinate either to acknowledge our mistake or to repair it. How long things are to continue thus I know not. But of all those talented members of our service, who are now daily dedicating their time and

abilities to the service of the state, none will, in my opinion, deserve such sincere, such merited praise,—none will experience such lasting gratitude from the myriads of this nation, as he who by his endeavours and representations, shall induce the rulers of this country to revise and alter a system of Police, totally inadequate to, and unsuited for the wants of the people, and than which, as it chiefly affects the poorest, the most humble, the most lowly and unprotected classes of this vast population, I cannot conceive any evil more general, more heinous, more inexcusable.

MR. NORTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,
DELIVERED AT THE COLLEGE HALL, JULY 12, 1834.

Gentlemen and my Friends,—The period has at length arrived when I am to address you for the last time, and bid you farewell.

In thus concluding the welcome task I had set myself, and pondering much on those vast national interests which may arise, according as a sense of them may be awakened in *your* bosoms, and hoping and believing that the prospects of a whole people lay bright and open, according as *your mental exertions* may be directed to realize them—I would be willing, while those interests and prospects occupy the latest thoughts which I utter before you, that my farewell words should fall with some weight on your hearts and memory.

Are these impressions overcharged and vain?—I know by some, perhaps by many, they will be accounted so. But it has been my aim to elevate your minds, to teach you *yourselves*, and your powers—to unfold to you the map and chart of your future fortunes, and by spreading before your view some of the grander subjects of human knowledge, to call forth the *true spirit* of national advancement, I wish, indeed, to think it were true, as one of my native friends has in the warmth of his feelings declared to me, that I had opened such new objects of ambition and discourse, and raised such new thoughts, among the natives, as that “*their very tone of voice was changed.*” But, although it becomes me to be less forward than others in trusting to the actual effects of the efforts I have been engaged upon, and least of all to boast of any doubtful success, yet, how can I deny myself that conviction which so large an assembly as this presses on my mind? Who can refuse to acknowledge that an *impulse* has been raised favorable to the important cause of native improvement?

For you, my native friends—viewing as I do the spectacle before my eyes—and turning my reflection on 'past scenes in this room—the first feeling which arises, is to congratulate you, and those to whom your interests are a care, on *one* result at least of the experiment which has been made, I most sincerely avow my belief that you have done that *for yourselves*, which no human exertion could have done for you—you have exhibited to your rulers,* and to mankind, a proof of your appetite for sound knowledge, of your willing labour to attain it, of your value for mental improvement, of your capacity as well as disposition to become loyal and serviceable subjects to your king and country, which can never be doubted or mistaken. May you and your posterity long reap the abounding benefits of such an animating example!

None can know better than myself with what struggle, with what almost painful stress of mind, you must have bent your attention for the first time to those subjects of instruction, which even *in themselves* are difficult and obscure; but which were, many of them strange to your habits of thought, contrary to doctrines commonly prevailing among you, and delivered in a language not originally your own. Several of you must full well remember that, consulting with you on the proposed undertaking, I expressed my anxious doubts, not only whether such obstacles could be overcome, but whether they would not even dismay you from making the effort. Such, however, was my desire to keep alive that flame which had begun to light you on the true path to mental and national advancement—such was my hope from the zeal manifested in the formation and exertions of your Literary Society, that I intimated my full willingness to enter on and proceed with this task to its end, provided I found *even twenty* natives of capacity and consideration who would studiously engage and persevere in taking what advantage could be derived from my labours. I confess I have been surprised—but more gratified at the number as well as quality of those native auditors who, seldom less than a hundred, often more, and sometimes double that number, have favored me (and I am free to say honoured themselves) by their attendance. I know not what more decisive proofs of studious attention, and warm interest upon all the momentous subjects I have discussed, could be afforded than what have, as it were, *burst forth* from you in this room. These are considerations which enable me to close my task with gratification and pride, as they impel me to the conviction that you take your leave of me benefitted and thankful.

In this as well as in the former addresses I have delivered, I have naturally fallen upon a form of speaking more immediately and personally directed to that main body of my audience composed of my native friends. It would have been a satisfaction to me, had there commonly been so numerous an attendance of Europeans and others, as to have rendered such a course of address less appropriate. I am aware that my custom heretofore of addressing you *from notes*, and not from written composition, and of dwelling with minuteness of explanation, and instances, upon some topics familiar to most of my countrymen, must have been irksome to well cultivated English minds; and may perhaps have suggested that such a mode of communicating information was exclusively adapted to the less educated classes of society. I would have wished, indeed, to have rendered my discourses better worthy of their attention; for I am persuaded no objects more important can attract their study than a knowledge of the principles and plan of the Government of this empire, and of the course of administering justice within it. Provided, however, my countrymen shall be resolved to attain such knowledge, (and especially those among the juniors whose first duty it is by such knowledge to make themselves competent to the political and judicial offices they seek to sustain) I am not solicitous, nor was it the material aim of these addresses, that they should derive the sources of that knowledge from my mouth, rather than from those fountains to which I myself have made resort. But the motives, as well as the means, of attracting the notice of my own countrymen have weighed but little on my mind compared with considerations which affected those on whose account mainly this course of instruction has been undertaken. By delivering myself in the mode to which you have been accustomed, I was led to hope that I should better carry on your minds and comprehensions with me—that I should be able to detect, as I proceeded, and clear up your misconceptions by familiar detail and illustration—that I might by my very voice, and gesture, and earnestness of manner, and by the warm language of the living thought, hold your attention interested and fixed on the matters discussed. As to others of the general community for whom this country is a home, and by whom all those political rights which their English and native fellow subjects enjoy in this country have been often demanded, and, for aught I see, as fully obtained, I freely confess my disappointment in missing their attendance at this place. If I should al-

low the proficiency of some in all those branches of information it has been my study publicly to impart, there must surely be among them many whom it still concerns to attain an *acquaintance* with those political rights they profess to value, and with those duties in official life, on which acquaintance their qualifications for office, and for advancement in society depends. But should this class of my fellow-subjects be content with their ignorance in those matters, as though they were neither interesting *in themselves*, nor as *affecting their future prospects*, and conceive that their claims to office and distinction are independent of these considerations, I would advise them to rouse from an indifference, which will leave them in the *position they now occupy*, whatever may be the rights and stations open to their attainment.

I have said that some of the subjects upon which I have from time to time addressed you were among the grander portions of human knowledge; and I have laboured occasionally to enforce that impression. I speak of such as the right principles and objects of political Government—the quality of pure justice, and the characteristics of a regular and equal administration of it. These are, indeed, studies of a deep and difficult nature: but the right understanding of the *principles* of Government, and of Law, is the very foundation, and the very root, of national improvement. These studies form, also, the most appropriate introduction to the knowledge of any system of Government or of law; and more especially of those systems which are, or are supposed to be, guided, like that of England, by the dictates of sound policy and just reason. It is this knowledge alone that can enable those who take a concern in the institutions of their country to understand how far they provide for the real advantage of the people, in what respect they deserve admiration and attachment, or in what respect they may be improved. It is by such knowledge that the mind is to be instructed on the true *meaning and reason* of the laws which prevail. Among the greatest and the wisest nations it has been the care of statesmen and learned people to investigate and to set forth the true *principles* of Government and the *right spirit* which should govern laws. But in this country these studies so grand, so elevating in themselves, pregnant with the happiness of nations, and fruitful in benefits to the whole human race, have hitherto hardly obtained a name or a thought. Shall your minds ever, then, continue altogether blank and dark, untouched and unawakened by the light which spreads

its beams over half the world ! Or may it have been a task not unworthy of myself or of you, to *open*, at least, to your understanding some of those great, and guiding, and fundamental maxims, upon which all wise government and just laws must depend ? May I not hope that some who now listen to me may have felt their spirit lifted up with a sense of the truth, and of the importance, of some of those rules and doctrines of Political Government, which not I, but sages of old, and the wisest of recent times, have delivered down ; and which, new to your apprehensions, but at the same time clear to your convictions, have supplied you with topics of interesting meditation. And I, indeed, discoursing on these topics of the principles of Government and of Law, have done so rather with the view of disposing you to comprehend and value better that English Government, and those forms of judicial administration under which *we* all live, and the scheme of which I proposed to explain, than with any design of storing your minds with exact *learning* of this quality. I have but gathered out a *few general and well settled* doctrines which deserve to be impressed on the comprehensions of those who aspire to a *share* in the administration of the Government or laws of their country. I have *pointed out*, rather than *drawn from* those *springs* of political knowledge, which full of interest and wisdom, lay open to the search and contemplation of the studious. But, although this is a department of human knowledge which none but the superior orders of society, and such as aim at eminent distinction in their country's service will be apt to cultivate *extensively* ; and which rather invites the approach of such master-minds as may hereafter arise in this prospering empire, than proffers fruit to the reach of the present generation, yet I would have you believe that it becomes not a people ardent in their desire for improvement, and pressing forward to advancement in the scale of nations, to be ignorant of those *plain, broad* truths which teach the *nature* of good government, and *in what consists* the fair and effectual administration of justice.

From reflecting on these *first principles* I have proceeded to summon your attention to the contemplation of that noblest monument of human wisdom—the constitution and government of England. What subject can there exist more worthy of your *first* thoughts and inquiries—what topic can be of more real concern to any people than a just understanding of the *plan* of power under which they live and hold all their rights ?

It may be allowed that those who live under a *despotic arbitrary* master, may look in vain to discover any settled scheme and principle of government *whatever*, devised or directed by *reason*; and that *such* can feel no other political interest than that of ascertaining and obeying their ruler's ever-changing *will*. But we, who are fellow-subjects under a fixed and free form of Government, under which the voice and wisdom of the *people themselves* can by fit and peaceable courses be expressed, under which *all* have *known* and *certain* rights, protected by the law of the land, dependent on no man's favor, and not to be destroyed or taken away through any man's will. — We I say, who may, according to our capacities and qualifications *aspire*, at least, to a share (though *all* cannot obtain it) in administering that Government, and maintaining its authority for the common benefit, must be animated by very different sentiments. We may trace out in a knowledge of that government and of its institutions the path to personal distinction and honor. We may ascertain from it how each of us in his station aids in supporting the common welfare. We may observe with gratification and pride, how the advancement to trusts of dignity is connected with the service of the public. Even were there no attractions in these prospects of honor in public life; no pleasure in the consciousness of public service (as there ever must be to liberal and generous minds) yet, I may surely appeal to those sensations, which I know to have been strong with many of you, and which I have attempted to incite in others, whether a new and daily interest must not prevail in understanding and communicating with each other upon what is the quality of our Government, what the nature and reason of political measures, how they were brought forward, by whom devised and supported, what changes they may produce. To have the topics of occupation for your minds multiplied and extended, is *in itself* ever the truest reward of study.

Well do I know the great and almost insurmountable disadvantages which the native community have laboured under for want of such *clear* and *popular* writings upon the frame and nature of the English Government as are adapted to their comprehension, and suitable to their condition, their progress, and their habits of thought. It would neither be fair nor reasonable to refer you to English treatises on these topics, composed for such a different people, and addressed also to those amongst them of mature education in learning and in a language foreign to your use. Should that time ever come when

the Natives of India, in common with their English fellow subjects, shall draw their knowledge from the same streams — it must be the result of many years of national prosperity and advancement—and those must arise from among yourselves who shall contribute to the common instruction. It is now, however, at least time to commence that labour, which should never end. Though but a few scanty beams of light may be shed, they will spread with wide and sensible effects, where all before was dark.

With such impressions on my mind I have attempted an explanation of the principles and system of the English Government, tracing it from its origin and source in the constitution of England, and following out the plan of power arising out of that constitution through all its branches and dependencies. I have endeavoured to shew wherein resides the *supreme sovereign power*—in what consists the *legislature*, and what are the functions of its several branches, what are the powers and prerogatives of the king, *separate from the whole united supreme legislature*, and how he exercises his authority through his ministers. I have drawn your attention to the origin and authority of the *India Company*, explaining how all their powers are derived from and exercised under the Supreme Government of England. I have examined the quality and component parts of this Company, and the nature and extent of those powers entrusted to them, through what mode and under what restrictions they are put in force. And I have then attempted to shew in what manner the *Local Governments* of India are constituted; how they are, themselves, responsible to superior bodies; and act but as the organs of the Supreme Government of England, and by what course their authorities and functions are ordained to be carried on. I have, indeed, necessarily confined myself to a *sketch and outline* of this extensive study; but I hope to have said enough to have diffused amongst those who have been attentive a notion of the nature, and quality, and frame of our Government: and enough, perhaps, to tempt some to prosecute with facility and effect those further and fuller inquiries which will lead to an accurate acquaintance with its details.

But if there be any one subject of instruction rather than another which, while it must ever possess an interest with those who aspire to be a free and civilised people, yet from the peculiar train of events and circumstances, is beset unfortunately with difficulties to the native community—it is that of

the administration of justice. I speak not of that *professional learning* which is requisite to form the *Lawyer* or the *Judge*. I speak of that *general*, though plain and clear, comprehension of the *principles* at least, and the *quality* of the *Law*, and of the *Rules* on which property and personal liberty depend; and of the *method* observed in maintaining the authority of the law, which it concerns *all* who have any independent rights and who aim at sharing in the duties and honors of the state, to attain. With the English, indeed, so long living under a Government, in the administration of which the body of the people have their share—and under equal and fixed laws, to the maintenance of which almost all are called upon, in one capacity or other, to contribute; some acquaintance with the *nature* of their rights has become a very *household* knowledge, growing up with their growth to manhood and active life. But here the dominion of the *law* is new; and the national benefits of *constitutional* and *settled plan* of power, and the bright prospects it unfolds, are but just introduced by a foreign people. A regular system, according to defined rules, of administering justice has necessarily been under the guidance and management of those who have formed or applied it for this rising country. The natives, alive to the new advantages of their position, rejoicing in the possession of peace and regular government, and of the blessings it creates, now first press forward to share with their English fellow subjects the rights and honors of free citizens, to which they are openly, and as cordially, invited. But where shall they seek guides to point out the paths to this advancement? From what sources shall they derive that knowledge which is to lead to it, which shall teach them that they do possess common rights, and what they are, and how they are secured? They cannot find the springs of such knowledge in their own homes, issuing from those who have been before bred up in the constant acquisition of it. They cannot attain it through the daily and mutual communications with each other; where *all* have equally to learn. They can learn but little, even by zealous and extensive study, from their own books; which proclaiming indeed many rights and duties, yet involves them all in variance and uncertainty, and can hardly be said to set forth any *system* at all for the administering justice. Still less can they draw instruction from those English laws and law-treatises, which so long as they are to so great a degree inapplicable to the condition of the Indian people, it must

remain for the most part unintelligible also. And, no doubt, the greatest boon that could be bestowed on this country would be such a system and plan of national law, as defining and settling all rights and duties according to the circumstances and usages of the people, and according to their capacity for improvement; shall become the common source of instruction in those rights and duties to all classes equally who shall live under that system of law. Whether such a noble work shall be accomplished by one grand effort, or whether it shall be the result of long time and many successive labours, the progress of the undertaking must continually excite your interest, and often perhaps require and receive help from well-informed natives themselves. It is certain, however, that any such system or code must arise out of, and be founded on, existing laws and usages; and on that course of administering justice which at present prevails. Much has been already done, though little has been completed. It will be the policy of the Government to build upon the foundations laid, and not to destroy them. The *principles* and the *maxims* which guide and animate the administration of justice in this country will remain the same; because we, who have been a free and prosperous nation living under them, believe them to be founded on right reason, and must naturally feel assured that they are calculated for the good of the people. The *details* may in many respects be changed, and in all respects be more perfectly digested and arranged. Mindful, therefore of the advantage, not to say necessity, there must ever be for those of you who aim at a liberal education, and at becoming distinguished members of society to begin by acquiring some general acquaintance with the administration of justice as now conducted; and at the same time most sensibly aware of the obstacles which oppose your laudable efforts for that object, arising from the want of any suitable means of information, I have applied myself to the task of furnishing them. I have endeavoured, as it were, to open the gates of the temple of Justice. Examining the foundations, the system, and the course of judicial proceedings, both in the Supreme Court and in those of the Provinces. I have laboured to extract from the vast and confusing mass of English law-learning, and in simple language to place under your view, a distinct and connected representation of the whole scheme, so that you may yourselves be enabled to see and understand *wherein* lies the security afforded by the laws, and *wherein* is to be found the fair and efficient administration of them.

Open as all stations of trust and dignity in the public service have now become to the ambition of those among you who shall qualify themselves to undertake them; there are some offices in the administration of justice, to which every respectable member of society is *already* summoned. For fulfilling the duties of *Jurymen*, your plain sense, aided by the instructions of the Judge, may be a sufficient qualification for the turn. But you must learn the true and important value of this mode of trial by Jury, from examining into its *quality* and *principles*. You must gather that daily and common interest, which will spread amongst you from thus sharing in and contributing to the administration of our laws, by a full comprehension of the functions you perform. The duties of Justices of the Peace, and of Magistrates of Police, extensive, and various, and responsible as they are, do indeed require some preliminary study and consideration to be competently fulfilled; and it would, I fear, be vain to direct the native community to ascertain those duties by investigating the powers of Justices in England, as detailed in the Statutes and Law-treatises. But although such a mode of inquiry into those duties would be likely to raise an utter despair at its extent, its obscurity, and its confusion of matters inapplicable to India with those which did so apply; your capacity, nevertheless, to sustain that office honorably to yourselves and usefully to the public, and to comprehend the instruction necessary for such purpose, has, I trust, not been misconceived. The *real* and *practical* duties which Justices in India are ordinarily called on to perform are neither too numerous, nor too arduous, for a plain understanding. But the first requisite is, that the sum and details of them should be selected from the general mass, and be collectively and intelligibly placed before your attention. They have now been passed under your review. I must not, indeed, venture to intimate that in the substance of two short lectures, such a body of information can have been adequately conveyed; yet I may hope that you have heard enough to feel convinced that, with these and the further means which may hereafter be supplied, you may by common diligence easily attain it. I will even presume to say, for your encouragement, that such amongst you as have attentively listened to the exposition I have attempted of these duties, and shall give that further reflection upon the details I have set forth, as to become satisfied that they are understood, may enter on the office with a confidence in their qualifications which subsequent experience will fortify.

And, now, having glanced at the fertile subjects of my late discourses, I will ask you to pause—and, revolving in your minds the various information which has from time to time been passed under your review, to consider what has been the result and gain of your first efforts to penetrate the boundaries of European Literature and Science. I need not attempt a display of the advantages or of the pleasures of such knowledge—I will at once refer you to your own breasts, and ask if you have not within you a *consciousness* that, in thus adding to the stock and materials of your thought, you have discovered and secured new sources of enjoyment, that you have enlarged the circle both of your interests, and of your hopes. The paths of that instruction you have now courted may have been rugged, and full of difficulty; but, if I may venture to think you have by resolution and perseverance overcome them, may I not confidently appeal to the inward satisfaction you must feel in having ascertained that even those higher departments of knowledge, which most require the labour of study and reflection, are not beyond your comprehension, and that the knowledge which most raises and adorns the character of a well governed people is open to your attainment. Such knowledge may, indeed, be little attractive in outward show—may be the least decked out with those flowers which gratify the present sense. But it administers substantial food to the mind—it strengthens, it accompanies, it advances, and it interests us in every stage and station of life.

I am not unmindful that many other detached portions of useful knowledge are of more immediate concern to some classes amongst you. That, to those who would pursue the law as a *profession*, and would hope for eminence in that honorable vocation, a systematic course of instruction in the law of this country, and in the practice of the various courts, would be a boon above all price. That, to those who would follow the profession of Medicine and Surgery, some access to those courses of observation, and to those most ample stores of true and exact medical science which teach the nature of human disease—the constitution and bodily structure of man, and the quality and efficacy of those various substances which providence has supplied for the preservation of health, would be of invaluable benefit. That, for those who pursue the various avocations of commercial and agricultural life; there are branches of instruction which, teaching direct and practical sources of advantage, would deserve from such, and would

possess, more zealous attention. And for studies of this quality, by which these several classes of society may, according to their respective pursuits, promote their own proficiency in the useful sciences and arts, to the common gain of all; it may be hoped that perhaps through the immediate care of Government, possibly through the honourable enterprize of private individuals (for of some such willing contributors to the cause of native improvement I have heard) some practical provision may be made. But there are other studies also, which, alluring and agreeable as they are for their own sake, spread out before the searchers after truth and knowledge sources of inexhaustible delight and wonder. Can you think in an occupation of the mind bringing with its very exercise no pleasure or concern, to inquire and discover what is the form, and structure, and composition of the Earth which we inhabit—in what divisions of land and water it is distributed—by what various nations this whole earth is peopled—their arts, and habits, and manners, and institutions; to know the history and progress of these several nations from ancient times—their wonderful deeds—their wonderful men—their conquests—their magnificence—the stupendous memorials of their past power, to be still seen in their works yet unwasted by the ages which have passed over them! Can you be insensible even to the history and progress of this your own country—the causes of its ancient prosperity—the origin and succession of its disasters—the seeds, the budding, and the blossoming of national advancement, of peace, security, and regular government? Look around you over the face of nature, full of infinite beauties, and of objects of admiration. See in the very weed at your foot, the wonderful frame and contrivances of its structure: nay, in the veriest stone and clod of the ground can science point out matter of interest—in its quality and composition—in the nature of the forces by which it is held together—in the effects of its mixture and separation. Let your imaginations take a wider range—a survey in the whole world of vegetation, and of animal life, arguments for wonder and meditation. Through what powers, and according to what course and system, the seasons operate their effects—whence, and how, plants derive their nourishment—prepare for, and accomplish, their own increase—and dissolve again into other substances to be directed to other purposes of nature. How the various races of animals are adapted by their bodily structure, and the instinct with which they are animated, to

the countries they inhabit, to the food, and to the habits to which they are addicted. Is there no gratification to the curiosity to know of what few and simple materials the whole mass of this earth and all it contains (except the eternal soul of man) is composed, and at the same time by what wonderful combination and mixture of them the infinite variety in nature is developed, and its never-ending changes worked out? That the common and unseen air we breathe should have weight and substance, and should be composed of *two distant bodies*, so exactly and proportionably and universally mixed up together, that although one substance without the other, or differently mixed with it, would occasion instant death; yet, by constantly drawing in day and night large volumes of the *two substances so united by nature together* our lives are sustained. That it should be this air that within us reddens our blood; and which, without and about us, supports us in our upright position, and regulates our motion. Do but consider of what infinitely small portions of matter this outward world is composed. That a portion of the scent of a flower, which by *striking* the inside of our noses produces our sense of smelling, and which, taken from the flower itself, would not, though multiplied ten million times, equal the millionth part of a grain of sand, shall yet be so dispersed as to make some small particle of its body felt throughout the space of a whole room! Think that within the compass of one drop of apparently clear water there should be contained (as has been visibly shewn) thousands of living animals full of activity, and each framed with a variety of bodily organs! Then, recall your thoughts and meditate on the fact, that this vast globe itself of the Earth, with all its infinities of beings and existencies, is but one of the smallest of many such globes which wheel round the Sun in the heavens—each globe within its stated period (that of ours being one year)—by the power of which Sun, as communicated by God himself, all these globes are kept within their regular paths through boundless space. And think, further, that the Sun itself, together with all its spheres moving round it, forms but a *mere speck* in the universal creation, no bigger than the smallest star you see on the sky; and that, so small is it compared with the *whole created universe*, that it would *not be missed even* from existence by one of the countless numbers of other worlds, should this Sun and all its attendant globes vanish and be extinguished for ever.

Thus would I endeavour to sketch out to your reflection

some of the gratification in cultivating sound knowledge. And who that meditates on the grand and sublime prodigies which science in all its departments display, but must feel his soul warmed and elevated within him? From what, rather than from these sources of contemplation, are the cares of life softened, and its enjoyments refined and increased? A life of studious retirement is, indeed; suited to the circumstances and talents of but few. Our first cares must be devoted to the active duties of our several stations. But the delights of knowledge need not to be altogether strange to the most busy. Even to the most humble may the voice of wisdom teach that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

What, then, are the means which to you who sit before me, and to your countrymen at large, all that is useful, or elevating, or delightful, in the attainment of knowledge is to be secured? It can be by no other than a clear understanding and conviction of the advantages of *general education*, and by a zeal and steady perseverance in promoting its cause. These are feelings which I know I need not labour to excite—already do they so extensively and so forcibly prevail. You, probably, rather desire of me to point out in what way your zeal for the cause of general education should be directed. In the first place, then, let me counsel you to rely on no other exertions so much as *on your own*. What aid you may obtain from the good-will and voluntary contribution of such individuals as may desire to act for you, or from Government, you will thankfully receive; but the assistance which is really to help you is that which from your own exertions you can *command*, not that which you are merely to *follow and obey*. I would advise you, then, to encourage, to engage upon, and to foster the foundation of school establishments for the rising generation from your own resources, and by your own active interference. In the formation of schools or colleges the main object should be rather the advancement of youths in the superior classes of native society, than the mere charitable provisions for the intellectual wants of the lower orders. Such foundations as the bounty of private individuals have dedicated, or may hereafter dedicate, for purely charitable instruction, whether on behalf of the higher or of the lower classes deserve, and will have, your cordial estimation and furtherance; but, should any public institution be established in this place, or in others, for affording instruction in general science

and literature, I would wish it to be of that quality as that the first native families might take a pride in sending pupils to it, and in paying the full consideration towards its support ; while, at the same time, means of admission might be afforded to inferior classes also, to attain in it such a share of learning as would be suitable to their condition in life. Of the frame, and system, and regulation of any such establishment I need say but little more than that the best and ample information is open in the Regulations already made at Bombay and Calcutta. You may deem it, probably, of more onsequence to learn my opinion of the nature of that instruction which might most profitably be imparted ; but this, also, is a subject of too much detail to be suited to an address such as I am now delivering. There is one branch of study, however, the importance of which, obvious as it must be to you all, cannot be too strongly enforced, and which I cannot altogether pass over : I allude to the study of the *English Language*. Valuable as your own language may be to you, as most fitly explaining the precepts of your faith, and the quality of your customs, endeared to you by its habitual use, and necessary as it must long remain in the common intercourse of life, it will be acknowledged by you that your native books will be in vain consulted for instruction in all the higher, and most of the practical, departments of science. Much has been attempted, and perhaps *something* may have been done, by the means of translations from English books ; but those who have vainly relied on them as a sufficient medium for the communication of European literature have yet to learn, how incompetent is any native language of India to convey adequately *the ideas* which the English language is employed upon ; for many of such ideas the native languages have no terms whatever ; for many of them no form of expression would supply an intelligible explanation. Native talent might be much better devoted, in my opinion, to the composition of *original* works in the native languages, based upon and framed out of English treatises ; but no such works if accomplished could, from the very quality of the native languages, equal the English compositions from which they were derived in point of efficacy or the understanding ; and very many of the higher and more difficult subjects of human science are altogether beyond the powers of the native languages, as they now exist. The English language must, therefore, become the hand-maid of European knowledge ; and without this guide you cannot gain

entrance within the very porch of the palace of wisdom. Let the English language, then, be considered as the very fountain of the knowledge you aspire to, and are anxious to diffuse. Through this medium let the minds of the rising generation be directed to the study of the History, and the Geography (or local situation) of the various countries of the world; the science of arithmetic, or of numbers; the *natural* history of the Earth we inhabit, its composition, and the quality of those substances of which it consists; the outlines and principles of Astronomy, or a knowledge of the frame and system of the universe; and, though I might proceed to enumerate many more objects of study, such as the structure of the human body, and the powers and nature of the intellectual, or reasoning, faculties, yet, I will but enlarge my list by alluding to those topics of instruction which must ever deserve in some degree to occupy the interests of all, and which I have myself endeavoured to open to your comprehension, and recommend some permanent provision for instruction in the sciences of jurisprudence and political government.

But the waning hour warns me to a close. In what terms, and in what sentiments, shall I import to you my final wishes? Be they in the fervent counsel that you aim at rivalry with the best of us, your British fellow-subjects, in manly, unshaken, integrity of character; in the scorn of cunning and corruption; and in the cultivation of those principles of public virtue, without which every other qualification for honorable office and employment is not merely vain, but absolutely prejudicial. I would have the native community believe (for so it will truly prove) that every man amongst them, who shall blot and betray that confidence which shall have raised him to public trust, is not only a traitor to his own interests generally, and always to his own peace, but also to the cause of his country. If the virtues, and the capacity for advancement, of the native community are now destined to be more conspicuously proved, remember at the same time that all defects also must become the more conspicuously apparent. You of the superior classes are now to stand forth before your fellow-subjects, and before mankind, to give assurance of what you really are; what principles you truly honor; and by what conduct you are to be judged. Be mindful, then, of the stake which depends on the credit and character you maintain. Be mindful of that voice within you which proclaims whom and what you should honor—whom and what you should despise.

Be mindful of that sacred duty which you owe, and can render to your country, by its regeneration to social and political prosperity.

You live in a country destined by the bounties of nature to be the abode of plenty, and of peace. It wants but a *people* who, united in themselves, safe in their political strength, and impressed with the advantages of a well-constituted and regular course of Government and of fixed and equal laws, shall secure these true foundations of a nation's happiness by cultivating all the means of mental and moral improvement. Such a people may convert into a garden the very sands of the sea shore—without such a people the very garden of the world may become a wilderness. Persuaded as I am that the most generous policy actuates the British nation and its enlightened Government towards you, I am proud to have taken my humble share in the efforts to advance that policy by contributing to the diffusion of useful knowledge. Whether in the much that I have attempted, or in the little I may have done, I can avouch the sincerity of these last words which breathes a wish for your rise, your progress, and your welfare.—*Madras Herald*.

ADDRESS TO MR. NORTON.

To GEORGE NORTON, ESQ. *Advocate General, &c &c. &c.*
Fort St. George

Sir,—It is with feelings of gratitude, difficult of expression, that we the undersigned native inhabitants of Madras, beg to offer you this present Address, and however in presenting it we are aware of our inadequacy to impart gracefulness to our thoughts, or commanding the best terms; in a language which is ours only by adoption, still we should deem ourselves wanting in those finer feelings which so much embellish character, were we to resist the temptation of acquainting you with our feelings towards yourself, in the best manner within the scope of our educational acquirements.

To enumerate every particular instance in which your disposition to be serviceable to our community has been evinced, would carry us far beyond the limits of an Address. Permit us, however, to say that your exertions have ever afforded us that most striking evidence of your wish to elevate the condition, both intellectual and political, of our community; and never, within our recollection, was such feeling more plainly manifested by any one than in your ready com-

pliance with our request to be enlightened in a knowledge of the principles of Law and Government, by means of these Lectures with which you have kindly favoured us.

To say that we appreciate the same would be to say little; we feel that your kind acquiescence with our wishes in this particular while it proves your disinterested readiness to promote the interest of the natives, lays us under such an obligation as, we fear, it is not in our power to requite.

Such of our community as are Members of the Hindoo Literary Society, and in compliance especially with whose desire for more accessible means of instruction you kindly undertook this obliging task, feel ourselves, as we hope you will believe, in a more eminent degree indebted to you; though participating freely with our brethren in the acknowledgement we are now attempting to make of the happy effects your Lectures are calculated to produce among all classes.

Had that exercise of your talents which you had so gratuitously afforded us, been called forth by the duty of an appointment, or imposed on you by the institutions of the country, even then public eulogium would have very largely awaited you, and the public thanks for your services would have been eminently your due; but when that duty is considered as self-imposed, and originates in no other motive than that of advancing the intellectual improvement of the people among whom you reside, we are at a loss for language to express adequately the admiration we entertain of your conduct.

To see you devoting your time (which might have been, either more profitably bestowed on your own concerns, or more agreeably in the recreations of society) solely with a view to afford our community an insight into the intricate researches of British political government and jurisprudence; to see you endeavour, with more than common interest, to make us comprehend rightly the nature of those to us most interesting subjects, cannot but have sensibly awakened our thanks for that spontaneous labour and regard for our interests which has characterized you through all your Lectures.

Shall we not, therefore, if even feebly, give utterance to those feelings with which we are impressed! Or shall we suffer it to be said that having been signally benefitted, we are signally unmindful of benefits conferred on us? Or that having received favours of the most endearing kind we fail to praise the bestower of such favours? No, we thankfully

acknowledge the gift, though we unfeignedly lament our inability to represent our sense of the obligation so forcibly as we could desire.

With feelings of equal gratification and pride also, we have listened to the opinions you have frequently expressed of the intellectual character of some of our community, together with the several occasional hopes you have given us of the inclination of Government to advance our political privileges.

That we should feel deeply interested in these particular observations was naturally to be expected; since such observations were calculated to convince us of the importance of right application, at the same time that they served to engender in us a belief of our community becoming eligible to situations higher than those they have hitherto been privileged to arrive at.

We trust it will be felt by you, that nothing but the difficulty of acquiring an adequate acquaintance with the Literature of Europe, and the little encouragement hitherto held out to successful native talent, has operated in depressing the mental exertions of our community.

But you have taught us to hope that things will change—and that shortly; and that an inducement to exertion will be held out to us, so as to prompt to the acquisition of that knowledge and improvement on which the power, wealth and happiness of most nations are based.

While we confess this is an ardent hope on our part, and while we acknowledge with gratitude the vast assistance you have afforded us towards realizing that hope, we trust also that it will be our good fortune to merit the continuance of that encouragement you have already so munificently afforded, and which has already so much endeared yourself to our community.

We cannot conclude this address without adverting to the subject of the New Police Code, on the principles of which you kindly afforded us some explanations on the occasion of your last Lecture.

We feel sensible that it is neither your wish nor your principles, to become in any way instrumental in an interference with our religious customs and observances, and we are the more confirmed in this opinion by the assurance you kindly made to that effect, for which we beg your acceptance of our warmest thanks.

As we ourselves must ever remember you, and as both we and those who come after us will, we trust, never cease to profit by the services you have rendered; so we hope, also that you will not refuse to accept at our hands a token which may hereafter remind yourself and family of us and of our lasting esteem. A subscription has been entered into for the purchase of a piece of plate which may serve as a fit memorial of these our feelings, and we request your kind acceptance of it as a further obligation conferred on our community.

We now beg to take leave of you with the further tender of our sincerest acknowledgments of your uniformly kind disposition towards our community and our warmest thanks for the same: requesting that the sincerity of our feelings may not be judged by the inadequacy of their expression, and with our heartfelt wish for your uninterrupted health, happiness and prosperity and the eventual realization of your every wish,

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servants,

[Signed by about 400 of the respectable Inhabitants at Madras.]
Madras, 5th July, 1834.

MR. NORTON'S REPLY.

Gentlemen and my Friends,—It has never been my lot to enjoy warmer and prouder sensations than in listening to your kind and feeling address. I have been prepared to expect this testimony of your regard for me—I can never be prepared to answer you as I could wish.

In expressing such sentiments you have said more than sufficient for my lasting and most grateful reward. If I may, indeed, hope that you will hold me, and my zeal to be useful to you, long in your remembrance—if I may hope that the noble spirit which now actuates your minds shall long live to animate you on your path to national advancement—if I may hope, for my remaining years, to see its continual operation in your increasing prosperity and unity of feeling with your British fellow-subjects—I shall ever hereafter carry in my bosom a gratification no other reward could equal.

Warm as your language is, and overflowing with partial feelings towards me, in doing me too much honor, you do not the less honor yourselves. I encourage from it a conviction

that you truly estimate the *nature* of your prospects, and are sensible of the value of that *character*, and of that *knowledge*, by which your just hopes are to be realized. I do, indeed, trust to see a *change*—a change, not only in the prospects and condition of the people of India, but in your improved faculties, thoughts and acquirements, by which such change has to be effected. The proof, and earnest of such a coming change will be the general adoption of such sentiments as many of those you have flattered me by expressing.

Yes, my friends, be assured that you will not look in vain for such assistance in promoting your progress, as my humble position in society, and my cheerful exertions can afford you. I would not have you believe that I am estranged from you because I may not be so familiarly in your presence. Your cause is that of a deserving nation. For many of you I have a personal regard, not of a moment. I fear, however, you have confounded my wishes to be useful to you with my ability. Power under this Government I have none; and the influence to which I am entitled is but very little. My advice, and such instruction as my experience and studies have enabled me to supply, are all the services I can presume to offer. It is with a far greater confidence that I can refer your expectations to the liberal views and dispositions towards you which characterises the Government of England, and which point out the present chief ruler of India as one of the truest benefactors of this empire.

There are some feelings personal to myself, which I confess have almost persuaded me to entreat your leave to decline the kind and truly valuable compliment of the piece of plate you have offered to my acceptance; but, from the spirit which has dictated to you this step, I am convinced I could not so act without giving you pain. In a kindred spirit, therefore, to that which has prompted the proffer, I receive it at your hands; and with sincerity assure you that I never did, and never shall, receive a memorial of public respect which myself, or my family can hold in greater honor.

I thank you, further, for your kind wishes for my health and future prosperity; and in thus parting from you, must again express the same cordial sentiments towards yourselves.—

Madras Herald.

ROUTE TO THE SOURCE OF THE PINDUR RIVER.

In the month of October 1831 I visited, in company with some friends, the source of the Pindur river, the road to which had lately been constructed. Quitting Almorah, on the morning of the 5th, we reached Baghesur, upon the banks of the Surjoo river, the following evening. The distance from Almorah is 30 miles. There is a famous fair held yearly at Baghesur, at which much traffic is carried on between the Almorah merchants and the Bhoteeahs. The latter bring down salt, borax, &c. which they exchange for grain, broad cloth, chintz, &c.

From Baghesur the road takes the course of the Surjoo river, by a village called Kupkote, which is distant from the former place about 14 miles. At Kupkote we made some beautiful collections of incrustations or petrifications from a dripping rock near the road side. The road still continued along the banks of the Surjoo, although we ascended many hundred feet above the bed of the river, soon after leaving Kupkote. After travelling some distance we again descended and crossed the river at a spot about 7 miles from Kupkote. We then had a steep pull of it up to the village of Siring, distant from Kupkote 12 miles.

From this village the ascent to the top of the Siring mountain is steep, long and rugged. The mountain is, I should think, between 9 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but I did not fix the barometer. We breakfasted on the top of it, which was covered with a kind of ground raspberry; the fruit is large and very juicy, though somewhat acid, and makes a good tart. From the Siring mountain we descended by the north side, which slopes down to the Pindur river, and encamped at Kartee. We observed some uncommonly pretty birds in the thick woods around Siring. Kartee is distant 11 miles from Siring. As there are no supplies to be had beyond Kartee we halted here a day for the purpose of procuring sufficient for three days' consumption; and hiring a few men of the country to carry them. From Kartee the road winds along the banks of the Pindur river, which here runs with great velocity. We made a march of only 8 miles, to a spot called Dwallee, at the junction of the Pindur with another torrent. We crossed over this torrent by a Sangha bridge. The Pindur river we had crossed twice before reaching this place.

The scenery about Dwallee is grand and bold. The mountains, from which there are many very beautiful water falls, rise almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river. From Dwallee we continued to follow the course of the Pindur river to Murtalee, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. In the evening it was "bitter cold," and fire-wood being procured with great difficulty—having brought but a small supply of it with us. Blankets and "buranee koortees" were in great request! Upon the following morning, after breakfast, we struck our tents and had them carried on to a place called Pindaree, about 3 miles further on, and pitched close to the glaciers, amongst which we rambled the whole of this day, and never did I pass a more delightful one. The glaciers are several miles in extent and they assume the most varied and fantastic forms imaginable; their gigantic dimensions and craggy and weather beaten points, shaped into pyramids and cones, make the romantic wanderer picture to himself so many huge towers or castles, and fancy that he has arrived, at last, in a country inhabited by Fairies!

The glaciers, which for ages have been accumulating, are in many places split asunder, by the action of the weather, into deep chasms, over which we found it necessary to leap. About 1 P. M. having fixed the barometer at the foot of an immense glacier, which is at the base of the Nunda Davee peak, we found the elevation of the glaciers above the level of the sea to be 12,150 feet. We now proceeded along the ridges of the glaciers and attempted to reach a pass over the lowest part of the snowy range. We had three Bhotiah guides with us, and we offered them five rupees each to lead us up. Snow now began to fall and two of our three guides stole away. Our progress was slow and attended with considerable danger. Along some of the craggy and weather-beaten ridges we were obliged to pass astride. On either side were deep chasms which to look down into would have made one perfectly giddy. Upon reaching the end of a glacier we glided down and were brought up at the bottom by our guide. At one place this was attended with the risk of gliding on and into a deep chasm between the icebergs! Over this chasm we leaped and were pulled up the opposite glacier. After numerous difficulties we at last commenced ascending the pass. The snow continued to fall heavily and we found it "bitter cold": we here fell in with the *ptarmigan*—the first I had ever seen in a wild state. From the projecting

points of the rocks there were suspended immense icicles, many feet in length. About half past three o'clock we agreed to return; we were at this time about 14,500 feet above the level of the sea. It was too late to attempt any further to gain the summit of the ridge, particularly as the obstacles became greater every step we advanced. The snow was knee-deep at this elevation. On returning we contrived to keep under some projecting rocks on our left hand and so avoided, in a measure, the difficulties we had experienced in ascending. We reached our tents at sunset.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE JYTPORE RAJAH.

(From H., Correspondent of the Calcutta Courier)

When Mr. Tilghman, the late Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcund died, a case of most deliberate and atrocious murder, perpetrated by the orders and under the eyes of the Jytpore Rajah Pureechut, was under investigation before him; but it is to be apprehended that a number of people, whose statements and opinions may have weight with his successor in office when he comes, will, in the interval, be made to feel a deep personal interest in diverting his attention from the subject; and I venture to solicit a place in your paper for the enclosed documents. Some of the witnesses named in these papers, have been examined in the Huttah and some in the Humeerpore Courts, and their depositions all tend to establish the truth of the statements they contain.

To almost every European gentleman who has resided in his vicinity, or passed through his territory within the last fifteen years, this petty chief has been known to keep hired bands of robbers and murderers; and his name excites feelings of horror in the native community. I trust Government will no longer allow this monster to be considered by the people of India as one of our PROTECTED Chiefs.

Report of the Surukh Ameen, Supervisor of Road Police on the part of the Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcund Jerakhun Lall, stationed at Golegungge, on the road from Saugor to Calpee.

On the 19th of February last, I was at Chutterpore, when about nine at night, Munnoo Suroff came to me, and reported that two treasure bearers, Gunesh barber and Mudun Ladhee, of Chutterpore, their, Munnoo and Co's. servants,

with silver weighing 891 rupees, and twelve Kuklar rupees, from their establishment at Jhalone, set out with twelve other treasure bearers of Chutterpore; that they rested at Chutterpore in the house of a barber, a friend of Gunesh's, while the other twelve rested in other houses. In the morning the twelve set out very early, and passed on unobserved and unmolested: these two men set out later; and on leaving the town a Sipahce of the Cotwal's Chubootra met them, and asked who they were: they told him. He said they appeared to be thieves, and must allow themselves to be searched; they begged him not to insist upon searching them on the road, as their lives would be in danger from the exposure. The Sipahce arrested them, and took them to the Chubootra to the Jemadar, Amur Sing, who searched them. At this time *Tunteya* barber, of Chutterpore, came up, on his return from Raht to Chutterpore; and seeing these men, requested they would return with him. They told him that they had been seized, and called robbers, and told that they should never be released. What would become of them they could not say. He asked the Cotwal's people what they intended to do with these men, who were known to him, and honest men, and servants of merchants of Chutterpore. The Jemadar abused him, and told him not to interfere with him, but set out on his journey. He said these men were his neighbours and friends, and that he had a right to intercede, when he saw them in danger. He got alarmed, and returned to Chutterpore to their masters, the merchants, and reported the circumstances and his suspicions. The merchants knowing the Rajah to be a murderer and robber, and regardless of the authority of Government, became alarmed for the safety of their men, and requested my protection and assistance.

I wrote two letters, one addressed to Bahadur Alee Jemadar of the Cotwalee Chubootra at Jytpore, the other to the Sowars of the Jytpore Chokee, who were stationed near the Chubootra, stating that two treasure bearers from Chutterpore were confined at the Chubootra, and must be sent to me, and one Sowar accompany them for protection, since the value of their burthens had been exposed. I sent these letters by a man who took them to Jytpore, and gave them to the Moonshee of the Rajah, Doulut Rae, before day-light the next morning. He told him to go to Bahadur Alee, saying that two treasure bearers had, as stated, been confined, and brought to the Rajah himself by Amur Sing: that the Rajah had examined the

treasure and their credentials, and having called before him Roshun Jemadar, ordered him to send them on with two of his Sipahs to the boundary of his Jageer : who were sent with them, he the Moonshee did not know, nor at what time they had set out. The bearer of the letter took it to Bahadur Alee, who told the same story ; and said that this Rajah had after searching the men, sent on two of his Sipahs with them : what they had done with them he knew not. The man requested Bahadur Alee to write a reply to my letter, but he refused, saying that the two men had doubtless ere this reached me. He then went to the Sowars, and asked what they knew of the matter. They said that they had heard nothing about it, but that he might learn something from Ghazee Saes, who went every day to the Chubootra. Ghazee Saes and Doolaree Chuprassee of Humeerpore came up while they were talking, and states that a police man of the Chubootra had brought in two treasure bearers from outside the town, pretending that he suspected them to be thieves, and made them over to Amur Sing, the Jemadar of the Khungars, who sent them to the Rajah. The Rajah looked at the treasure, and ordered Roshun Jemadar to send on Amur Sing and Heera Sing Dowa with them. They took the treasure bearers away through the Rumna, leaving the high road on one side, towards Downie. The Rajah followed himself close after them, on pretence of going a hunting. The treasure bearers said they would not leave the high road, as the road by Downie led through jungles, and very dangerous places ; but the Sipahs said that the Rajah had ordered them to go by that road, and they would go by no other. They were obliged to go by that road, but what had become of them they knew not. Hearing this the man returned to me on the 20th about nine at night and reported. On hearing this I became much alarmed, as the treasure bearers had not made their appearance, and called one of the Sowars of the Loghassee Chokee, Bodh Sing, and sent him to Jytpore. He went as fast as he could to Jytpore, and demanded information regarding them from the Chubootra, and the Rajah's house. They told him that they knew nothing about them, and that the Rajah was out hunting near Nagora. He asked Ghazee Saes and Doolaree Chuprassee and others, and they told him what they had before related. He returned to me, and I concluded that the Rajah had caused them to be made away with, as he had sent them with two of his own men, and directed them to be taken through the jun-

gles, instead of the high road, and had followed them himself to the jungle on pretence of hunting. I set out at night with the merchants for Jytpore, and in the morning of the 21st reached Jytpore. I sent for Amur Sing, and found that he had been there during the preceding day, but on hearing of my approach, had gone off to the Rajah at Nagora. Bahadur Alea came, and I asked him what had become of the two treasure bearers he had placed in confinement? He said that Amur Sing was master in this matter, and arrested and released at his pleasure; that he was there merely to furnish supplies; that he had certainly heard of their arrest, and that they had been taken to the Rajah, who had examined their treasure, and sent on two of his men with them, but what had become of them afterwards he knew not. Doulut Rae might, he said, be able to tell me. I sent for him, and he said that he had not seen the treasure bearers, but had heard that two such men had been arrested, and taken to the Rajah, who had examined their treasure and credentials, and ordered Roshun Khan to send two of the Cotwallee people with them; he accordingly sent for two men through Man Khan Sipahie, and they set out with the treasure bearers: and the Rajah himself followed, in order to hunt at Nagora. The Rajah was still there hunting, and all his principal people with him; and that I should be able to get no satisfactory information till his return. I waited five days for the Rajah, and could learn nothing more about the treasure bearers, but what Ghazee Saes and Dolaree Chuprasee could tell me; viz. that the treasure bearers (Rokurreeas) had been arrested and confined at the Chubootra, and from thence taken to the Rajah; but what had become of them afterwards they could not say. On the sixth day the Rajah returned before day light, and I sent to ask after the Rokurreeas, and to request that he would release them if he had them still in confinement; and if he had made them over to any other persons, let me demand an account from them. The Chuprasees went to the Moonshee, and Row Oder Sing, the Minister, and delivered my message, and waited at the door of the Rajah for an answer for six hours, but could not get any. They at last demanded admission to the Rajah himself, but were refused and they returned to me. Soon after I saw Amur Sing, the Jemadar of the Khungars, sitting at the Chubootra; and calling him to me, I asked after Gunesh barber and Muduna Lodhee, the Rokurreeas whom he had confined. He said no such men had been

arrested, and that I must have had a false report, and he would answer for his conduct before the Agent, and not to such a man as me: that hundreds of Rokurreeas passed that road, and that he had no concern with them. I told him that he certainly had properly nothing to do with them, but that it was clear he had detained them, and must now give them up or answer for his conduct. He said he would do so. I then told him that Dolaree, Bahadur Alee, Tunteya, Doulut Rae Moon-shee, and Ghazee Saes were all ready to depose to his having them in confinement, and others if more were required. On hearing all these names he became alarmed, and grew pale, and went back to the Chubootra, whence he begun to abuse me, and said that he would cut off the nose of any man who should accuse him. After this he went to the Rajah, and reported that Bahadur Alee and the Moon-shee, his own servants, had accused him, besides Dolaree Chuprassee and others. The Rajah called his two men, and told them to deny what they had said, and get all the people of Jytpore to conceal what they knew of it, or he would punish them; and to make away with Dolaree Chuprassee, who would be a strong evidence against him, and his absence would not be much noticed, as he had not been sent by the Agent himself, but by his own Wa-keels. Dolaree heard of their plans, and came to me, and requested me to take him with me, or he should be killed. I became much alarmed, and sent my people again to the Rajah: but his people tried to seize Dolaree, and get him into the house of the Khas Kulum. The others pulled him away, and brought him back; and in the morning I left Jytpore; and, with my own people and the merchants, returned to Chutterpore on the 27th February. Doolaree's things were all left in the shop of the Buneca with whom he lodged. Six days after, on the 5th of March, I heard from Odul Ladhee of Gungowa, in Punwaree, who had come to Chutterpore, that on the 19th of February he was with Lal Mohun Sing, the farmer of Gungowa, and ten others, among them Hirda Khan, Dorgha Persaud Zumeendar, Bodhooa Khungar, Rughonath Dass Byragee, and Bahadur Brahman, on their way from Gungowa to Aktowa; that at nine in the morning they were sitting upon the bank of the tank near Jytpore, at the ghat called Missur Bundhun, in the Rumna, or grass jungle, when they saw two servants of merchants, carrying treasure, accompanied by two servants of the Jytpore Rajah, one armed with a sword, and a bludgeon with iron rings, and the other with a sword and

spear, pass on the road to Mohowaban, followed at the distance of a hundred yards, by two other servants of the Rajah; that the Rajah himself was following close behind on his way to the jungle to hunt; that on reaching a piece of high ground the Rajah halted, while the six men descended to a nalah in the low ground. On reaching the nalah, they saw one of the Rajah's two Sipahes draw his sword and cut down one of the Rokurreeas, and the second, seeing him fall, ran off towards the tank, but was stabbed as he ran by one of the two who had followed. He continued however to run, and reached their party; and, seizing Lal Mohun Sing by his garment, said he was one of the two servants of a merchant, and that the servants of the Jytpore Rajah, who came out to escort them, had murdered his companion, and were going to murder him, and prayed for protection. The Sipahes came up, and demanded that he should be given up as he was a thief, and had murdered three men; and that the Rajah had given orders for his execution, and if they opposed it, he was himself looking on, and would punish them. Mohun Sing said, he would not give up the poor man to be murdered, whatever might be the consequence; but if he would swear not to kill him, he would give him up. He did so; and Mohun Sing feared that the Rajah would send down some of his followers and destroy them, made him over. Seizing him by the hair of the head, he dragged the man away upon the ground, and taking him off about two hundred yards he put him to death. At this time a boy passing the murderers, came up with his cattle to graze, and told them that he had seen the Sipahes put the poor man to death; and being asked who the Sipahes was, he said the man who carried the spear and sword, was *Amur Sing*, Jemadar of *Khungars*, and that the man with the sword and bludgeon was *Heera Goea*, alias the *Dowa*; and that the man who had dragged away and murdered the last, was *Bhola Bindka*; but that he did not know the name of the fourth. On hearing this they left the place, and proceeded towards *Ektowa*, and Lal Mohun Sing and the other were prepared to go and give evidence in the case to whatever place they might be summoned, as they were shocked at so open and atrocious a murder, perpetrated by the order and in the presence of the Rajah; that they could not forgive themselves for having surrendered the poor man who had taken shelter among them. Ever since the troops were removed from *Kaeta*, and the *Akbar Nuvees* of that station removed from *Jytpore*, the Rajah has been every

day perpetrating robberies and murders of all description, and no man can pass through his territory in safety. Amur Sing Jemadar has eighteen Khungars under him, and Roshun Jemadar many Sipahs, all employed exclusively for murder and robbery; and ever since Amur Sing committed this murder, Roshun Jemadar has been at Bundah, trying to conceal the part that he and the Rajah had in it. If the evidences in this case be summoned and examined, the murder will be clearly established against the Rajah, and many others brought to light; and all the people of this quarter, as well as travellers, are crying out against his atrocities. The police guards that he had placed along the road through his Jageer, he has removed for a year and half past, lest they might become acquainted with his proceedings; and unless he is called to an account now, God knows to what lengths he will proceed.

Petition of Seetaram and Sewtal Merchants at Saugor, 20th March, 1834, to the Court at Saugor.

We sent for money to Jhalone, and Gonesh and Modun were sent off with silver to the weight of 891 Rupees. They rested a night at Jytpore, and leaving that place in the morning, Amur Sing Khungar, the Jemadar of the Cotwars of Jytpore, arrested them, and took them to the Rajah. After examining their treasure, and their papers himself, the Rajah sent them off with orders to his men to put them to death near the tank of Missur Bundhun, and bring back the money. The Jemadar took them to the tank, and there put them to death, and took the money. Mohun Sing of Panwaree, Bahadur Sing of Aktowa, Sawunt Sing of Gungowa, and others, their companions, who happened to be sitting on the bank of the tank of Mussur Bundhun, saw them, and attempted to protect Modun Lodhee, who ran to them wounded and bleeding—the Khungars followed and demanded him. Mohun Sing said they would protect him, but the Khungar said that the Rajah was himself looking on, and they must give up the man, as he was a robber, and that they were putting him to death by his orders, and if they refused to give him up, the Rajah would send his troops to take him, and kill them all. Mohun Sing and the rest were afraid of their lives, and said the Rajah must do as he pleased. They took away the wounded man, and within a few paces of the bank murdered him, and took away the money. The Surukh Ameen, Jorakun Lal, tried to make the Rajah explain the matter, but without success, and we have complained

to Mr. Loughnan at Huttah, who has taken the depositions of witnesses, and reported to the Agent in Bundelcund. We have prayed that our affair may not be made over to the Bundelcund Agency. The Jytpore Rajah keeps men to plunder and murder for him on the highway; and he has caused these two poor men to be murdered for the sake of the money they carried, notwithstanding that they told him that they were bringing that money to us. You take cognizance of murders and robberies on the high way, and have arrested hundreds, and we hope you will take up this case, and secure redress.

Report of Davey Dern Surburakar of the Saugor Dawk on the Culpee road, April, 1834.

Your letter of the 27th March I have received at Mahdugow. On the 19th of that month I reached Chutterpore, and learned from the merchants that two of their men with treasure left Jhalone on their way to Chutterpore, on the 19th February 1834, reached Jytpore on the morning of the 20th, left that place for Chutterpore. On coming out from the town one of the Rajah's Cotwals met them, and said they were thieves, and must return with him, and account for themselves. They said they were servants of merchants and begged them not to molest them: he would not let them go; and they returned into the town with him, and met Doolaree, a Chuprassee of the Agent of the Governor General. They told him that they were carrying treasure from Jhalone to Chutterpore for their masters, and that the Cotwal accused them of being thieves, and was taking them back. They were taken to the Cotwal's Chubootia, and Junteya barber came upon his way to Chutterpore from Raht, and asked why they sat there: they told him there was strange injustice in that town, and that the Cotwal would not let them go on without searching them. The barber told the Cotwal that he knew them to be servants of a merchant, and that he must not molest them. The Cotwal abused him, and told him he would not let them go without search. The barber came on to Chutterpore, and told the merchants that their two servants were confined at Jytpore; and they went to the Surukh Ameen of Golegunge, who was then at Chutterpore. He called Heeralal, hurcarra of the dawk at Loghasee, and told him to carry a letter to Jytpore, as he had no peon present to send it by, and give it to Bahadur Alee, the Mokhtear of the Jytpore Rajah, and request him to cause the men to be released. He told him in the let-

ter that it must now be well known that these two men carried treasure, and he must take care that nothing happened to them. The hurcarra took the letter and gave it to Bahadur Alee, and told him that he must release the two treasure bearers that he had arrested the day before. Bahadur Alee and the Rajah's Moonshee told him that they had searched the two men, and on the same day sent them to the borders of their territory with two of the Rajah's men, to see them on safe. The hurcarra reported this to the Surukh Ameen, saying that Bahadur Alee would give no written answer. The Surukh Ameen sent one trooper and a man from the merchants in search of them, and on reaching the Cotwal's Chubootia the people pretended to know nothing of the matter. On hearing their report the Surukh Ameen went himself, with four men of the merchants, to Jytpore, and asked Bahadur Alee and the Moonshee, who told him that two treasure bearers had been arrested and searched, and that the Rajah had ordered Amur Sing Cotwal to send on two of his own men with them, to see them safe across the borders. The Surukh Ameen ordered Amur Sing to be sent for; they said he had gone with the Rajah, but they would send for him; he waited three days for him, as the Rajah had gone to hunt towards Naggur, four coss from Jytpore. Bahadur Alee wrote about all this to the Rajah, who sent back to say he was coming, and would himself answer all enquiries. He returned, and the Surukh Ameen sent a Chuprassee to his secretary, to request that the treasure bearers might be made over to him, or pointed out to him. Amur Sing Cotwal came and said that he had not molested the treasure bearers or seen them. The Surukh Ameen told him this was not true; a dispute took place. Doolaree Chuprassee told him that he ought not to dispute with the Surukh Ameen, as he had himself seen them detain the treasure bearers, and take them to the Rajah. Amur Sing said it was a false charge, and he would answer for it to the Agent, and saying this went off. After this the Surukh Ameen returned with the merchant's people to Loghasee, where they left him and returned to Chutterpore, an hour after the Rajah's Moonshee came to the Surukh Ameen, and said the Rajah had sent for him. He said the merchant's people had now returned to Chutterpore, and he could not go to Jytpore again unless he would promise to produce the two men and the treasure. The Moonshee said that his only order was to call him to the Rajah, and he returned to Jytpore. Thirteen days after Lodhee of

Gungowa, in Punwaree, came to the merchants and told them that Lal Mohun Sing of Punwaree was going to his Goroo at Hutgowa, with him and nine other men, among them Bahader Sing Puibhear of Aktowa: that they left Gungowa on their way to Aktowa, on the day that the treasure bearers disappeared, and were sitting on the bank of a tank, about a quarter of a coss from Jytpore, and eating some parched gram, when two of their men, accompanied by two servants of the Rajah, passed the tank, they were followed at a little distance by two other servants of the Rajah. When they had gone on about five jureeb from the tank, the Rajah's men fell upon the two treasure bearers, and they heard the cry of murder. They got up and saw that one of the two had been killed, and the other was running towards them calling out for help: on coming up he said that they were two treasure bearers with treasure, on their way from Jhalone to Chutterpore: that they had killed his companion and wished to kill him; that his companion was a barber and he a Lodhee. At this moment two of the Rajah's men came up and told them that this man was a robber, and they must not protect him, as the Rajah had ordered them to put him to death. Lal Mohun Sing said they should not kill him, but might take him to the Rajah. They said they would not kill him, but take him to the Rajah. He said take him to the Rajah but don't kill him: they took him away, and going on about five jureeb put him to death also. They did not venture to say any thing more to them, but went on. A cowherd was near the place with his cattle, and they asked him who those murderers were. He said one of them was Amur Sing, the Cotwal, and the other Bhola Khungar, the forester. They went on, and near the place saw the Rajah himself; who sent a hurcarra to see who they were, and whence they came. Lal Mohun Sing and Bahader Sing told him they were from Gungowa on their way to Aktowa, and the hurcarra went back to the Rajah. On hearing this account from the Lodhee, the merchants sent off to the officer in charge at the Huttah district (Mr. Loughnam) as their principal establishment was at Huttah. That officer ordered them to bring their witnesses, and *Tuntaya barber* and *Bahadur Sing* went to Huttah, and are still there, with Asaram their agent. They also sent an arzee to Saugor through their agent Bolojee Dobee. The Surakh Ameen made his report this affair on the 27th to the Agent of the Governor Gene-

ral at Humeerpore, as I heard from Guneshpersad, the Surburae of the dawh at Humeerpore. I will request him to send a copy of his report to Saugor.

A robukaree from Mr. Loughnan at Huttah states that the proceedings held before him in the case had been forwarded to the Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcund, who had taken up the affair.

MEMORANDUM ON THE STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

The science of statistics explains systematically the nature and amount of the active powers of a state, and hence deduces the sources of its physical and moral prosperity. The influence of the study of statistics has been great. It is the basis and the test of the principles of political economy, of the wisdom of the laws, and of the acts of executive government, and has mainly contributed to that knowledge of the condition and interests of nations which distinguishes our time. Every nation will find its interests essentially promoted by cultivating and making public its own statistics. The statistics of British India are a vast *terra incognita* which no single writer can hope successfully to explore; but a beginning may be made by sketching an outline of what is desirable to be known and of the order in which such investigations should be conducted, and by afterwards filling up the details from what chance or research may supply.

I. The statistics of British India should exhibit a view of the physical character of the country and the parts composing it in regard to situation, boundaries, extent, soil, mountains, woods, rivers, lakes, and climate—geological formation, mineral, botanical, and zoological productions, marine productions, productions of the rivers, lakes, &c., natural facilities and obstructions of internal and external trade, all viewed with reference solely to the effect, actual or possible, on the general condition of the nation and the productiveness of the country.

II. The statistics of British India should exhibit a view of the numbers and national diversities of the people—their extraction and languages—the classes into which they are divided, whether aboriginal or imported, conquering or conquered, noble or plebeian, privileged or unprivileged, bond or free, agricultural, manufacturing, or mercantile, mechanics and artisans, military, civil, literary, executive, judicial, revenue,

ecclesiastical, medical, Hindoo, Mahommedan, Christian, Buddhists, Jains, Parsees, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Malays, Burmese, &c. &c., all viewed with the same exclusive reference to the objects of statistical knowledge.

III. The statistics of British India should exhibit the degree of civilization shown in the state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mechanical industry, coinage, paper-money, banking, the fine arts—in the state of education, the learned professions, colleges, schools, academies, learned societies, science, literature, books—and in the manners of the people and their conduct in all the important relations of life, domestic, social, religious, and political.

IV. The statistics of British India should exhibit the form of government under which it is ruled, the relations between the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Board of Control, His Majesty's Ministers, Parliament and the British nation—between the Home and Local Governments—between the Supreme and Subordinate Local Governments—between the Executive, Legislative, and judicial Authorities—between the Civil and Military Authorities—between the Government and the people—the limits to the power of Government and the checks on its abuse by Government or its servants—the state of the Press, the force of public opinion—the rules of the Civil and Military Services—the relation between Church and State—the etiquette of Court, rules of precedence, ranks and titles, &c.

V. The statistics of British India should exhibit a view of the administration of the State in the departments of Justice, Police, Finances, the Army, the Navy, the Church.

VI. The statistics of British India should exhibit a view of its foreign relations—its rank and influence as an Asiatic state—the reciprocal influence of its domestic and foreign politics—treaties with foreign, subsidiary, protected, feudatory, and tributary princes, indicating the sources of information respecting them, their most important points, and their beneficial and injurious consequences.

VII. The statistics of British India should exhibit a view of the gradual rise and progress of British power in the East, in respect to extent of territory, population, resources, wars, alliances, commerce, and the effect of financial operations on general prosperity.

VIII. The statistics of British India should exhibit a comparative view of its statistics with those of other nations — *Asiatic Gazette.*

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent of the Englishman.)

It is necessary to rectify the incorrect notions that have been imbibed with regard to the character of the slaves of this country. In giving his opinion on the subject of slaves and debtor slaves in Asham and Sylhet, Mr. Scott should not have made his remarks to sweep over both these places nor have included both these classes of people in one general observation; for he must have been perfectly aware, or ought to have been so, that, scarcely any sort of analogy could be drawn between them in any point of view besides that of being equally the objects of the compassion of their fellow creatures. The one class yield up their freedom themselves, the other never bargain to be deprived of theirs, but are cursed into slavery. The former, at an advanced period of their lives, become bondmen; the latter, almost in every case, become slaves before arriving at the years of discretion. Indeed the very circumstance of Mr. Scott's supposing that the Ashamese debtor slaves owed their loss of freedom to dissipation and extravagance, ought to have suggested that those circumstances could not possibly have been the cause of creating the multitude of slaves all over India, since these become slaves ere they have a pice to spend, or could have fallen into vices, into a 'dissolute or abandoned' course of life, whether they have been purchased, or become slaves by virtue of their birth. This fact has been entirely over-looked by the advocates of the continuance of slavery in India. In the West Indies, nobody will gainsay it,—it is slavery that corrupts the slaves, and that in proportion to the hardships they are subjected to by their owners. They drag the plough, they are whipped and scourged in that brutish occupation: and desperation under indescribable sufferings leads to habits of intoxication and acts of bestiality. As I differ widely in opinion from all that admit, or in other words, are convinced that slaves every where are 'dissipated and abandoned character,' I beg to be heard in support of the grounds of my dissent.

I deny that in India the slaves are 'dissipated and abandoned characters,' and I do it without apprehending, for a single moment, that my differing in opinion will be construed into a vain self-opinionatedness. I do it because I have facts to produce proving that great mistakes have been committed. 1st. It is an indisputable fact, that, with a few exceptions,

the bulk of the slaves are the property of Hindoos and Moo-sulmans, who, being extremely tenacious of their caste, would not, it is reasonable to conclude, tolerate any sort of dissoluteness of conduct, or an abandoned course of life by them. 2d. - The slaves are trained up to perform useful work, whether in the field or about the house; and the reputation of the family they live in depends in a great measure on their sober and orderly conduct. Unlike the state of things in the West Indies, where the slave and his master's family are widely separated from each other, and where the reproachable deportment of the former does not in the least detract from the good name of the latter,—in this country the moment a slave is admitted into the household of his purchaser, he in a manner becomes one of the family, and the treatment he is to experience depends on his behaviour, and but for the circumstance of his losing his freedom for life, and begetting a slave progeny to endure the self-same series of degradations, he might be regarded as more comfortably situated than West India slaves. But I am speaking of the harm the emancipation of the East India slaves is likely, as it is imagined, to inflict on the public. This I consider to be a gratuitous assumption, not borne out by the real state of the slave population of the country. I have witnessed slavery in every shape in India, from the Abyssinian eunuch in the *zenanas* of the great, to the plough-boy in the paddy field, and am convinced that the slaves here are by far more worthy to be set at large among a free population, than the lower orders of the latter have been found to be. Early trained to useful occupations, taught profound submission to those who are set over them; if these can be supposed to be likely to disturb the peace of the community, I cannot conceive what class of the lower orders of society can be deemed deserving of their liberty. Moreover their tried usefulness, and good conduct in the family of their masters, would secure them abundant employment as hirelings in those very families, which, long accustomed to depend upon menials for the comfort of their household, will not well be able to do without them, at least for some time. I would make no hesitation to take almost any of the slaves in India into my service in preference to the dishonest free domestic, who have proved so annoying to house-keepers and are complained of incessantly. We seldom or never find slaves taken up for misdemeanors and punished by the magistrates; and when they have been proceeded against, it has been for absconding from their masters;

and in nine cases out of ten, they have been returned into the custody of those who had rendered their servitude insufferable, frequently under the circumstances of the most revolting nature. The caprice of magistrates have at times confounded slave holders, by setting the latter at large when brought before them; but it was contrary to law, contrary to the pledge, contrary to innumerable precedents recorded in the files of their court.

In some of the districts, many of the slaveholders send out such of their slaves as they can spare from the ordinary work in the house and field, to let themselves out as servants or day labourers; and receive for their own benefit the wages earned by them. I have seen slaves in the ranks of some of the local military corps, conducting themselves creditably as soldiers, and honestly yielding up their pay to their proprietors. The emolument of the holders of this description of slaves would suffer seriously were they to behave irregularly in the sphere of their several occupations. Every care is therefore taken to prevent their conducting themselves in a disorderly manner. They have been accustomed to earn money, though not for themselves, honestly; so that no apprehensions need be entertained that they would cut fresh work for the police authorities.

But more need not be urged to show that 'all hands' have agreed to maintain an opinion that is not established on facts. It is like one of those ideas which a person receives and adopts because he hears others do so. Slavery in India has been so little examined that I should not be astonished to find that not one in ten of the local magistrates could state how many slaves there are in the districts over which they preside; how they are treated; how they are fed and clothed and what character they generally bear; though there can scarcely be less than eight or ten thousand of them in the smallest district, in some they amount to fifty or sixty thousand if not more, as in the district of Sylhet. There is scarcely a decent family in the upper provinces that does not own one or more of these wretched beings. That in the midst of so much indifference the opinion I content against should prevail, is not a matter of wonder.

It will not be amiss now to examine the argument that has been reasonably maintained, so some think, in support of the claims of slave-holders to their property;—namely, that

length of time and possession has legalized the custom of holding slaves, supposing that there is such a law legalizing the possession of slaves after a series of years had elapsed. (This, however, is not the case, for there is no such law in England.) The argument may be deemed tolerable among West India slave-holders and their advocates. It may be indisputable in the circles at Barbadoes or Demerara, where slavery is divested of its horrors to eyes accustomed to contemplate it as the source of opulence and commonly of dissipation; where the groans of fellow-mortals are as the voice of thunder bespeaking a luxuriant harvest, or the sound of music promising a merry dance; where to talk of emancipation is to forestal a tumult and devastation, and to enlarge on topics of freedom tantamount to blowing a doleful blast on the sympathies of freeborn Englishman; where if any thing is claimed on the score of antiquity, it is not that which it is the proud, the noble boast of Britons to rejoice over—free institutions, free representation,—but slavery only, on which all the civil institutions have been founded. In such places, therefore, where all that is ancient is slavery, the antiquity of possession and legality of claim thereon founded are very natural; but in India, where a multitude of very ancient customs have been successively knocked at the head one after another with little ceremony, West India arguments cannot, or, at least, will not, be regarded as very sound. Remember that the formidable ancient institution of roasting women alive, to think of abolishing which, at one time, set the hairs of our Government on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine, has yielded to the demands of compassion, and fled before the mandate of justice! The good old custom of cutting open the backs of criminals, the very idea of abolishing which was sufficient once to throw the authorities into terror and dismay, has at length been abolished by a philanthropic ruler. These rusty ancient institutions never do any good excepting after they have been fairly consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. When so many thousand years standing usages have been so easily abolished, who is there so doughty as to deny that foolish customs need merely to be *regulated off* the stage by a few clauses and sections?

I repeat that Government would not be justified in throwing away lakhs of rupees in purchasing the freedom of the slaves. It can be done lawfully in the way I have suggested, and it can be done in less time than four years.

ON CASTE.

A translation, from Tamil, of Thirty Questions proposed to the serious consideration of all who oppose the distinctions of Caste as they are found to exist among native Christians in Southern India:—

1. Have you obtained clear and adequate ideas of the nature and distinctions of caste in general? Are you acquainted with its history and institutions?

2. Have you understood the different shades of caste, as well as modes of practices peculiar to its several divisions? Have you scrutinized into the numerous customs and manners of the Tamilians?

3. If you think you have obtained sufficient information on these subjects, it may be asked, whether the distinctions of caste, tho' they exhibited different variations, are not comprised into two great branches, one partaking of the nature of civil, and the other of religious distinctions?

4. Are you not aware that the Christian Government of this country, viewing caste in the light of a political institute, necessary for the maintenance of order among their Hindoo subjects, has enacted several regulations to the effect that nothing of an opposite tendency might take place; and that every man might peaceably enjoy his rights and privileges according to his own caste? If you are aware of these enactments, what is your opinion of caste?

5. Have you enquired into the distinctions of caste, which the Christians of this country maintain among themselves; and do you know in what respects these distinctions are observed?*

6. Do the distinctions of caste held among the Soodra Christians comprehend any thing besides those which concern their rank, respectability, honour, and livelihood? Do you think that there are other objects than these for which they retain their caste?

* In a petition presented by a few of the native Christians to the late Lord Bishop Heber, they stated, that the distinctions of caste, as maintained by them, may be specified under the following particulars. 1st In desiring to have separate places in the Church. 2d In going up at different times, and according to the order of their seats, to the holy table. 3d In wishing for separate places for their children in the same school. 4th In refusing to have social intercourse with the Pariahs, &c. It must be remembered that they adhere to these observances of caste, not from a supposition that they possess a greater degree of purity than Pariahs, &c, but as they are the only means of preserving their respectability, peace, national privileges, and civil intercourse with their neighbours.

7. Are you aware that caste is held, not only among Soodra Christians but among Pariahs and other inferior tribes? Do you not observe that these also have several variations and established rules concerning caste?

8. What are the injuries which, by their observances of caste, the Christians inflict on the Pariahs? What disgrace do they bring on Christianity? Is there any thing in it that is hostile to the exercise of genuine love?*

9. If you are of opinion that the distinctions of caste which you find among them are altogether idolatrous and sinful, what are the reasons and motives which support that opinion?†

10. You define sin to be the transgression of God's law, and will admit that, when an action is to be judged sinful, either a scripture precept or precedent should be adduced to warrant that judgement. And now, what are the scripture instances that check the observance of caste as found among the Tamul Christians? Be pleased to enumerate them.

11. Do you not imagine that the moment a Valahla, or any other Soodra, is baptised into the Christian faith, he abandons the heathenish and superstitious distinctions of his caste? Are you not aware that both his tribe and relations, viewing him in the light of a semi-Pariah, treat him with scorn and contempt in several respects?

12. That there are numerous customs peculiar to every nation, tongue, and country, none will deny: but will it be

* In the opinion of every intelligent person among the Soodra Christians, the term caste is not connected with any idea of true or false religion. It conveys an idea which is altogether distinct from the notion of high or low circumstances of life. It is generally used with reference to the civil and political rights of men. As caste is the only rule in this country by which the several gradations of rank among men, and the national franchises of each tribe are measured, it may in this sense be regarded as synonymous with the English term 'rank.' From these remarks it may be inferred, that the distinctions of caste as observed by the Soodra Christians are not necessarily connected with the superstition or idolatry of this country.

† The present Bishop of Calcutta has lately forwarded to the missionaries and native congregations in Southern India, an epistle concerning the distinctions of caste. Every informed person that peruses it with candour will confess, if he shrinks not from an avowal of truth, that the Bishop has not fully understood the subjects on which he has written, and that his valuable thoughts and instructions have been laid on a wrong foundation. It is true that the address breathes a spirit of love and candour; but at the same time it shews that his Lordship has not yet obtained correct information on the state of the country. It is a saying that, "To the eyes of one who has been terrified every thing in the dark has the appearance of a demon." His Lordship, who was shocked at the sight of the abominations of Hindooism, now hearing that the innocent distinctions of caste as found to exist among the Soodra Christians are inseparably connected with idolatry, endeavours (as if his ears were his eyes) at once to extirpate them.

necessary for one to abandon his customs solely on account of his conversion to another religion? It is true that those nations who are destitute of educational advantages, having no knowledge of good manners, may imitate the manners of those who have infused into their minds the principles of religion and knowledge. Can you expect the intelligent and civilized Tamulian to do the same?

13. Should a Tamulian, on account of his conversion to Christianity, be enjoined to renounce the distinctions of his caste, and forsake the usages of his country, what other customs would you have him to adopt. Do the Europeans conform to the rites and manners of the Jews from whom they have derived their religion?

14. Are you not aware that the measure which regulates the gradations of ranks and degrees of honour among men is different in different countries? Can that which is a standard or rule of rank among the English be made a rule of rank among the Hindoos? If it can, the rules and forms of the Hindoos must then be superseded by those of the English. Is not justice now administered to the Christians according to the Hindoo law? If that law is to be repealed, and the English legislative code to be in force, can the change be accomplished by an inconsiderable number of Christians?

15. The use some endeavours, in order that the law of this land may be altered and modified, would indeed be worthy of your present thoughts; and be most beneficial to the country itself. But before the time arrives for such a reform, why do you disturb and afflict the native Christians? Why should you make the narrow gate of life narrower than Christ has made it? The Tamul Christians, by their abandonment of caste, will no doubt be reduced to the level of Pariahs;—but will the Pariahs be thereby exalted? will the high caste heathen Tamulians become Christians?

16. Could it be a mystery to you, that when the Local Government admits Pariahs, Pullars and other low caste people to respectable offices, Christians will be the first to associate with them? There is a difference of but one step between Pariahism and Tamul Christians. Is it to be doubted that when this privilege is obtained for the low caste people, the abolishment of caste at which you aim will take place of itself?

17. Although it may be easy for the ignorant who hear you insist upon the entire renunciation of caste to imagine, that you aim at nothing short of the ruin of Christians, yet

those who know your intentions to be well meant and sincere, dare not entertain such a hard notion : but have you, on the other hand, given due consideration to the painful results which await those who may abandon their caste in obedience to your injunctions ?

18. For instance, if one who holds situation of beshear or writer in the collector's office, should this day renounce his caste, and make himself a Pariah, can you assure him that he will not be deprived of his situation the next day ? It may be asserted that the wealthiest part of the converts of Pariaisms would soon find their living by trade ; but what will be the lot of the rest, who by their abandonment of caste, have been excluded from all offices of trust and respectability ; and have thereby rendered themselves eligible for no other situations than those of catechists and schoolmasters to the Pariahs ; and for no other business than that of cooks, horse-keepers and palaukeen bearers ?

19. Let it be supposed, for another example, that a Christian of the Chetty caste has, in conformity to your advice, reduced himself to the condition of a Pariah in a place inhabited by men of his own caste—will they not immediately compel him to remove from that place, and will not the authorities aid them in that matter ?

20. No calculation can be made of the privations and hardships to which those who abandon their caste are exposed. What advantage on the other hand will accrue from their making this sacrifice ? What benefit will their souls receive ? Will the glory of God be promoted ? Will the cause of Christianity be advanced ? Will the Pariahs be exalted ? If none of these ends are anticipated, what other benefit can there arise from their submission to your tenacious demand ? Ye men, who are eminent for learning and charity, condescend to deliberate on these points ?

21. To know the sacred truths of Divine Revelation, to believe in its doctrines, and to practice their precepts, are required of those who desire to save their souls. Have you discovered that these Christians who uphold the above-mentioned distinctions of caste where unable to do so ? Are they incapable of complying with these requirements ?

22. It will be readily conceded that Christianity has its essential as well as non-essential points, and that the former has respect to our faith and practice ; and the latter to our

opinions and scruples: How do you regard the distinctions of caste? Is it an essential point?

23. Does not Christianity overlook the innocent fears, long established prejudices, and indifferent customs of social intercourse which are found among its new professors? If it does not, how are several passages, both in the old and new Testaments, to be explained away? What plea can be offered for the difference of opinion and practices among Christian.

24. You suppose that the conduct of a Tamul Christian, who in accordance with the political ordinances of his country, and in order to maintain his respectability, livelihood, and peace, refuses to have intercourse with Pariahs, is of a highly censurable nature; but in what light do you view the conduct of two Padres, both respected for their literary and spiritual attainments, and subscribing to one confession of faith, when one of them objects to admit the other into his pulpit to preach the same Gospel that they profess, while the other will not join with him to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? Judge, ye men of wisdom and candour? What could be your reasons for calling the former a sinful act, and for apologizing for the latter?

25. We admit that discord and dissension can never be congenial to the celestial spirit of Christianity. But was there any age or country in which there were no dissensions found among its professors? While this is the actual state of things in reference to religion, can it be reasonably expected that the differences of opinion in respect to civil and political institutions, similar to those of caste, will easily terminate? And how is it that they who comfort themselves with the hope, that the period for the extinction of all religious difference is not far distant, are not so charitable as to consider that political differences, or the distinctions of caste will also cease in like manner?

26. Though Christianity has been established in this country since the last 120 years, yet gross ignorance, and unbelief, impiety and flagrant vices are known to prevail to a most lamentable extent among its professors. Rarely can one intelligent person out of a hundred, and an humble believer in Jesus out of a thousand, be met with!! Ought it not therefore to be your first business to rouse those who are in this state, and to "teach them publicly, and from house to house with all humility of mind and with many tears," repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ? Has not the omission of this awfully important duty, and the waste of time

uselessly spent in the field of controversy which engenders anger, enmity, hatred, rashness and unbecoming speech, and improper actions rendered their moral and spiritual condition worse than before?

27. Do you not perceive, that the measures which you have adopted to adjudge the question of caste have almost perplexed the simple, emboldened the wavering, offended the weak, and grieved the rest? To whose charge will be laid the loss of those to whom this controversy may have been an occasion of stumbling?

28. It is a maxim that "When copper vessels are extensively used, the potter will retire from his work." Will not the separations, scruples, and fears of men vanish of themselves, when piety and learning shed their lustre over the land? Does not the darkness of the night recede from the first beam of the rising sun? Will not the moral darkness of men dissipate when the Christian religion shines like the brightness of the meridian sun? Do you not know that even now there are some Native Christians who feel an aversion to caste, and the like institutions?

29. Does not reason teach us, if religion be silent, that in every case, queries must be proposed and the investigation held, anterior to the passing of a decision? Have you candidly and condescendingly enquired from the Tamul Christians the reasons which they have to offer in favour of caste? Have you thoroughly sifted the matter, and, for that purpose, have you communicated your grounds and intentions to them either verbally or by writing? Have you patiently and satisfactorily answered their objections? you, who are learned and enlightened, should know how necessary it is to bear with their ignorance and prejudices; and to make allowances for their fears and scruples!

30. If you are desirous of putting an end to the differences which exist among the native congregations and of introducing innovations among them, is it not advisable that the leading members of the Church, and their pastors should meet together, to consult and be unanimous with respect to the resolutions you may think fit to adopt concerning them? If you would have your intentions fulfilled, is it not necessary for you to use those means by which you may win the hearts of the people? Have you pursued this course in the controversy, regarding caste?—*Madras Courier*.

WOODEN BRIDGES COMPARED WITH IRON SUSPENSION.

Description of a Sangha Bridge (wooden) constructed over the Tonse river on the road from Mussoorie to Simla; and description of one of the Iron suspension Bridges in Kumaon.

The bridge is built of deodar timber, or cedar, the most durable of all woods,—the right abutment projects from the bank 200 feet into the bed of the river, and is about 40 feet high, the road way 14 feet wide. It is built with alternate layers of stone laid dry, and timbers, of which there are no less than 20 tiers. The left abutment is 90 feet long, and stands on a solid rock,—the distance between the pier heads, or span of the Sangha bridge, is 136 feet,—making a total length of 434 feet; there are 6 tiers of timbers (3 in a row) projecting from each abutment for the formation of the Sangha. The upper timbers extend 43 feet from each pier head, and run the same distance (I believe) into the body of the abutment. The centre timbers are therefore of the great length of 40 feet, and rest on the ends of the upper tiers,—the Sangha is 7 feet wide. The river sets with considerable force on the rock forming the foundation of the left abutment,—thus leaving the right one safe, unless some extraordinary rise of the river should at any time take place. This bridge is really a very beautiful and picturesque object, situated as it is in a deep valley, with high mountains rising up on either side of the formidable river. It promises to be of great public benefit, and as the road is now nearly completed all the way to Simlah, there will be nothing to obstruct the communication between the two convalescent depots. This bridge does infinite credit to the architects. It is named *Young Bar Pool*.

Description of the Mujhera Iron suspension Bridge over the Kosillah river in Kumaon.

This bridge was built in the beginning of 1833 over the Kosillah river on the road from Almorah to Kotah and Chil-keeah. The chord line, or distance between the points of suspension is 195 feet. The deflection of the chains or the versed sign is one-fifteenth of the chord, or 13 feet. The tension on the chains at the points of suspension is 1·9 times the weight of the whole bridge between the suspension piers,

which may be taken at 10 tons, including the whole of the iron work; therefore $19 \times 10 = 19$ tons for the tension on each point of suspension.

The main abutment are of stone, the left one is about 72 feet in depth and 25 in mean breadth, with a stone arch of 14 feet wide through the middle of it, by way of relieving the abutment in the event of a high flood. The right pier stands on a solid rock; it is 24 feet in depth and width. The suspension piers are 7 feet in depth, 16 in width, 7 feet in height. The main chains are 2 only in number, each consisting of 2 lines of bars 5 feet long from centre to centre of the bolt holes, and the bars are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, the ends of the bars are united by strong bolts with coupling plates. The section of the main chain is equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which multiplied by 9 (the weight a square inch bar of iron is calculated to bear)— $6\cdot25 \times 9 = 50\cdot25$ tons—19 tons (the tension on each point of suspension of the bridge) = 30·25 of strain more than the strain produced by the weight of the bridge itself; or about 16 tons the chains are calculated to bear in addition to the weight of the bridge. The back chains pass over the points of suspension and are buried about 12 or 13 feet, being well secured in large blocks of stone with retaining bars of cast iron, and the excavations filled up with stone to the level of the road way.

The platform is suspended from the main chains by slight drop bars at 5 feet apart, and pass through the planked roadway and are secured to the underside of the girder frames, of which there are two, one on each side running longitudinally; these girders are in lengths of 20 feet (saul,) 6 inches by 2, and are double, making a girder frame on each side of $6 = 4$ inches, the planks are nailed down to them; the width of the platform is 6 feet.

Here is a bridge of nearly 200 feet in span, with a long stone abutment built with mortar and arched through the centre, that I will venture to say did not cost, by a good number of rupees, so much as the wooden bridge described; and as to strength and durability, there cannot be a doubt as to which to give preference to. After what I have stated surely all sangha or wooden bridges should give place to iron suspension ones; the latter have been clearly proved to be cheaper, stronger, and more durable than ANY OTHER description of bridge applicable to a mountainous country.—*Delhi Gazette.*

•SUPPRESSION OF PRIVATE DAWKS.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK,
Governor General of India in Council, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the several Hindoo,
Parsee and Mahomedan Merchants, Shroffs,
Bankers, Traders and other his Majesty's
native subjects, inhabitants of the Island of
Bombay, whose names are hereto subscribed.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That by a Rule, Ordinance and Regulation XI. A. D. 1830, with a view to suppress the private dawks that then existed at this Presidency for the transmission of letters throughout the territories belonging to this Government, it was provided that the establishment of any private dawk or post, by any persons within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, was thereby prohibited and declared to be illegal, and that any such dawks or post then existing were thereby suppressed. It further provided that any person or persons establishing any private dawk or continuing any then existing should be subject to a fine, not exceeding rupees 200, or imprisonment not exceeding one year for the first conviction, and for any other not exceeding 500 rupees fine or 3 years imprisonment.

That by a notification of the Bombay Government of the 20th January 1834, the rates of postage as regard native correspondence are increased as much as 100 per cent. to what was previously charged, and they are hereby placed upon a scale fifty per cent. higher than what is charged upon European correspondence.

That the private dawks that were suppressed by the above Regulation proved eminently useful and serviceable to your Petitioners and the rest of His Majesty's native subjects, inhabitants of Bombay and the territories under that Government.

That the regularity, good order and dispatch observed in the conduct and management of these establishments, coupled with the economical scale of postage rates, gave uniform satisfaction to the community at large and afforded the means of a lucrative occupation to its proprietors, and a livelihood to a considerable number of cascads or letter carriers and other persons employed.

Your Petitioners have annexed hereto a schedule exhibiting a scale of postage charged as well by the native dawks as

by the Government post to which they solicit the particular attention of your Lordship in Council, from which it will be seen that the Government rates of postage exceed those of the private dawk by nothing less than seven hundred per cent.

— The same schedule will also shew the time occupied by the respective dawks in the transmission of the mails and the important fact that the private dawks were in the habit of accomplishing on an average a distance of two hundred English miles in twelve hours, less than what it occupied the Government dawk in proceeding that distance.

The same schedule enumerates as many as forty five towns and populous villages, with which the Government Post Office hold no communication whatever,—the Government mails being deliverable at the principal stations only,—on the other hand the inhabitants of these towns and villages received at their own houses all letters and packets that were forwarded to them by the private dawk, hence since their suppression the inhabitants of these intermediate town and villages to the number of 30,000 families at the lowest estimation are subjected to the delay, expence and inconvenience of sending to the different stations at considerable distances for their letters, independently of being charged ten times more postage than what they paid when their letters were delivered at their own doors.

That the suppression of the private dawks coupled with the exorbitant rates of postage imposed by the Government Post Office, have entailed upon your Petitioners in common with the public at large, the greatest distress, embarrassment and privation; and they trust your Lordship in Council will not feel indifferent to the peculiar hardships these measures impose upon the poorer classes of your Petitioners whose families and connexions reside in the various cities and villages at great distances from Bombay—the rates of duties by the private dawks were sufficiently low to enable this class of your Petitioners to maintain a correspondence with their families and friends from which they are now altogether debarred, as their limited means of subsistence deprive them of the ability to pay the burthensome rates of postage imposed by the Government Post Office, which in respect to the majority of native letters average as much as two thousand per cent. more than what was charged by the private dawks.

That the suppression of the private dawks and the onerous rates of postage prove so indescribably injurious to the **Shroffs** and **Bankers** as to deprive them of the means of con-

tinuing their business, and consequences most detrimental to the interests of the trade and commerce of the country have already ensued from the adoption of these measures.

That in prosecuting their business they have occasion to transmit by post from 100 to 200 hoondies on an average daily, to which a small profit of 3 and 4 annas only is attached, for which however a letter of advice is to be written and all expences of postage to be defrayed—when your Lordship in Council is informed that the postage according to the late notification amounts to seven annas, and in many instances to a greater sum, when it before amounted to only twenty-five reas, it will at once be seen how impossible it is to conduct business on such terms, the consequence has been that many of your Petitioners and the Shroffs in the interior have been absolutely constrained to abandon their Banking and Trading concerns to the serious loss and sacrifice of their property and credit, as these have been very severely and extensively felt, your Petitioners are led to hope your Lordship in Council will give the subject of this their memorial that consideration, the importance and interest of the subject merit, and afford them the relief they hereby seek, as no benefit results to the Government by the suppression of the private dawks; the impost of such burthensome rates of postage at all proportioned to the wide extended mischief and hardships they entail upon the community, your Petitioners beg your Lordship in Council will relieve them from the general embarrassment and distress thereby occasioned by the removal of the restrictions upon private dawks, and with the view of inducing your Lordship in Council to concede to your petitioner's prayer they have the authority of the late proprietors of one of the private dawks to state that upon being permitted to resume business they would be willing to carry exempt from all charge of every description the government mail to all places under this government, and at the same time amply guarantee its safe conduct and delivery, the parties resting satisfied with the postage upon private letters and packets on a reduced scale for defraying their expences and as a remuneration for their services.

Your Petitioners trust the government will feel induced to accept an offer so obviously advantageous, more especially so as it would be the means of establishing a most cheap and efficient dawk throughout the Bombay territories.

Your Petitioners refrain from troubling your Lordship in Council with any detailed statement regarding this proposition.

which they beg leave to submit on behalf of the native dawk proprietors, since the parties themselves will feel great satisfaction in putting themselves into communication with government, with a view of affording every information and explanation that government may deem necessary to secure the efficiency of the proposed plan. Whatever may be the decision of government respecting this proposal, your petitioners at all events trust your Lordship in Council will see the justice and propriety of directing a revision of the existing rates of postage in respect to native correspondence, with a view to their being reduced to a scale corresponding with those charged by the native dawk.

Your Petitioners respectfully yet earnestly urge the expediency and necessity that exist for this revision. Since it is practically impossible for the community to afford to pay such exorbitant dues as those now imposed.

Your Petitioners are inclined to believe, they have stated sufficient to satisfy your Lordship in Council, that the existing rates of postage throughout the territories under Bombay increased one hundred per cent. as they have been since the 1st February last, being from 700 per cent. to 2,000 per cent. higher than the rates charged by the native dawks, are most oppressive and ruinously heavy, and your petitioners are led to hope your Lordship in Council, impressed with that truth, will feel disposed to afford your Petitioners the relief sought in the subjoined prayer.

In conclusion your Petitioners trusting that the respectability of the names and the number of the signatures attached to this petition, will serve as a criterion of the interest that is felt in Bombay alone, in the success of this memorial, respectfully beg your Lordship in Council, in consulting the welfare of two hundred thousand families, will feel induced to repeal the above mentioned regulation for the suppression of private dawks, or that at all events the existing heavy rates of postage as charged by the Bombay Government Post Office may be reduced to a scale corresponding with the rate and weight heretofore charged by the native dawks as exhibited in the subjoined schedule.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.
Bombay, June 3, 1834.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE PETITION.

Names of stations to which letters are carried by Government post from Bombay to the Government Office on a single native letter of the average weight of eleven walis, the average weight of a native letter.	Rate of Postage charged by the Government post Office on a single native letter of the average weight of eleven walis, the average weight of a native letter.			Rate of Postage charged by the Government post Office on a single native letter of the average weight of eleven walis, the average weight of a native letter.			Rate of Postage charged by the Government post Office on a single native letter of the average weight of eleven walis, the average weight of a native letter.			Time occupied by the Native dawk in proceeding from Bombay to the place named in the same place.			Time occupied by the Native dawk in proceeding from Bombay to the place named in the same place.		
	Rs.	Qr.	Reas.	Rs.	Qr.	Reas.	Rs.	Qr.	Reas.	Days.	Hours	Minutes	Days.	Hours	Minutes.
Bageln.....	75	"	134	"	"	50	"	"	50	1	14	"	"	11	"
Daman.....	50	"	204	"	"	50	"	"	75	1	20	"	"	12	"
Bilimora.....	75	"	274	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
Newary.....	75	"	274	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	4	"
Burgh.....	75	"	274	"	"	50	"	"	"	2	20	"	"	9	"
Baroch.....	"	"	34	"	"	"	"	"	25	3	3	"	"	15	"
Baroda.....	"	"	34	"	"	"	"	"	25	3	22	"	"	8	"
Kaira.....	25	"	41	"	"	50	"	"	50	4	17	"	"	4	"
Ahmedabad.....	25	"	41	"	"	50	"	"	50	5	5	"	"	9	"

List of towns throughout the above stations to which the Government do not transmit letters, the same being left at the above mentioned post towns only.

BASSEIN.

1. Papery, Agacy and Kalemey.

DAMAUN.

Oudvarra, Nargore and Pardee.

BILLIMOORA.

Gundavey, Nowsarry, Towsey and Jalalpore.

SURAT.

Randeir, Omrale, Dhoraju, Godale, Nawa, Muggur, Muhoa, Bhattoo, Soomary, Matoogaum, Arajun, Jaffrabad, Seyore, Palletannoo, Goga, and Terraju-Deew.

BROACH.

Uclaster, Hansale, Jambooseer, Tankaroo, Abmode and Dezlaroo.

BARODA.

Petlaze and Nurriat.

KAIRA.

Cambay and Soojettra.

AHMEDABAD.

Veesnuggur, Pattun, Summymoospore, Cupparvunge, Dhoreea, Lewadee, Raddaupoore, Vudvan, Veerungaum and Bhownuggur.

Signed by upwards of two thousand and five hundred Hindoos, Parsee and Mahomedan Merchants, Shroffs, Bankers, Traders and others, very respectable inhabitants of the Island of Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

 SPRING CORN CROP.

Some remarks on the corn of the Spring Crop, in the Northern division of the Doab, in the Upper Provinces of India.

Considerable attention has lately been paid towards the improvement of certain products adapted for exportation. It may be thought worthy of consideration to ascertain whether produce, for home consumption, particularly the more valuable sorts, may not be equally capable of improvement with great benefit.

The mass of the population of India being almost wholly employed in agricultural pursuits, has long been considered prejudicial to the improvement of the country, the first step to

which must naturally be looked for to a new system, and cannot be better commenced than by acquiring superior products, as the first stimulant to further industry.

The agricultural products of India, as far as regards corn, have probably never undergone any change, although in Europe great advantages from time to time have been derived by the introduction of superior foreign grain, the attention of agriculturists seems still to be drawn to the subject, and a new and important acquisition to the English farmer has lately been made in the Victoria wheat.

The light corn of India, as at present grown, may be best suited for dry light upland soils without irrigation, but the rich and irrigated soils certainly deserve a better and heavier description of grain than that now used.

In order to shew the necessity of improvement, the following is a short description of barley and wheat, grown in India, compared with common wheat grown in England, and wheat in Syria; the latter in a climate somewhat similar to this; premising that the crops selected of Indian produce, were of the best description procurable in the district of Saharunpore.

No. 1.—Barley, length of straw, 3 feet 2 inches, 54 grains in the ear—weighing 30 grains.

No. 2.—Common red wheat, length of straw, 3 feet 9 inches, 38 grains in the ear—weighing 21 grains. This is the wheat sown generally in the Doab in all soils.

No. 3.—The Daoodie or beardless wheat, length of straw, 3 feet 8 inches, 28 grains in the ear—weighing 22 grains.

The district of Rewarree, in Delhi, is famous for this wheat, the flour from it is used for the finest sort of bread and sweet-meats.

No. 4.—Bearded large white wheat, 43 grains in each ear—weighing 31 grains. This wheat is very uncommon, it is sometimes grown in the Futtebhur district; a few heads of it were found at Saharunpore.

No. 5.—Hishbon wheat, as described by Messrs. Irby and Mangles in their travels in Nubia and Syria, &c. Length of straw 5 feet 1 inch, 84 grains in the ear—weighing 103 grains.

Common English wheat, length of straw, 4 feet 2 inches, 41 grains in the ear—weighing 42 grains.

Saharunpore Revenue Survey, Camp Joolapoor, 1st May, 1834.—*Delhi Gazette*.

STEAM MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Subscribers to the new Bengal Steam Fund was held at the Town Hall on the 2d August. On the motion of Mr. T. Holroyd, seconded by Mr. Stoequeler, Colonel Beatson was called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by stating that a meeting of Subscribers had been called by the Committee about a month ago, before whom they had read their report, stating in detail the unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances which had prevented the *Forbes* from proceeding on her voyage. It was then thought the most adviseable course to give time to the distant subscribers to enable them to express their sentiments, and with that view the meeting had been adjourned. It had been also resolved at that meeting to publish the report for general information, and to leave the whole of the evidence on which that report had been founded on the table in that Hall, to give all who might be disposed to take the trouble an opportunity of judging for themselves. That had been done, and the meeting was now assembled to take that report into consideration.

The BISHOP said he should beg leave to submit to the meeting the propriety of accepting and approving the report submitted to them by the Committee; and he was satisfied that the great body of subscribers would be assured that every thing had been done that the activity, zeal, diligence, talent and ability of the Committee could secure for the prosecution of their great design. It was one part of reason and philosophy, as well as of religion, not to judge of things so much by the event as by the purposes for which they had been undertaken; and he was as much satisfied,—perhaps he might be wrong in saying “as much,” but he was nearly as much satisfied,—under the present defeat and disappointment, and he had no doubt the great body of subscribers were the same, as if the undertaking had wholly succeeded; it put them to their resources, it drew forth their energies, and they were not worthy the name of men if they could not stand under a little disappointment. He would not deny that he was much cut up, much disappointed, when he first heard that the *Forbes* had stopped at Madras; but after hearing all the circumstances of the case, and carefully considering it in all its bearings, did appear to him that there had been nothing wanting on the part of the Committee to ensure success. With regard to the want

of caution on the part of the Engineers, he would not visit it too severely, for they were no doubt sufficiently visited already by their own compunctions. He would not deny that they were without excuse, for it was their business, it was the business of every man on board, to have been constantly watching; but it might nevertheless be beneficial in one respect,—it would teach them to look after every thing, to leave nothing to others; and he felt confident that if the *Forbes* went the next voyage with this one principle in view,—that every creature on board was responsible, that nothing was to be taken for granted,—the thing would be done beautifully, and their efforts would be crowned with success. With regard to the capabilities of the *Forbes* he knew nothing, but he reposed implicitly on the judgment of such men as Captain Forbes, Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. Kidd and Mr. James Prinsep. They had considered, taking all things together, that it was better to try the *Forbes*, which they had, than a more competent vessel, which they had not,—that it was worth while making the experiment with her. No one ever supposed that she was the most perfect vessel: but that she was well enough adapted to try the experiment,—and he wished it to be borne in mind that it was nothing more than an experiment,—and that they might some years hence have a more competent one. They all began by supposing that she was not the most perfect vessel for the purpose; but there was no other to be obtained; and if the thing had to be started anew he would again be an advocate for trying her. Then came the question whether the first voyage having failed, they should go on with the others. This appeared to him to admit of a very easy solution, for the greater part of the expence of the other voyages had been already incurred, and it would be folly now to abandon them: if they did so, what was to become of the coals? would they make a bonfire of them? what was to become of all the rest of the preparations that had been made?—They had better send her on, earnestly recommending all concerned in her management, if they did err, to err on the side of caution, and refrain from pushing her to her utmost speed; for it would be better to incur a delay of a few days than to bring about, by an over anxiety to perform the voyage within a given period, a second failure. His impression was that, with the assistance of the Government at home, they would ultimately succeed. Nothing had been definitively done yet, but it was his firm conviction that the Government at home, more particularly his dear friend Mr., Charles Grant,

would yield to the wishes of the people of India, so unanimously expressed. This was one of the first occasions on which the natives of India had cordially joined their European brethren in an expression of public opinion, and he believed that the general expression would have the desired effect, though but for it, the question would perhaps have been thrown under the table. He could do no more than express his own impression, but he should rejoice extremely to see that impression realized: he should then feel a relief to his feelings, by being brought so much nearer to his children, to his country. His Lordship then, after expressing his feelings very warmly on the advantages that would be derived both by the Indian and European community by the establishment of the communication, concluded by proposing "that the report of the committee be adopted and approved of, and that the meeting express their satisfaction at the arrangements that they have made."

MR JAMES SUTHERLAND begged to second the motion, and in doing so observed that, after the very eloquent address they had just heard from the Right Reverend Prelate, it would be a waste of time for him to dwell upon the advantages of the proposed communication. He seconded the motion because he conceived that the conduct of the Committee, on which they had met to pronounce, had been satisfactory. It had been said in some quarters that the Committee had sat in judgment on their own acts; if that were so, at any rate now they (the meeting) were sitting in judgement on them; and no one who was acquainted with all the circumstances could doubt that every measure had been adopted by them (the Committee) to ensure the success of the undertaking, and to guard against disappointments. He hoped the unfortunate event that had caused the first failure would impress on all engaged the necessity of that vigilance without which it would be in vain to hope for success either in this or any other undertaking. He believed, as far as his judgment went, that every thing had been done that could be done to guard against future failures; and they ought not in great undertakings of this nature to despond at one defeat, but persevere in the hope of final success. He had gone there totally unprepared to address the meeting, nor indeed did he think it necessary to dwell at greater length on the subject; he therefore concluded by cordially seconding the motion.

The motion was then put to the vote from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. GREENLAW then read an advertisement that had been prepared for publication, fixing the day of the *Forbes'* departure for the 1st of Sept. next. He then stated that, out of the unpaid subscriptions reported at the last meeting as amounting to Rs. 6636, he had received Rs. 905, and that Rs. 3000 might be considered as irrecoverable, the late minister of Oude having refused to pay his subscription, which amounted to Rs. 2000, and Rs. 1000, having been withheld by the subscribers on the ground that they had subscribed under the impression that they were supporting the Bombay plan. There was one other point, which, although not instructed to bring before them, he was certain would afford very great satisfaction, and that was a letter that had been received from Captain Ousley. Mr. Greenlaw then read the letter, which enclosed a sum of Rs. 63 10, which had been subscribed by the Students of the Hindoo College.

The BISHOP asked whether there was any doubt that the *Forbes* would start on the 1st of September next, to which Mr. Greenlaw replied that there was none.

Mr. MCFARLAN said that it was highly gratifying to the Committee that their proceedings had met the approbation of the meeting; but he felt himself in justice constrained to say that whatever they had done had been done mainly through the support and active assistance of Mr. Turton. The members of the Committee were chiefly officers of Government, and the time they had been able to devote to the business of the Committee had been taken, he would not say from the duties of their situations, but certainly from the hours which would have been ordinarily devoted to recreation. Mr. Turton's labors had been unceasing, and he felt that he should not be doing him justice, did he not mention the particular, constant and undeviating aid they had received from him on every subject that came before the Committee.

Mr. GREENLAW bore witness to Mr. McFarlan's testimony, and observed that from the nature of his duties as Secretary he had had a better opportunity of appreciating Mr. Turton's services than most others. On every subject brought before the Committee, professional or otherwise, Mr. Turton had given up his full attention, his whole mind, to make himself master of it in all its bearings; and he could truly say that the

assistance which had been rendered by him on all occasions, was invaluable:

Mr. TORTON said he was wholly unprepared for any thing of that kind, and could only express the deep sentiments which then confidence had called forth. He felt deeply the handsome manner in which his services had been acknowledged, but then it would have been better if the sense of whatever little assistance he had been able to afford had been confined to the Committee. He felt when he was appointed a member of the committee that he had taken upon himself a most important charge, and knowing the importance of the object they had in view, he felt that it behoved every one to the utmost in his power to forward that object. He took into the Committee no professional knowledge of any kind, and therefore he thought it his duty to make up for that want, by rendering himself as generally useful as possible. But when they came to talk of services, Captain Forbes was the man that ought to have been mentioned instead of him, for whatever they owed to the zeal, ability and industry of Mr. Greenlaw (and he was the last man in the world to take away one *iota* of the acknowledgments due to him) yet that which had been effected could not have been effected without the labor, the knowledge and the professional assistance of Captain Forbes. Feeling how little he had deserved in comparison to Captain Forbes, he was astonished when he heard his own name mentioned, and he could not but regret that he (Captain Forbes) had not been the first man to whom their acknowledgments had been proffered. With regard to himself they would allow him to tender his grateful thanks for the manner in which his poor assistance had been mentioned, and as long as that assistance could be of any service it would gratify him to give it towards an object, the importance of which could be second to none. He was not one of those who were cast down by the late failure: that it was unfortunate could not be denied; but it was better that it should have happened on the first than on the last voyage; for if it had occurred on the latter it might have damped the spirits of the public, and put a stop to all further proceedings, whereas now they had only to apply their best energies to counteract the disappointment, and if they persevered, there was no doubt but they would succeed. There was a circumstance that had been brought to their notice that he was sure every one would hail with the utmost gratification: he alluded to the subscription that had been received from a

community of native youths, in the hour of depression, and when Europeans themselves began to talk despondingly. He was glad to see that an interest had been excited, not only in the native community, but in that particular part of it, the rising generation. When they found that, in a society like this, the minds of the young had been voluntarily turned to such a question, it was not too much to suppose that it must have been a subject of discussion and enquiry amongst those with whom they lived. This was the consummation to be wished, for it must be strongly inculcated on the minds of the natives before it could ever become permanently established. Whenever that could be effected they might consider the thing as done, for whenever it received enough support to pay itself, there would be no longer any doubt of its success. The chief difficulty they had to contend against now was the smallness of the European society here, but if once they could get the natives to take an interest in the matter, that difficulty would be obviated. With these views he hailed with pleasure the subscriptions sent in by the pupils of the Hindoo College. With his best wishes for the prosperity of the object they all had in view, and his best thanks for the kindness that had been shewn towards him, he sat down, hoping that he might yet live to see the day when Steam Navigation would be permanently established between England and India.

Captain STEEL proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, and the Bishop seconded the motion, in doing which he took occasion to recommend harmony and friendly feeling between the Calcutta Committee and those of Bombay and Madras, hoping that all heart burnings and disagreements would speedily be forgotten. The motion was of course carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN in returning thanks wished to say a few words on a subject on which his testimony might perhaps be of some value. As he was absent from Calcutta when the Committee was appointed, as indeed he generally resided in the Mofussil, and could not in fact be called a Mahrattah ditch man, and as he had no connection whatever with the Committee, his testimony as he said before might be of some value. The subject was this,—a notion seemed to prevail in some of the Mofussil papers that this was an Amateur Committee. If by that was meant a Committee that did not devote its time to the duties it undertook, or that performed those duties in an indifferent manner, the designation was a very unfounded one,

and was one that could not be maintained by any one who knew the great professional aid that had been given by Captain Forbes, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Prinsep and others. Supposing they had had to elect three persons particularly qualified for that purpose,—supposing that Government had required three persons who were to be well paid for the performance of a similar duty, —would they not have selected those very three men? those very men who had been kind enough to render their unbought services to the Committee. It was true in one sense that they were amateurs, because their services were unbought, but their assistance had been fully equal, if not superior, to any that could have been obtained in Calcutta. This was what he wished to say, for the information of those who were at a distance, and, as he was a Mofussilite, it might perhaps have more weight, coming from him, than it would from a denizen of Calcutta.

Mr. STOCQUER fully coincided in the opinions of the Chairman, and drew the attention of the meeting to one part of this Committee's proceedings which was somewhat novel in the history of Committees,—and that was that they had debated with open doors. He had been present at the meeting of the Committee held after the arrival of Captain Forth, and he could safely say that he never witnessed a greater anxiety in any body of men to do the utmost in their power to remedy an evil,—to satisfy the public mind that every thing had been done to guard against accidents that could be anticipated, and that every thing should be done in future to guard against the recurrence of such an evil.

The meeting, which was rather thinly attended, then broke up.

No communication had been received from any of the Mofussil subscribers, either in favor of or against the report read at the last meeting.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

At the annual meeting of proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, held this day at the Town Hall,

C. R. PRINSEP, Esq., in the Chair,

Resolved,—That the Managers' Report for the past year be confirmed.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen who filled the office of Managers during the past year.

Resolved,—That the Managers of the past season be re-elected.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the amateurs who have contributed their assistance during the past seasons.

Resolved,—That a special committee of three gentlemen be appointed to report the state of the building, and the best and most economical plan of repairing and improving it, and the amount necessary for defraying the expenses thereof.

Resolved,—That Mr. James Kyd, Mr. James Prinsep, and Mr. William Carr, be requested to undertake the duties of the special committee.

Read a letter from Mrs. Leach, representing that her salary of 100 rupees per month is an inadequate remuneration if benefits are to be discontinued.

Resolved,—That the meeting see no reason to alter the Resolution of the 19th of April, and that the Committee of Management be directed to act upon it.

Resolved,—That the right of the proprietors to admission has been so much trenched upon during the last year, that it is not expedient further to curtail it, especially at a time when a general contribution is likely to be called for :—but, by the eighth article of the indenture of co-partnership, the Managers are empowered to withhold the issue of tickets to the proprietors on the nights of performances for the benefit of the house.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Prinsep for his services in the chair.

Calcutta, 12th July, 1834.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1833-34.

To the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Dramatic Society.

Gentlemen,—If the main object of the Chowringhee Dramatic Association be to promote the success of the Drama, and to indulge the public taste with frequent, varied, and superior theatric representations, then may the year which has just closed be written down as the most successful in the annals of our management. The total number of performances during the year has been twenty-eight, a number quite unparalleled in any former period. In variety too their character

has shewn an equal contrast with our former beaten round of amusements. We have had Operas in Italian -- French Vaudevilles--and English performances, partaking of the attractions of the English Opera as well as those of the Melo-drama.

The circumstances to which we allude are too well known to you all to require explanation; but the proprietors will do us the justice, in receiving our report on the financial state and prospects of the Theatre, to remember the peculiar difficulties which we have had to encounter this year in providing for the reception of two complete Companies of professional artistes; to whom, from their being foreigners, from the sacrifice they must have made in seeking our shores, and from their individual merit and respectability, we must naturally have felt a bias, and a desire to yield the most favorable terms which our duty to the proprietors could possibly warrant our granting. The first agreement with the Italian Company gave them the use of the house at 1,000 Rupees per mensem. The first quota of this rent was faithfully paid, but the continuance of so high a rate was entirely frustrated, through the failure of that general support from the play-going community which it had been hoped the high attractions of the Italian Opera would have secured. A general meeting convened on the 19th April, generously sanctioned the remission of the second sum of the same amount, then become due from the Italians on the terms of their agreement with your Managers.

The French Company commenced their series of Vaudevilles on the 10th April, under engagement to pay 50 Rs. nightly for the use of the house,—which they have hitherto punctually made good, although the receipts have been far from adequate to remunerate their efforts, or to hold out any encouragement to a repetition of these highly pleasing representations. Meantime, in the French engagement, and in a renewed engagement with the Italian Company, on precisely similar terms, your Managers have been ever mindful of your privileges and the advantages of the Theatre. The rights of the proprietors' tickets have been reserved to you, and you have enjoyed an uninterrupted series of favorite and rational amusements, even though the season which has generally exhibited a dull unvarying blank in the matter of theatrical entertainments.

The regular course of amateur plays was necessarily in some measures curtailed by these rival performances. Still, that they have not lost their attractiveness, was proved by the unexampled crowds which attended the "Maid of Genoa," "Rob Roy," and "The Forty Thieves."

Part of this increased patronage may be fairly attributed to the reduction of the prices, which, in conformity with the intention expressed at the last meeting, we carried into effect gradually towards the latter part of the season. We may now look upon the new rates, of 6 Rs. for the Boxes and 3 Rs. for the Pit, as fixed for the future; and it will require every economy in the expences of the Stage and Orchestra to make the ordinary receipts commensurate with the expences, if not remuneratory to the proprietors.

Having premised these observations on the operations of the seasons, you will be prepared to learn that little possibility existed of reducing the debt which stood against the Theatre in our last report. That it has not augmented, however, must be subject of congratulation: and we cannot but acknowledge that our prosperous position is chiefly owing to the zealous attention and devotion to our interests of our Secretary, Mr. Farmer, whom a temporary illness, (caused by over-exertion) has unfortunately compelled to leave us at a most critical and busy moment on a voyage to Europe. His situation was placed in the temporary charge of Mr. Hudson, our long tried and industrious scene-painter. We have the misfortune to announce the loss of this most useful servant of the Theatre, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness; it will not be easy to supply his place.

The following is a view of the operations of the past season which will be seen to exhibit reductions of the expenditure in every department:—

EXPENCES.

The cost of the six plays got up by the Managers (being on an average 1,142-7-8 per play, or 200 Rupees play less than the average of last year,) was,..... 6,854 14 0

The contingent for the 12 months, which includes wood, cloth for scenes, repairs of the house, &c (200 Rupees less than last year,) 2,652 1 5

The current expences of fixed establishment, (about half of last year's charge under this head,)..... 3,574 4 0

Interest on former debt..... 287 0 5

Purchase of 5 shares to be added to stock, and other small charges,..... 395 0 0

13,763 3 10

RECEIPTS.

Net receipts of 6 plays, ..	8,024	8	9
Rent from Italian Company, 1,000	0	0	
Ditto from French Compa-			
ny,	550	0	0
Sundry petty receipts for in-			
juries to wardrobe and scenery,	55	10	9
Quarterly contributions col-			
lected,	3,657	0	0
			<hr/>
			13,287 2 6
Leaving a trifling balance of.....	476	0	11
To be added to the former debt of the			
Theatre,	4,160	6	3
			<hr/>

Making the total present debt, Rupees 4,636 7 2

There are arrears, Rupees 370, due on the quarterly contribution list; so that in fact we stand almost precisely where we were, and considering all circumstances, may look upon the result of the year's management as very satisfactory.

We beg to inform you that the reform of the abuse complained of at the last yearly meeting in regard to the free admission list, has had our scrupulous attention, and that one of our body has kindly charged himself with the troublesome task of verifying and examining all tickets delivered from the box offices and taken at the doors.

At the same meeting we called to your attention the necessity of repairing the roof of the Theatre at some early period. These repairs become more urgent every year, and we cannot too prominently place the subject under your consideration, as the Management feel unwilling, in the present state of the fund, to incur any large expence without the specific sanction of the proprietors.

We have one point more to bring to the notice of our constituents. The custom of granting benefits to the paid performers and others, only introduced of late years, had given rise to such regular and numerous applicants for the indulgence as to have entailed a serious loss to the Theatre, while it was represented by the amateurs as a great inconvenience and tax upon them, and it led on more than one occasion to unpleasant discussions between the performers and the Management.

We brought this subject, as you are aware, before a general meeting on the 19th April, when a resolution was pass-

ed, declaring that in future no benefits whatever should be granted, excepting as part of an express engagement, or by an unanimous vote of the Managers. We trust that this rule will remove what has hitherto been an unpleasant responsibility from our shoulders, and tend to improve the future prospects of the Chowringhee Theatre.

We have made arrangements for the transfer of your debt from the assignees of the late firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to the Union Bank, thereby effecting a saving in the interest. The title deeds of the Theatre are pledged with the Bank as security for the amount advanced.

Finally, we trust that the proprietors and the public at large will not cease strenuously to support the Chowringhee Theatre, and to encourage its appropriation to those uses for which it was erected. We feel persuaded that the Drama may be looked upon as no mean instrument amongst others for promoting the cause of civilization and fostering a purer taste amongst the Natives of this country by assisting to wean them from those childish or more objectionable exhibitions, which can only debase the mind and corrupt the habits of a people. We have reason to believe that the study of the English and other European languages in Calcutta has been greatly stimulated by Dramatic representations and a taste for the Drama; which, however liable to abuse, like all human conceptions, has been found in every country and in every age a mighty engine of civilization and national improvement.—*Calcutta Courier*.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING HELD AT THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S APARTMENTS, JULY 5, 1834.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:

F. H. Peart, Esq. Bombay Medical Service; Dr. Wilkie, Bengal Medical Service; D. Richardson, Esq. Madras Medical Service; and Alexander McGowan, M. D., Calcutta.

The following gentlemen were proposed as ordinary Members of the Society:

Pasqual Maria Benza, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Madras Medical Service, by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Egerton; William Boxwell Thompson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras Medical

Service, by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Twining; William David Digges La Touche, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras Medical Service, by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Bramley; Thomas Chapman, M. D. Assistant Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, by Messrs. French and Twining.

Letters from Mr. Foley, Bengal Service, and Mr. Woollett, Madras Service, requesting their names to be withdrawn for the present from the list of members of the Society.

Real letters from the Secretaries of the Medical Boards of Madras and Bombay, containing permission to forward all future publications of the Society to the offices of those Boards whence they will be procurable by members attached to the respective Presidencies at Bombay and Madras.

1. Read a letter from Mr. J. Tytler, enclosing one from Raum Ishwur Awusthee, Secretary to the Native Medical Society, acknowledging in behalf of the latter the receipt of a series of the Medical and Physical Society's publications which was presented in conformity with a resolution passed at the April meeting.

2. Letter from Dr. George Gregory of London, expressing his acknowledgment for the 6th vol. of the Society's Transactions. The following is an extract from the above letter: "I have read with very great interest the two papers in the 6th volume (by Messrs. Macpherson and Mercer) on the subject of vaccination in India, and consider them of such great importance that I shall call the attention of the Governors of the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital to them in the Report, which it will soon be my duty to lay before them. It is a matter of much regret to me that they did not reach this country in sufficient time to be laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which had the subject of vaccination before it during the last session of Parliament. As the Report of that Committee and the body of evidence subjoined may not have reached India by any other channel, I take the liberty of requesting the Society to accept the only copy of that Report which I have by me."

3. Letter from the Editors of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, acknowledging with best thanks the receipt of part 1st of vol. vii. of the Society's Transactions.

4. Also one to the address of Mr. Hutchinson from the Secretary of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen, returning thanks in the name of that Society for the 6th vol. of the Medical and Physical Society's Transactions.

3. Letter from Sir James McGregor, Director General Army Medical Department, conveying his thanks for the 6th vol. of the Society's Transactions, and a copy of the *Taleef Shurif* published by the Society.

Letter from Dr. Malcolmson, Secretary to the Madras Medical Society, conveying thanks for the very liberal offer contained in a resolution passed at the April meeting of the Calcutta Society.

Works presented.

Wiseman's Surgery, Newton's Principia Mathematica, Hutchinson on Cholera Asphyxia: presented by James Hutchinson, Esq.

One hundred and fifty volumes of medical and surgical works, presented to the Society by Mr. Langstaff on the part of Samuel Ludlow, Esq., late Superintending Surgeon of the Neenmuch circle.

Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Vaccine Board: by Dr. G. Gregory

Parts 1 and 2 of American Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery, presented by Dr. Hays, Philadelphia; also his Descriptions of the inferior Maxillary Bones of Mastodons, with remarks on the Genus Tetracaulodon, &c.

For the Museum.

Eight specimens of Urinary Calculi, presented by F. H. Brett, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Twining, seconded by Mr. Egerston, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Dr. O'Shaughnessy for his elaborate and scientific analysis of the different barks said to contain a salifiable base analogous to Quinine, and of similar medical properties, which analysis was undertaken at the request of the Society.

The question regarding the future publications of the Society having been brought to the notice of the meeting, the original motion submitted by Mr. Twining at the April meeting was proposed and carried.

Communications presented.

1. Discovery of a new principles (Sub Rubrine) in human blood in the healthy and deceased state, and in the blood of several other mammalia, by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., Bengal Service.

2. On the use of the Persesquintrate of Iron and of the Aluminous Pernitrate of the same metal in Diarrhoea, by William Kerr, Esq., of Paisley.

3. Six cases of Cholera which occurred at Ho-hungahad; drawn up by Dr. Irvine, and presented by the Medical Board.
4. Fatal case of anomalous disease, by S. Roe, M. D., ~~H.~~ M. 38th regiment; presented by the Medical Board.
5. Observations on Dracunculus, by A. Duncan, Esq. Bombay Service.
6. Case of Gastritis fatal in the course of small pox with pathological remarks, by C. Morehead, M. D., Bombay Service.
7. An account of the plant Pavauraunga, taken chiefly from the Mukh/an-ool-Aduryah of Mehammad Hosein Khan of Moorshudabad, by J. Tytler, Esq. Bengal Service.

The following papers were read and discussed at the meeting:

On the proximate and remote causes of Cholera, by Dr. A. Gilmore. Some account of the Fevers which prevailed in Calcutta during the summer and autumn of 1833, by W. Twining, Esq.

India Gazette.]

M. J. BRAMLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The third quarterly general meeting of the subscribers of the Medical Retiring Fund was held on the evening of the 14th July, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. A. R. Jackson having been called to the chair, the report of the committee of management was read by the Secretary, in which it was stated, that the committee regretted to observe that they had not been able, at an earlier period, to submit to the service the result of the votes of the subscribers of the fund taken upon the admission of Veterinary Surgeons into the institution, and also that upon the election of four gentlemen to fill up vacancies in the management. This had been occasioned by the delay that had happened in collecting the signatures of members throughout the larger and more distant divisions of the army, an inconvenience that the committee had experienced on former occasions—but which they hoped to obviate, upon the fund obtaining the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors by an application to Government to facilitate the society's communications. At present the committee conceived it would be premature and unnecessary to trouble the Government on the subject.

On the question of the admission of Veterinary Surgeons, fourteen members stated that they had no objection to their admission, if a separate account of their subscriptions and pensions were kept, and no diminution was occasioned in the number of our retirements, in effect that they would allow them the benefit of our office establishment, but that they should pay for their own retirements. Three gentlemen voted for their admission upon the terms of paying subscriptions agreeably to their standing, and that they should obtain the benefits of the fund upon completing a service of seventeen years in India; one that they should pay subscriptions according to the gradation scale of Assistant Surgeons, the maximum of that grade never to be exceeded, and that they should be entitled to the full annuity in rotation with Surgeons; and two more voted for their admission without stating any terms or conditions. Those who voted against the admission of Veterinary Surgeons, did so chiefly on the ground that their retirement would afford no advantage to the medical service by accelerating promotion, which was the principal object for which the fund was instituted. The total number who voted in favor of Veterinary Surgeons was twenty—and of those who opposed their admission was ninety-five, being a majority of seventy-five against the proposition.

Upon an examination of the votes for the appointment of four members to the management, the following were found to be chosen for the office, viz. Mr. A. Garden and Dr. T. Spens, new elections, in the room of Messrs. J. Hutchinson resigned, and H. S. Mercer appointed Secretary, and Messrs. F. Corbyn and M. J. Bramley who stand re-elected.

Since the last quarterly report a statement had been received from the Accountant Military Department, and one from the Accountant General of sums realized an account of donations and subscriptions in the Military and Civil Pay Department—the former of which exhibited payments from November 1833 to January 1834, amounting to sicca rupees 10,090 13 3, and the latter, sums credited during the 2d quarter of the official year 1833-34, amounting to sicca rupees 4,646 2 7—total 14,736 15 10. The disbursements for office establishment &c. from April to June 1834 inclusive were sicca rupees 120.

There had been but few letters received during the last quarter, to which the committee deemed it necessary to direct the attention of the meeting. Two gentlemen had been added

to the list of subscribers, viz. Mr. J. G. Gerard, Surgeon, and Dr. J. Fsdale, Assistant Surgeon, and three more were re-enrolled as Members. The subscribers at present borne upon the fund were, one Member of the Medical Board, five Superintending Surgeons, fifty-three Surgeons, and 128 Assistant Surgeons—total 187.

Upon the report it was moved by Dr. A. R. Jackson, seconded by Mr. J T Pearson, and carried unanimously:

“That the quarterly report of the committee of management be confirmed.”

The accounts of the disbursements of the society for the past quarter were next submitted to the meeting, when it was proposed by Mr. J. T. Pearson, seconded by Dr. A. R. Jackson, and carried:

“That the Secretary’s accounts be received and passed.”

The meeting then broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

H. S. MERCER, Secretary.

Calcutta, July 15, 1834.—*India Gazette.*

THE DURRUMTOLLAH BAZAR.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Durrumtollah Bazar, held at the Trade Rooms on the 26th July, called by advertisement, for the purpose of “having a valuation of the property submitted to them and of appointing a Committee,” C. K. Robison, Esq. was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the advertisement and the prospectus explaining the objects of the meeting.

Dr. Jackson presented plans of the ground and buildings of the Bazar; he also submitted various valuations of the property, which were discussed by the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. A. Rogers, seconded by Mr. T. Allardice, and carried unanimously:

I. That the valuations now submitted to the meeting be referred to the Committee for examination, and that they be requested to report to another general meeting as soon as they conveniently can.

It was next proposed by Mr. R. S. Thomson, seconded by Mr. C. Pittar, and carried unanimously:

II. That the Committee do consist of 13 Members;

that the following gentlemen do compose it; and that five members be considered a quorum :

Dr. A. R. Jackson,	H. Martindell,
Captain Steel,	Madub Dutt,
Samuel Smith,	A. Rogers,
Dr. Spens,	J. P. Parker,
W. Turner,	W. Bruce,
Dr. Grant,	W. H. Hamerton.
Dwarkanauth Tagore	

The object for which the meeting was assembled having been accomplished, it was concluded by a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

The Committee, we understand, held their first meeting immediately afterwards and elected Dr. Grant their Chairman; Mr. W. H. Hamerton was requested to continue to officiate as Secretary *pro. tem.*

An advertisement was drafted and ordered to be inserted in the daily newspapers and *Exchange Gazette*, calling upon candidates for the office of *Clerk of the Market*, to send in applications to the Secretary before the 2d proximo when the Committee re-assembles.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALLAHABAD—UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS' PENSION FUND.

A meeting was held on Saturday the 5th July, at four in the afternoon, in the hall of the Circuit bungalow, to take into consideration a letter received from Futtvghur, relative to a proposed fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of individuals in the uncovenanted service of Government.

Mr. E. G. FRASER was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that as this meeting was merely preliminary to other proceedings at which they would be better able to express their opinions on the subject before them, and as they were doubtless already acquainted with the contents of the letter he held in his hand, he had no occasion to detain them with any lengthy explanatory observations. He, however, hoped that all present were impressed with a desire to see a fund established of the nature under consideration, and if any person wished to address the meeting, he should be happy to afford his assistance in procuring proper attention to such remarks as he might wish to offer.

One or two individuals who had not seen the letter appearing desirous to hear its contents, the Chairman then read it to

the meeting. The following is the substance of the communication :—It stated that on the 22d June a meeting was held at Futtighur, which concurred in the absolute necessity for the fund in question; and it was then agreed that the general opinion in the upper provinces should be ascertained with a view to ascertain the most feasible plan, and in case a majority of uncovenanted servants should assent to it, it was believed that that circumstance would greatly influence Government to give it patronage and support. There was reason for this hope as, when the subject was stated about three years ago at the Presidency, Government promised support to the plan then formed in the event of its meeting general approval. The meeting (at Futtighur) then appointed a Committee, who, in furtherance of their duty, begged to lay the subject before the community at Allahabad. Their letter furnished two abstract statements of the Military and Marine Funds, shewing the amount of subscriptions, with other information relative to those institutions. They then proceeded with the following remarks :—

“ Assuming the general features of the abovementioned funds for our guide, we were induced to make a rough calculation of the probable number of our body throughout the Bengal Presidency, the extent of our means, and the benefit derivable from the proposed fund, which elicits the following particulars :

“ Number of Government establishments out of Calcutta taken from the Directory,—viz.

- 21 Commissioners' Offices.
- 32 Judgeships.
- 53 Magistrates.
- 36 Joint ditto.
- 70 Collectorates and Sub-Collectorates.
- 19 Custom-houses.
- * 13 Commercial Residences (to be done away with),
- * 13 Opium Agencies.
- 23 Salt Agencies.
- * 21 Residences.
- 11 Political Agencies.
- 10 Paymaster's Offices.
- 20 Commissariat Departments.
- 1 Clothing Agency.
- 1 Gun Carriage Agency.
- 7 Revenue Surveys.

360 Offices.

Allowing, at an average, only one assistant to each of these
 offices, they will give..... 360 assistants.
 Estimated number of assistants employed in the several
 offices at Calcutta taken from the Directory. } 800

* These establishments may be overrated, but as the Sudder Board and Nizamut Adawlat (both large offices) are omitted, the total will not, it is expected, be affected.

As our calculation was closed before we reconsidered the subject, we did not think it necessary to alter this remuneration.

“For these 800 individuals, assuming an average salary of 75 Rs. each per month, (though this station gives 103 including so low a salary as 25 Rs. per mensem and not higher than 200,) the total amount of salaries will be 64,500 Rs., and supposing a bonus of one month's salary as entrance money, be paid by each subscriber, a fund will at once be formed to the above extent running at 4 per cent. interest if invested in Government securities. In the next place, supposing the foregoing number of subscribers pay a premium of only 5 per cent. on their monthly salaries, the addition per mensem will be 3,225 Rs., or enough to provide for 64 families at an average of 50 Rs. each. The accumulating interest we do not take into consideration, while our assumptions on the whole, it will be seen, have been taken most moderately, that the project may not be declared hopeless. Assistance from Government has not moreover been reckoned on; which may also be confidently expected from the disposition evinced to favour such a fund.

“From these memoranda which we trouble you with, more to elicit discussion on some given principle, it will we hope be evident to you, as it is to us, that the object we are so desirous of effecting is not chimerical or impracticable of attainment. On the contrary, the result of our deliberations holds out to us the utmost encouragement, which we can scarcely persuade ourselves will not be appreciated by every thinking individual, since a fund of the kind proposed is the only effectual means of providing generally for our families, the thought of leaving whom totally unprovided for, cannot but be a subject of painful reflection: and we may here observe, to our discredit, that all cases of society have funds for the benefit of their widows and orphans, and in some cases even for themselves, excepting our body.”

The letter then proceeds with observations upon the nature of the Military and Marine Funds, and upon the advantages derivable from such institutions. The next paragraph is as follows:—“The attention of our body should we conceive, at first be directed to the primary object of making a provision for our families, which may, as we have shewn, be secured by a premium of five per cent., if unanimity prevails; but to guard against disadvantages arising from non-subscriptions, and to render the benefit more extensive, we would for our part fix 8 per cent. for married members and 4 for bachelors.”

The letter further suggests that the mothers and sisters of unmarried subscribers might be put upon the same footing as the wives of married members; that loans to a limited extent might be allowed occasionally to subscribers; and that provision might in some cases be made for such individuals as become incapacitated: and concludes with several arguments in favour of the proposed fund, all other funds and societies not being of a description exactly suited to the wants of the service.

It was moved by Mr. OGG, and seconded by Mr. DAVIS: "That this meeting having taken into consideration the letter from the committee at Futtyghur of the 10th June, are fully impressed with the necessity for the formation of a fund to enable superannuated servants of their class to retire upon its benefits, and to provide for their widows and orphans."

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON of the Sudder Board stated that he had a single observation to make to the meeting. It would be remembered that Government had reserved to themselves the conditions, and the time of service after which they would pension their uncovenanted assistants; and as there did exist an inclination to provide for them in some way, and while nothing was promised to widows and orphans, he would suggest whether if the uncovenanted servants intended to seek the patronage of Government to their pension fund, it would not be better to omit the words in the resolution relating to themselves and confine it only to a provision for their widows and orphans. That was an object much more required than any fund for themselves.

Mr. OGG replied by pointing out that the resolution was merely a preliminary measure, and the conditions of it would of course yield to a good objection started at the time, when they would be in possession of as much information as would enable them to judge with precision.

Mr. JOHNSON admitted that the proceedings altogether were merely preliminary, but the resolutions which were passed should not profess to do any thing which perhaps there would be no intention of taking up hereafter. It would be better to make an addition to the resolution at some future period than to deprive it of any of its conditions after receiving the sanction of the meeting. He merely urged on their attention that there was a kind of provision for themselves already. Government did pension them, but while no provision of any kind was made for the widows and orphans of their

class, any further benefits for themselves would, for the present at least, be but a secondary consideration.

Mr. DAVIS observed that they would see hereafter whether the provision spoken of was at all adequate to what might properly be desired, but he thought the present proposition not at all misplaced, for Government had never made any deductions from their salaries, which would be the case if the proposed fund were established, and this was also the reason why Government had never made any provision for the families of deceased servants; but now if they come forward and offered a percentage out of their incomes, he could see no reasonable objection to their claiming benefits from a fund created by themselves. If it were well based, there could be no doubt that Government would patronize it, and also make some addition to the funds.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that his objection was not intended to cause a division of the meeting upon it as an amendment, but was offered merely to enable the mover to make an alteration which he considered judicious.

The motion was then put to the vote and was carried against only one dissenting vote.

The next resolution was proposed Mr. DACRUZ and seconded by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON of the Sudder Dewanny, and carried unanimously: That this meeting, as a preliminary measure for the attainment of the objects in view, do appoint Messrs. Ogg, Fraser, Johnson (S. Board) and Davis to be a Committee, with full powers to act on their behalf." The Chairman proposed, before the resolution was put to the vote, that the mover be included in the Committee, which was assented to.

The following four resolutions were also carried with unanimity, and without discussion:—

Moved by Mr. DAVIS and seconded by Mr. DACRUZ: "That the Committee thus appointed do immediately put themselves in communication with the Committee now supposed to be sitting at Calcutta on a plan laid before Government nearly three years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of their proceedings."

Moved by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON of the Sudder Dewanny, and seconded by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON of the Sudder Board: "That the Committee be requested to intimate to the committee at Futtygurh the steps taken on their letter of the 10th June; to convey to them the sense the

meeting entertains of the praise-worthy and laudable motives which have influenced them to re-agitate the proposition ; and to invite the communication of any steps taken by them in furtherance of the common object."

— Moved by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON (of the Sudder Board) and seconded by Mr. OGG : " That the Committee be further requested to communicate with any Provincial Committee that may be called into existence by the measures adopted by the Committee at Futtyghur with the view of ascertaining the outlines of any plan they may devise, as also any steps they may take to promote the objects contemplated."

Moved by Mr. DACRUZ and seconded by Mr. BLANEY :

" That the Committee take every legitimate step for collecting all the information attainable, and having done so, to draw up such rules and plan as may appear to them best calculated for the attainment of the objects in view ; the same to be laid before a general meeting of the collective body at Allahabad to be convened at a future period ; and to enable them to meet the object in view as fully as possible, communications and suggestions be received by the Committee from all persons concerned."

The following resolution was opposed by two votes, which were however afterwards withdrawn :—

Moved by Mr. TURNBULL and seconded by Mr. DAVIS :

" That the contingent expences attendant upon the labors of the Committee be met by an immediate subscription of one rupee cash from all persons assenting to the object of the present meeting, the same to be hereafter accounted for."

Moved by Mr. DAVIS and seconded by Mr. PERMIEN :

" That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Mr. LOTHYER for his very great kindness in allowing the meeting the use of the hall for the present occasion."

Moved by Mr. DACRUZ and seconded by Mr. W. JOHNSON : " That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

This was of course the last resolution to which the meeting came, but some discussion afterwards took place on some points of interest, which we shall omit for the present, trusting to have an opportunity of noticing them when they are brought forward at a more regular opportunity. The meeting comprised about thirty individuals, and the greatest good humour prevailed.—*India Gazette.*

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

A special meeting of the Members of these Societies, was held at the office of the Secretary on the 26th August at 4 P. M. for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at a general meeting held on the 26th July, at the recommendation of the Directors, sanctioning the former rate of Commission allowed to the Secretary, viz. one per cent. on all realizations on account of the Societies, in place of one-half per cent, and to continue the reduced allowance for establishment in both Societies, viz. 300 rupees per mensem.

The attendance was very thin, probably in consequence of the meeting not having been properly advertised—viz. once only, and that at the foot of the statement of accounts published nearly a month ago.

The following members or representatives of members were present: viz.

Mr. T. Holroyd in the chair, Messrs. John Palmer, D. McIntyre, R. H. Cockerell, Captain Ouseley, R. C. Jenkins, A. F. Smith, A. Rogers, and S. Smith.

The motion for confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting having been put, it was moved as an amendment by Mr. A. Rogers and seconded by Mr. S. Smith, "That the confirmation of the resolution passed at the former meeting be postponed and that this meeting do adjourn to some other day, and due notice thereof be given in all the newspapers." The original motion was however carried by 7 to 2.

A short discussion took place as to the propriety of seconding an amendment, Mr. Cockerell insisting that it was not necessary or customary, and quoting English practice and Sir Edward Ryan's dictum as authorities.

Mr. S. Smith urged that it was customary to do so in Calcutta; and as we lived in Calcutta, we ought to be governed by the practice of Calcutta. The discussion ended as usual—"each of his own opinion still."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

OUTLINES OF THE UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS' PENSION FUND.

SECTION 1ST.

The Fund to be open to all classes of persons in the Service of the East India Company, under the Bengal Presidency; who may not be Civil (covenanted) or Military (commissioned) servants.

Objects of the Fund.

1st.—To provide for the Families of the deceased Members.

2d.—To grant Pensions to such Members, as from length of service, infirmity, accidents, or irretrievable ill-health, are pronounced unfit for active duty.

3d.—To induce promotion, by offering retiring Pensions to heads of departments, willing to accept them, with the sanction of their superiors and of Government.

Scale of Contribution.

1st Class.	To pay 40 Rs. per Mensem.	Widow to receive 50 Rs.	And each Child not exceeding four 8 Rs.
2d ditto	32	40	ditto 8 ditto.
3d ditto	24	30	ditto 8 ditto.
4th ditto	16	20	ditto 8 ditto.
5th ditto	8	10	three 5 ditto.
6th ditto	4	5	two 3 ditto.
7th ditto	2	2½	ditto 1½ ditto.
8th ditto	1	1¼	ditto ¾ ditto.

It is proposed that Members should chose the class they desire to subscribe to, provided their subscription be not of less amount than 8 per cent. on the salaries of married, and 4 per cent. on those of unmarried Members.

Bachelors or Widowers desirous of joining the fund at its first institution, to pay 4 per cent. on their salaries, to be raised to the regulated scale on their becoming married men; such as do not join the fund at its outset, may be subsequently admitted on payment of all arrears, with interest; and a bonus, to be regulated at the discretion of the committee of the fund.

Where a widow only is left, and no children, the widow to have, besides the personal allowance above mentioned, one-tenth additional.

When children only are left, and no widow, the children to have their personal allowance above mentioned, and in addition one-third.

Where only two children are left orphans, their allowance to be one-third of the united allowance for the widow and children of the class, to which their parent had last contributed.

One child under same circumstances—one-fourth of ditto.

Pensions to widows to continue during their widowhood, subject to reduction, or even deprivation, for notorious immoral conduct; in cases of deprivation, the child or children to receive such allowances, as they would have been entitled to, had they been left orphans.

Pensions to children—females until married, or provided with situations yielding permanent income of not less than 30 rupees per mensem: males, till 15 years of age, if not previously provided with situations yielding permanent income of 32 rupees per mensem.

Children born after the establishment of the fund, who from blindness, or other defect, are precluded from earning a livelihood, to be pensioned for life; the parent in such cases, paying one per cent. additional to the fund.

SECTION 2D.

Retirement allowance, in cases of irretrievable ill health, infirmity, or accident, rigidly scrutinized, and attested by a committee of at least three medical men:

Service not under..	6	years	.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	of salary.
..... „	8		.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	of ditto.
..... „	12		}	$\frac{1}{4}$	of ditto.
..... „	16				
..... „	20		....		and upwards, provided for

by existing Regulations.

Pensioners on this and the superannuation foundation, to subscribe to the fund at the per-centage of their pensionary income; their widows and children to be entitled to the benefits of the fund, as per proportion table above mentioned.

SECTION 3D.

Superannuation Fund.

Minimum of superannuation proposed to be fixed at 20 years of service; and as the Government Regulation do not

entertain applications from individuals to be pensioned, until their period of service has amounted to 20 years, and not even then, unless the applicant be pronounced unfit for active duty, it becomes a desideratum to procure for old and deserving servants, whose best days have been passed in the service of the State, a means of retiring to spend the remainder of their lives, while in the enjoyment of tolerable health, in that moderate and respectable comfort to which their past services justly entitle them; and by this means, to make way for the promotion of the more active juniors, who, in most instances, have served long and faithfully, in the almost forlorn hope of advancement.

As the minimum here mentioned does not differ from that fixed by the Government Regulations, and as the benefit to the service at large by the superannuation of head assistants of the prescribed standing would be extensive, it is hoped that, upon proper representation, this Government would not be indisposed to modify the existing Pension Regulations, to meet the objects contemplated by this fund, which are to secure to superannuated assistants a larger pension than they would be entitled to under existing Regulations, and at a less expense to Government. Of course, this could not be effected, without a corresponding premium offered on the part of the fund, and pecuniary assistance on that of the Government. For example, an individual whose allowance is 500 Rs. per mensem, and whose period of service is not under 20 years, desires to retire. Under existing Regulations he could not do so, if in good health; but, supposing him to be eligible, his pension from Government would be $\frac{1}{3}$, or.....Rs. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the fund adds, say $\frac{1}{8}$ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total..... 229

But the fund, in consideration of the support which might be afforded by Government, might undertake to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the abovementioned pension, or.....Rs. 76 $\frac{1}{3}$ and Government $\frac{2}{3}$, or..... 152 $\frac{2}{3}$

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This example may suffice for an elucidation of the objects proposed to be attained under this arrangement. From consi-

derations which will be obvious to many, the discussion of this part of the question must be agitated in private conferences rather than in the public prints.

Estimated Resources of the Fund.

In estimating the annual cost of the uncovenanted service under the Bengal Presidency at 80 lacs of sicca rupees, I do not consider I have fixed on too high a standard : if I have, it is open to correction, and the subsequent calculations must be revised, the principle remaining the same. It would be hopeless, amongst so large a body, to find unanimity, or to expect that all would be content to become members of the fund. Some from being possessed of property, others from disapproval of the terms proposed, and a few, from unexplained causes which cannot be anticipated, might decline to support it. For these and other contingencies, allowances have been made in framing the following estimate, premising that 8 per cent. is the rate of subscription proposed for the married, and 4 per cent. for the unmarried,

80 lacs, at 8 per cent, give.....Sa. Rs. 6,40,000
from which deducting $\frac{1}{16}$ for the difference of subscription between married and unmarried members, for dissentients and other unforeseen contingencies, there will remain 5,76,000 as the estimated net annual income of the fund. In the following table, exhibiting the probable liabilities of the fund during the space of the first 10 years, I have assumed that the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th classes would consist almost entirely of Christian assistants, whose numbers in Calcutta and the interior, I estimate, in round numbers, at 1000 : to these are allotted 115 family pensions in various proportions, calculated according to the ratios of the different grades.

Actual experience, however, does not exhibit so great a proportion of mortality during the period indicated ; yet, desirous of giving ample scope to every contingency, I have let it stand. The 6th, 7th and 8th classes are those, under which Native assistants will be found to rank. Their numbers I have estimated to be 6 times that of Christian assistants, and the proportionate mortality amongst them being greater, and nearly all being in the married state, I have allowed 750 family pensions to those 3 classes, as will be seen on reference to the following

Table of Pensions to Widows and Children.

		Sa. Rs. per Annum.	
Christian Assistants	1st Class.....	10	1st Class Pensions at 82= 9,840
	2d ditto.....	15	2d ditto ditto 72=12,960
	3d ditto.....	20	3d ditto ditto 62=14,880
	4th ditto.....	30	4th ditto ditto 52=18,720
	5th ditto.....	40	5th ditto ditto 25=12,000
		115	68,400
Native Assistants	6th ditto.....	180	6th ditto ditto 11=23,760
	7th ditto.....	500	7th ditto ditto $5\frac{1}{2}$ =33,000
	8th ditto.....	70	8th ditto ditto $2\frac{3}{4}$ = 2,310
Total pensions		865	Sa. Rs.. 1,27,470

Deducting 1,27,470 from the 5,76,000 above mentioned, the next proposition is, the putting aside of 2 lacs of rupees annually, to form a Guarantee or Reserve Fund; which at the end of 10 years, with compound interest at 4 per cent., would amount to about 24 lacs of rupees; the interest of which, amounting to nearly a lac of rupees annually, it is estimated, would be ample guarantee that any probable increase of pensioners at that time, would be duly provided for. After these deductions, 2,48,530 rupees of annual income remain unappropriated, of which it is proposed to devote, in the first year of the fund, the sum of 1,25,000 rupees to pensioning such old servants as desire it; but in such manner as to yield the greatest possible benefit to the junior assistants. As a Reserve Fund, 75,000 Rs to be annually put aside, for 6 years, when another batch of superannuations, amounting to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first number, might be made. After that, the superannuation list being full, and the benefits contemplated by its establishment having been reaped, the assistants could only look to casualties for recruiting this branch. There now remains say 50,000 Rs., which it is proposed to devote to that which I would term a "Compassionate Fund," intended as before mentioned in Section 2d to provide for such members as have irretrievably lost their health, whilst in public employ, and whose length of service would not entitle them to pensions under existing Regulations. Of course, this fund should be disbursed with frugality, and in connexion with a calculation of the benefits that might result to the body at large, by providing for such cases. As is might

be several years before the sum devoted to this purpose were absorbed, the surplus might be added to that of either of the other funds.

I have not lost sight of the consideration that Government might be induced to contribute a considerable sum yearly to the several funds, especially to that of superannuation. It must be an object to covenanted heads of office, to have under them men in the prime of life with all their energies and habits of application, in the fullest vigor; whose length of service has rendered them competent to the charge of departments, but who, year after year, find their advancement impeded by the circumstance of those who have served considerably longer than the period which entitles them to pension, still retaining their situations, to the detriment of the body at large. In this I mean no reflection; at present there exists no inducement for seniors to retire, and they, in consequence, literally die at the desk. I believe, I am stating merely the truth, when I say that, at this moment, there is an utter stagnation of promotion amongst the uncovenanted assistants, and that, in the absence of this incentive to exertion few of them care to distinguish themselves, or endeavour to emerge from the comparative obscurity in which circumstances place them. To remedy this state of things, a superannuation fund appears to be well adapted; for it must be recollected, that the retirement even of a second, or third class assistant, generally leads to the advancement of several juniors who remain.

Some would have been better pleased, and perhaps it would have been more in rule, had I, instead of shewing merely the number of pensions and annuities the funds would bear, have exhibited figured statements of the probable duration of life, and the value of annuities, as applicable to this country. To this I answer, that accurate data are not available to such a purpose; and that tables calculated for other countries and other classes are not applicable to India, where mortality is so irregular and mysterious in its operations, as to defy the power of figures to register its probabilities. Judging from my own observation, during a twelve years' residence in this country, I am inclined to think that, from their systematic habits of business, temperate mode of life, regular pay, and other minor adjuncts, the uncovenanted assistants are subject to less comparative mortality than

almost every other class of society in India, and that consequently, a fund for the benefit of widows and children of this class, would not be liable to calls on its resources, which it would not be fully able to meet.

In a question of such magnitude and complexity, it cannot but be expected that many points have been overlooked, which may be considered of importance in the actual formation of the fund. I have designated it an "outline," to be filled up and completed from the suggestions of those, who may take an interest in the subject, and be inclined to offer the benefits of their advice. I am prepared to find, that some will object to the moderate amount of pensions, and the comparative high rates of subscription; this is unavoidable, where a bonus is not proposed to be levied. Others will require to know, why the children of members of the first, second, third and fourth classes, have pensions of equal amount? I answer, that, as the members comprising the 3d and 4th classes are likely to consist principally of individuals in the prime of life, with the prospect of contributing during a long series of years to the fund, I do not consider the equality of pensions to children otherwise than reasonable.

If it be considered that the pensions to widows, are on too low a scale, I have only to request a comparison may be made of the benefits derivable from insurance in any of the funds at present open to the public, and those proposed in this. I need not impress on those, to whom these remarks are particularly addressed, the imperative nature of the obligation incumbent on them individually as members of society, and collectively, as part of the body politic, to provide for those who are nearest and dearest to them. By so doing, they will not only be fulfilling a great moral duty, but tend to raise the body to which they belong, to its just level in the scale of society.

ROBERT SMITH,

Calcutta Courier.]

Assistant Military Board Office.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 1834.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXXV.

ON THE INJUSTICE OF COMPELLING THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO ADOPT A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER.

Is a rational attempt to educate the people of this great country to be made? Or are they to be allowed to remain in their present state of ignorance?—*i. e.* as far as relates to the assistance of their English masters?

Is one great impediment to the due administration of justice to be removed? Or is it still to remain to the discredit of the British system of legislation?

These, I grieve to say, are the two real questions into which this subject may be resolved. What has been, and what ought to have been, the course pursued by the British rulers? They ought, first, to have ordained that the language and character of the country should be that of the courts of justice; secondly, to have established schools, or at least to have encouraged those that already existed for the education of the people in their own language and character; thirdly, to have promoted the translation of books of knowledge into the vernacular tongue; and fourthly, to have afforded to all who had leisure or inclination the means of acquiring that language in which the most general information is concentrated—the English.

Cal. Month. Journ. N. S. VOL. 6, No. 480.

What has been the course hitherto pursued? We have actually imitated the example of a nation whom we affect to consider barbarians, and centuries behind us in civilization; and have attempted to inflict a foreign language on a hundred millions of people! We have even gone beyond our model. On the first conquest of India by the Mahometans, one party at least—the conquerors—understood the language of the courts of justice; but it has been the pleasure of the English to carry on business and administer justice in a language alike foreign to themselves and to their subjects.

But there is reason to hope that some more liberal and enlightened plan will ere long be devised for the improvement of the people of India; that the road to knowledge and illumination will at length be thrown open to them; and that those who are willing to enter will be at full liberty to take their own course without being compelled to mount on stilts of our construction or to measure their steps by the footmarks which we have implanted. No country and no people have ever yet risen to eminence or emancipated themselves from superstition, but by the exertion of native intellect and the cultivation of indigenous literature; and all schemes of education that have not this object in view, will be found ineffectual as to any general benefit to the people upon whom it is to operate.

With regard to the *language* in which the affairs of the country ought to be administered, and in which the education of the people can be promoted with any hope of success, common sense seems at length to have asserted her dominion over the arguments of learning and the visions of enthusiasm. Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian, will, it is hoped, no longer be permitted to retard the progress of moral and intellectual improvement, which their exclusive study has hitherto effected; while the claims which have been advanced on the other hand for the universal establishment of English to the prejudice of the living language and dialects of the country, must yield to the vote of reason and matter-of-fact experience.

But Common Sense has yet another struggle before she can completely attain her end. The visionary schemes which formerly projected the imposition of a foreign tongue upon this mighty population, are not yet quite overthrown; a new position is now to be taken up, or rather a deserted one re-occupied. Old prejudice is again at work and individual vanity in busy agitation. The question of language being set at rest,

a new experiment is now proposed,—the substitution of our *written character* for that which is now in use among the natives, and by which the intercourse of the country has been carried on for ages; its perfect adaptation to the language which it is intended to express being universally allowed.

To what purpose is this innovation to be made? The reply resolves itself into its possibility, practicability, and expediency.

As to the possibility: this does not admit of doubt. The Roman alphabet, with the invention of new letters, and the application of dots and other marks to supply its deficiencies, may be rendered capable of representing any sound in the oriental or indeed any language. This was demonstrated many years ago by Gilchrist and Sir William Jones. Letters are but mere arbitrary signs or pictures to denote certain sounds. What one set of letters can be made to express, can be equally well conveyed by another, provided we have an interpreter to explain their signification. An entirely new character or several may be invented for the same purpose.

The practicability of the plan may also be admitted, if sufficient means be employed to enforce it; for it will never be adopted voluntarily by the mass of the people. I have already alluded to the causes which favored the adoption of the Roman character in the countries which became subject to that power. Its introduction among the Gauls and many other nations whom they subdued was the natural consequence of knowledge and civilization over barbarism and ignorance. The existence of letters among the far greater proportion of their foreign subjects is of itself a matter of doubt; and the little learning they possessed was confined to an inconceivable few. The Romans established schools and favored the study of their own language. They taught their own letters naturally in their own character, and these having among the mass of the people nothing to supplant, were adopted by all who hoped for promotion or advancement at their hands. Every instance of a change of the written character of a people has taken place from one or other of these powerful causes.*

* Further evidence of the truth of this explanation of the causes which favored the introduction of the Roman character into barbarous countries, may be gathered from the fact of its non-establishment in Greece; although that country was reduced to a Roman province, and the seat of empire brought into its immediate vicinity. Why was this? Because the Greeks were well versed in their own character, and had a literature of their own.

The Erse language is now instanced as an example of the triumph of the Roman over the Gaelic character, though the language itself still remains in use. It seems to be exactly a case in point, for this dialect of the Celtic language is one in which an original character has been doubted to exist. The opinion of Johnson, who took no little pains to investigate the subject, was decidedly against it;* and as in the establishment of schools in the Highlands the Roman character was the only means of education afforded, no choice was left to those who were desirous to learn, but to adopt it.

I by no means assert the impracticability of the project in India, provided sufficient means are brought into action. This, like many other extraordinary measure, may doubtless be enforced; but we should take a fair view of the difficulty. Suppose the African Government so often alluded to in England were to make the attempt to induce us to abandon our written character and adopt that of Tumbuctoo. Would the English readily accede to such a proposal? Yet it might be carried into effect by the strong arm of power no doubt. If such an overwhelming military force were established that resistance was hopeless; if all the existing professors of learning in the colleges, tutors, and school-masters were discharged, and African teachers appointed in their stead; if the English were compelled to send their children to these schools; and severe punishment were inflicted on all who should presume to teach the English character, even extending it to the case of a parent instructing his own child; such measures as these in the course of time could scarcely fail to succeed. Those who were candidates for employment, would of course learn any language or any character which might be pointed out by their masters, but nothing short of such a plan would ever establish the general use of the Tumbuctoo characters in English. Men are much the same in most countries, and are influenced by the same feelings, passions, and prejudice. Why should we imagine that the natives of India will give up their character for ours? They are not illiterate savages; hundreds of thousands among them are able to read and write and carry on their public and private concerns through this medium like all other civilized people.† We have unfortunately regulated our

* See Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. 1st. p. 456, 477, 497. See also his Preface to Shaw's Grammar of the Erse Language, vol. 2, p. 109.

† We know so little of the people that the majority are perhaps unacquainted with the fact, that for one school or college in any way supported by the

conduct towards them, both officially and as individuals, so as to have excited the strongest prejudices against us, and to have rendered our authority odious to them; but still as long as it prevails, it will be their interest to submit to our will and accommodate themselves to our whims and wishes. All those who aspire to official employment will therefore learn whatever we choose to dictate; but with respect to the mass of the people, the very attempt to introduce the proposed change even in the mildest manner, will only still further exasperate their feelings against us; and as to success, it may undoubtedly be attained by such means as are above described, but certainly not by any less decisive.*

But with regard to the expediency of the measure, what object is to be gained? What benefit will result? Let me again describe the four classes into which those who in this country can read and write, may be divided. The first are the remains of the old Mussulman families who prefer Persian and Arabic from old associations and the prejudices in their favor in which they have been educated. This class contains very few.

Second. The pundits or learned Hindoos, whose only claim to distinction is founded upon their knowledge of Sanscrit. These also are few in number.

Third. The shop-keepers, village accomptants, and merchants, who write the Nagree, Bengalee and other local languages, of which they acquire sufficient only to enable them to keep their accompts and transact business with each other; this being all that they require, seeing that there are scarcely any books of information in these languages, and that they do not lead to any promotion.

Fourth. The candidates for official employments and for the situations belonging to the colleges. This class is numerous, but by no means equal to the last. The inducements which stimulate them to exertion being great, they make considerable proficiency in Persian, which is the language by which they hope to rise.

English, there are at least a hundred (including village schools) supported entirely by the people without any connection with us, to say nothing of the immense number of children who are taught privately in their parents' houses.

* By such measures as these, we might even contrive to make them change their language. We have only to station a tutor and a police officer in every family—the one to teach English; the other to punish any who presumed to speak any other tongue. But “*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*.”

The Roman character, as it at present exists, has been found so deficient in proper symbols to express the sounds of the oriental letters, that all sorts of diacritical marks, points, and dots are to be adopted, and attached to different letters in order to denote the sounds required. After the labours of Davy, Williams, Halhed, Sir William Jones, Forster, Carey, Shakespear, Haughton, Arnot, and Forbes, we are still so far from the desideratum, that a system different from any of these is now proposed.* To acquire an accurate knowledge of the sounds conveyed by the various letters of any one of the alphabets which have been devised, marked as they are respectively with double, treble, and even quadruple dots, is just as difficult as to learn the Deva Nagree on any other entirely new character; of the truth of which we may be in some measure convinced when we reflect that of all those who have professed to study any one of the above systems, some of which have been in vogue full fifty years, hardly any two of them adopted entirely the same orthography.† To write oriental languages in the Roman character may be useful to students in Europe, who have no native tutors at hand to teach them the pronunciation; but it certainly will be no advantage whatever to the people of India. The three first classes above-named will never adopt the new mode, which will be confined to the fourth, and the people in general will be as much excluded from all hope of official employment, or of acquiring any share in the administration of the affairs of their country, as they are at this moment.

* It is astonishing how great a share vanity has had in producing these repeated schemes for expressing the oriental languages in the Roman character: each successive speculator as he toils in his study, surrounded by a halo of dots and dashes which he mistakes for one of glory, indulges the pleasing vision of being handed down to posterity as the inventor of an universal "Hindee-Roman-Orthoepigraphical ultimum." It would not be very difficult to invent half a dozen—but cui bono? no civilized nation who has possessed the use of letters for centuries will ever *voluntarily* change them. When I was at school, it was a common amusement of some of the boys to invent new characters, and even languages. I recollect two or three who manufactured a language by pronouncing English words backwards: by practice they became so well versed in it as to be able to converse together fluently; but they could not succeed in bringing it into general use: the rest of the boys preferred speaking in the usual mode, and pronouncing the words straight-forward. India has Babel enough of different sounds and characters without this new inflection.

† It is probable that this Hindee-Roman-Orthoepigraphical alphabet is more difficult to learn than an entirely new alphabet. We are bewildered between the old sound which we have been accustomed to attach to particular letters, and their new significations: the double, treble, and quadruple dots and dashes are extremely puzzling to recollect; and most undoubtedly in writing mistakes are much more likely to occur in using the halo-dotted letters than those of the Nagree.

But enough has been said, and it is *time* to act. Government ought without further delay to declare its intentions, and these should be guided not by any visionary views, but by the rule of common sense and expediency. I will even take higher ground, and assert that the people have a right, as a mere measure of justice, to demand that the business of the courts and of the country generally should be administered in the vernacular language and character.* Such a proceeding as this would tend in a great degree to restore confidence and promote a kindly feeling among our native subjects towards their British Indian rulers.

June 1, 1834.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

No. XXXVI.

ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

The extreme difference between precept and practice in the British Indian legislation has been often remarked; and notice has been taken of the little distinction which has been drawn between these in the numerous and just complaints which have been made of the difficulty, indeed almost impossibility, of obtaining justice from our courts. As regards suits and causes between individuals, Government certainly have been actuated by good intention, and the laws which have been enacted, although undoubtedly capable of great improvement, exhibit provisions in a considerable degree calculated to promote the end in view. Where the interests of the Government have been concerned, (or what has been supposed to be such, for unfortunately our British Indian rulers have not yet made the discovery that the true interests of Government and of the people are the same,) a very different line of conduct has been pursued. Here justice, good faith, and even good policy, have all been disregarded, and sacrificed to the short-sighted object of realizing a present profit.

Let us now analyze the process prescribed for conducting a civil suit, and then proceed to describe the actual practice of the courts.

* Some people have called upon the advocates of this system to prove that it would succeed. This is reversing the order of things. To carry on the concerns of any country in its own vernacular language and character, is so *prima facie* consonant to common sense, that those who support a different mode, ought first to be obliged to prove that the common sense one would not succeed. This never can be done until the experiment shall have been fairly tried.

First.—The plaint is to be filed, and defendant to be served with a notification requiring him to attend in person or by attorney, on a certain day, to answer the complaint.

Second.—If for any reason the notification cannot be served on the defendant, a proclamation is to be issued requiring his attendance by a certain day (not within fifteen days of fixing the proclamation) to answer the complaint. On non-attendance of the defendant, the case may proceed *ex-parte*.

Third.—The defendant being in attendance, the court to fix a day for him to file his answer. Plaintiff is then to file a reply, which however is not to contain any matter not originally mentioned in the plaint, but simply to admit or deny the truth of the defendant's answer. On the same day, defendant is to file his rejoinder, which must not contain any thing unmentioned in the reply, but simply to admit or deny the truth of the reply.

Fourth.—Eight days notice to be given for a first hearing, when the pleadings are to be read, exhibits called for, and witnesses summoned : the time allowed for this varying according to circumstances.

Fifth.—The parties having been heard, exhibits filed and examined, and evidences taken, the court to pass judgment on the suit.

Such is the mode prescribed by Regulation II. of 1806, and III. of 1808, for the prosecution of a civil suit.

There are of course various other enactments and provisions relative to the stamp paper to be used ; neglect of witnesses to attend ; demanding security on its appearing to be the intention of defendant to abscond ; and many other points ; but the general conduct of a suit is as above described ; and upon the whole the provisions seem rational enough and might be completed within a reasonable time, though doubtless the proceedings might be curtailed and otherwise improved.

There is one absurdity which is worth notice : viz. the utter inutility of the reply and rejoinder, according to the restriction of their contents to a simple denial or admission of the previous pleading. For illustration. Plaint by A. " I lent B. 1,000 Rs. on a bond : as he has not paid a farthing, I sue him." Answer by B. " It is true I borrowed the money, but at various times I have repaid altogether 800 Rs., and will repay the remainder shortly." Reply by A. " The answer is false, he has not paid me any thing." Rejoinder by B. " The reply is false. I have repaid 800 Rs."

Take another. Plaintiff by A. "I advanced 500 Rs. to B. to supply me with indigo to that amount. The indigo was inferior in quality, and only worth 400 Rs.; I sue for the remainder." Answer by B. "The plaintiff is false: the indigo I furnished was of the best quality and worth the sum I received." Reply by A. "The answer is false; the indigo was only worth 400 Rs." Rejoinder by B. "The reply is false; the indigo was worth 500 Rs."—I could mention a hundred instances of the same sort; and indeed it is in very few cases that the reply and rejoinder are of the least use; and in these the strict letter of the law has been deviated from, and some explanation entered into. Yet the former must be filed in every case that is not *ex-parte*. The latter is by Reg. XXVI. of 1814, optional.

In practice, many abuses and misconceptions have crept into almost every court in the country, many of which are to be attributed to the ignorance of the judges of the laws. The following is an instance. By the first provision, no specific time is ordered to be fixed in the notification, for the attendance of the defendant: and it would be supposed that the period would naturally vary in different cases, according to the distance of the residence of the defendant from the court. By the second, the proclamation is only necessary, where the notification has for any specific reason not been duly served, yet the practice has been to fix the term of fifteen days in the notification; and whether it were served or not, as a matter of course, to issue the proclamation for fifteen days more before any further proceedings are held, at least in every court with which I am acquainted. *

It is also worthy of observation that by the provisions laid down, the whole of the proceedings are supposed progressively to come under review of the judge as they are filed, and such ought to be the case; but this is utterly impossible in the present state of the courts.

In No. 22 I described in general terms the practical mode of preparing a civil suit. I now proceed to describe the process in detail.

In the — Court a suit was filed by Rambucks plaintiff, v. Moolee, Chainoo, Bhuggi, Kesree, and Gunga, defendants, demand of Rs 1,386-8 for money advance as per books, to enable them to cultivate their fields. The plaintiff was filed on the 5th September, 1829.

The notification and proclamation were duly issued, and the latter having been reported to have been affixed to the defendant's house on the 14th November, 1829, the case lay over.

On the 27th November, the defendants, who were all relations living together, gave in their answer, denying the debt altogether.

The reply was filed on the 4th February, 1830.

On the 18th April, 1830, plaintiff gave in a petition that two of the defendants had absconded, and that the rest were preparing to do so, and requesting that they might be called to give security. He was ordered to prove this.

In the course of a few days the evidence of his witnesses was taken, and an order issued to the nazir (sheriff) of the court to bring up the defendants in person.

On the 20th May, two of the defendants were brought up, the rest were reported not to be found. It was ordered that a written engagement should be taken from the two who were present not to dispose of their property.

Nothing farther was done until the 9th April, 1831, when an order was passed to call on the plaintiff to bring forward his proofs within a week.

On the 30th March 1832, plaintiff's list of witnesses was filed, the summons was issued, and a notice served on the defendants to inform them.

Exhibits, accounts, &c. were filed on the part of plaintiff, the evidence of his witnesses taken and put with the case 4th April

On the 16th April, 1832, a decree was given for the plaintiff.

Here is another :

Doollo v. Modar Buksh, demands of 200 Rs. on a bond. The plaint was filed on the 14th March 1829 : with it was a petition that defendant was preparing to abscond, and praying that he might be required to give security.

After witnesses had been heard to this effect on the 20th March, the nazir was ordered to bring up the defendant in person, to which he reported on the 30th that defendant had shut himself up in his house. Order "to put the report with the case."

On the 5th June the notification was issued.

On the 30th June the proclamation was ordered : it was attached to the defendant's door on the 26th July, 1829.

On the 23d February, 1830, defendant filed his answer, admitting the bond and the receipt of the money, but urging that he had repaid it.

The reply was filed by plaintiff on the 15th February 1831, and on the same day was filed the bond and the list of his witnesses. Between this and the 5th May, a number of proceedings took place relative to summoning plaintiff's witnesses, calling on the attorney for the fee for the summons, reports by nazir that the fee was not paid, and so on.

On the 3d January, 1832, a proceeding was held, in which it was stated that defendant having admitted the demand, there was no occasion to call on the plaintiff for proofs, but that the defendant should prove the repayment which he urged. Some further proceedings took place, calling on the defendant to bring his proof, reports of the nazir, &c. &c.

On the 30th March 1832, a decree was given in favor of plaintiff.

It is proper to make a few remarks on these cases; and I should first observe that I have omitted some of the technical part in order to simplify the business, and that several petitions were presented by the respective plaintiffs, praying that their suits might be no longer deferred; on all of which the order was "to be put with the case."

The suits appear so simple, that the uninitiated will wonder what could be the cause of delay: it was not from the negligence of the plaintiffs; they had not only appointed attorneys to conduct the suits, but were repeatedly in attendance in person; more than once they brought their witnesses to court, but none of the officers had leisure to take the depositions. During the whole of the proceedings, the causes were never once before the judge, but were carried on, as is almost always the case, by the officials in the office; the papers being signed by the judge among piles of others: and when at last they were brought forward for hearing, it was because the judge called for any short case which might be "prepared," to enable him to get through the prescribed number in the month; all the papers were gabbled over as fast as possible; at the conclusion of which "diggorry" (decree) was pronounced, and the head man then drew out the decree. No blame could be attached to the judge: this officer also held the situation of magistrate, and his whole time was insufficient to perform those duties properly; he could only perform the civil duties in the helter-skelter way described. This is sufficiently proved from

the tenor of the second suit. After the defendant had admitted the claim, and pleaded a repayment, there was no occasion whatever to call on the plaintiff to file the bond and prove the loan of money; it then rested with the former to substantiate his plea. Yet the plaintiff was not only called on to bring the witnesses, but they were in attendance. The truth is that all this was caused by the court officers who wrote the usual orders, and brought them to the judge for signature; until one of them chanced to look over the case, and then wrote the order dated January 3d, 1832. These are by no means insulated cases, selected for effect, but may be taken as fair specimens of the mode in which the civil business has been hitherto transacted in the British Indian courts of justice: the reason being that every office has been loaded with much more work than it is possible to perform.

But this is only the first stage. Of the practice of delaying a suit by vexatious appeals, some notice has already been taken, and some additional remarks will be offered in this paper. In the meantime let us proceed to describe the process of the execution of a decree. Take the following in illustration:

On the 10th January, 1829, a petition was given praying for the enforcement of a decree amounting with the costs of suit to Rs. 321. Order, "A report from the office to be furnished." After hearing the report, as the suit had been decided *ex-parte*, on the 5th February, a notice was issued to the defendant: report served; and ordered "to be put with the case."

On the 12th April, 1829, plaintiff again petitioned for the execution of his decree; on which another report was called for from the record-keeper; and on the 25th April execution was ordered. The nazir (sheriff) reported that he had arrested one of the defendants who was rescued by his friends; the other two had absconded. Order on this, "The report to be filed with the case which is to be heard when the judge is at leisure to attend to it."

On the 8th June, 1829, plaintiff again petitioned, praying the defendant's landed property might be sold in satisfaction of the decree. A report on the state of the case was again called for from the office; and on the 20th September, a proceeding was transmitted to the collector to enquire what landed property the defendant possessed.

On the 15th January, 1830, plaintiff again petitioned, and again was a report called for from the second officer; after hearing which, an order for execution was issued. The return was that the defendants had absconded. Order, "The return to be filed with the case." On the 10th May 1830, an answer was received from the collector stating what lands the defendant possessed.

The same sort of proceedings went on during the years 1830 and 31, after which the patience of the poor plaintiff was exhausted, until the year 1833, when the new system having been introduced and a new judge having been appointed, the case was brought to a hearing, and the decree finally enforced.

The following case is a still stronger instance of the mode of administering justice in the Company's courts :

On the 20th February 1821, a suit was filed for Rs. 393, value of goods furnished; was referred to the register, by whom a decree was given in favour of plaintiff on the 12th January 1822. It was appealed, and the appeal decided on the 12th May 1826, confirming the original decision; of the justice of which there was not the slightest doubt, the appeal having only been made to avoid payment, and in the hope of some lucky chance occurring in favour of the dishonest litigant.

On the 16th May 1826, execution was prayed against Munsook and Keree the defendants; and against Jesook and Bulloo, who had been securities on the cause being appealed. It was ordered, and Munsook was arrested and imprisoned on the 8th June.

On the 2d August plaintiff prayed execution against the securities, it was ordered and they were arrested, but on their assertion that the defendants had plenty of property, against which plaintiff should first proceed, they were released, and ordered to point out any property belonging to the defendants.

On the 27th August, one house in one street, two small houses in another street, some jars of oil and other small articles, were attached.

On 12th September plaintiff finding it almost impossible to get any thing done, declined paying any longer the subsistence for Munsook, who was accordingly released.

On the 26th December, the notification was issued to any claimants to the property to come forward.

N. B. As none appeared within the period allowed, thirty days, the order for the sale ought at once to have been issued.

On the 23d March 1827, plaintiff again petitioned for his case to be proceeded in. Ordered "to be filed with the case."

On 6th April, defendants presented a petition offering to pay 200 Rs cash, and the rest by instalments; to which plaintiff gave in a counter-statement, that it was a mere device to put off the business, because they knew that he was a resident of a distant part of the country, and that he was shortly about to return home.

At last on the 22d April, the sale of the property was ordered.

On the 14th May, a person named Sookhee brought forward a claim for 50 Rs., on a mortgage on the two small houses. Unless he could give satisfactory reasons for his not having preferred his claim within the period, it ought not to have been attended to; but in the little attention which the press of business allowed, no question was ever asked; he was desired to prove his claim.

On the 2d June, the order for the sale was actually issued. The two small houses and some few minor articles were sold for 128 Rs. on the 6th September, and the single house for 198 Rs on the 25th September.

On the 22d October, 202 Rs were paid to plaintiff.

N. B. This was another instance of irregularity from pressure of business. The correctness of Sookhee's claim to 50 Rs. on the mortgage had not yet been investigated; still it would only have been necessary to have kept 50 Rs. in deposit, all the rest might have been paid to the plaintiff; but the whole of the sum realized from the two small houses was retained.

Plaintiff again prayed to realize the balance on the 24th October, and execution was ordered against the securities: they were arrested on the 29th December, urged that there was still property belonging to the defendants under attachment, and prayed that that might first be sold. This was a mere put off, because the few articles which remained were not worth a tenth of the balance, as a reference to the list would have shown; but no one had time for this, and the order was passed to sell the remainder.

This however was not done without several petitions, orders and reports, and the sale was not effected until the 20th February, 1828.

On the 18th March, plaintiff petitioned to receive what money was in the treasury, and that the balance might be

realized from the securities. Ordered "to be filed with the case."

On the 20th November, 1828, Sookhee petitioned for the payment of his mortgage money. Ordered "to prove the mortgage."

On the 16th December, plaintiff gave a petition similar to that of the 18th March, and a similar order was passed.

On the 23d July 1830, similar petition was again presented by plaintiff; and after a report on the case being called for from the record office, the order was given to pay him all but 50 Rs. which was to be retained in deposit.

Some time after Sookhee proved his mortgage and recovered his 50 Rs. Plaintiff then returned home and no farther proceedings were held in the case.

Now although the process for the execution of a decree might doubtless be simplified, or rather shortened, for if properly carried into effect it is simple enough; yet if it had in this case been enforced as it ought to have been, the plaintiff would in a very short time have received the whole of his demand, for the securities were men of large property. The regulations prescribe that on a petition for execution being presented, after comparing it with the original decree, it is to be enforced—if for land or real property, by transferring possession to the person who has gained the decree: if for personal property, by causing the delivery of it or its value. If a sum of money be adjudged, it may be levied by public sale of sufficient property, real or personal, belonging to the party against whom judgment has been passed, or by the arrest of his person; or, if necessary, both by sale of his property or confinement of his person.

To prevent the delay of a reference to the records, those who petition for execution always bring with them the authenticated copy of the decree; after examining this, all that is necessary is at once to issue an order for arrest of person and attachment of property: if the nazir and his officers do their duty it is carried into effect, and in most instances is followed by the payment or at least by an arrangement. If not, the court ought, without waiting for further petitions from the plaintiffs, at once to issue the notification to claimants to the property, and at the end of the prescribed period, to carry the sale into effect. But what judge or what court officers have ever yet had leisure to attend to these matters? The cases lie unnoticed till the parties are harassed to death with dancing

attendance, and giving petition after petition, on almost all of which the order is "to be filed with the case which will be heard when the judge has leisure." The officers of the courts have much excuse in the heavy business which is expected from them; but their object is to create as much delay as possible, for therefrom springs their harvest of illegal fees and douceurs to forward the business of those who are willing to pay. The irregularity of the proceedings was also much increased by men being appointed judges, who, however well qualified in the essentials of integrity, good sense, and a knowledge of the language and customs of the people, were often quite unacquainted with all the technicalities of the civil regulations, and had no leisure to learn them. These causes are quite sufficient to account for the endless abuses which crept into every department, particularly into that of the execution of decrees, which seems to have suffered more neglect than any. One of the most common was, for the defendant to bribe the person sent to arrest him, who reported the former not to be found; and it was hopeless for the plaintiffs to attempt to bring such roguery to the notice of the judge.

In both these examples of execution of decrees, I have omitted some detail not to tire the patience of my readers. Among other things in the second, some of the jars of oil belonged to a poor villager who had brought them to town for sale, and being acquainted with the defendant, had chanced to put up at his house on the day before the execution was issued. The owner of the oil presented several petitions, and twice brought his witnesses to the court; nay, what is more, the plaintiff himself was well aware that the oil belonged to him and not to the defendant, and wished to get it released from attachment and restored to the poor man; but nothing was done, and as it was a less loss to give up the oil than to remain in attendance on the court for a couple of years, the villager went home, and the oil was sold among other things. As to Sookhee, it was no fault of his that his claim to the 50 Rs. advanced on a mortgage upon the houses lay in abeyance from the 14th May 1826, to the beginning of 1831. He was repeatedly in attendance at the court with his witnesses, but pressure of business prevented his obtaining any notice. The same cause enabled the securities to postpone the evil day whenever they were called on for payment, trusting to chance for the future; and here, as in hundreds of other instances, their good fortune bore them out; they avoided payment alto-

gether, for the plaintiff finally returned home having gained Rs 285 (the total he received) out of a demand of Rs 395, after nine years and a half of litigation. The interest of his money and the costs of suit were altogether lost—and this were the parties resided within a mile of the court, and in which the defendants and their securities possessed ample means to satisfy the demand. This suit is one of hundreds that, had justice been on a proper footing, would never have been brought into court, as the demand would not have been resisted.

The former of the two cases furnishes a striking instance of the evils of a judge, who is unacquainted with the technical part of his business, in the repeated calls for reports from the office on the state of the case on a petition being presented. All this was not only needless, but contrary to the spirit of the regulations; but in addition to want of knowledge, the judge who is alluded to had adopted a strange notion, that the natives were such rascals, that if he did not take great care they would cause the execution of their decrees and realize the money two or three times over. He could not have given a stronger proof of his ignorance of business, and of the little communication he had ever had with the people, to imagine that the execution of a decree was so easy a matter.

These, I beg to repeat, are fair examples of the mode in which the execution of decrees has been hitherto performed. Thousands of the same nature might be produced: thousands more in which, after an equal delay, no final order has been passed, and thousands more which the respective plaintiffs have never brought forward for execution from the hopelessness of getting their demand enforced.*

That I may not be accused of exaggeration, I will now detail the summary of a result of a large number of suits filed by a merchant in one court. It was drawn up at the end of 1830.

Between the 1st January 1824 and 21st March 1828, he had occasion to file one hundred and nineteen suits against

* My readers will remember the statement made by the court of Sudder Dewanee that in five years *seventy thousand decrees* had been passed for execution, of which no application had been made; and that the court inferred the reason to be because the creditors despaired of success in getting their decrees enforced. *Circular Orders, March 10, 1820.*

I could mention one court in which the unexecuted Decrees amount to about twelve thousand.

cultivators to whom he had advanced money for indigo and other produce.

Two of these filed, one in October 1826, the other in June 1827, were still undecided: the amount claimed being 673 rupees.

Two were dismissed in default; the amount claimed being Rs. 504.

Ten were adjusted by agreement; the defendants either paying or making arrangements to pay by instalments; the amount claimed being Rs. 6,564.

Of the remaining hundred and five is the following detail. Forty-two were filed in 1824, fifteen in 1825, twenty-nine in 1826, sixteen in 1827, and three in 1828. In all these decrees were given.

The average time which each lay on the file before decision was one year, nine months, and twenty-five days.

The shortest period in which any cause was decided was two months and thirteen days, the longest four years, five months and a half.

In only seven were the execution of the decrees delayed by appeals; the amount claimed by these was Rs. 11,709.

The total amount sued for of the hundred and five suits was Rs. 99,091. The total legal costs of suits to the plaintiff, exclusive of *douceurs* and other extra expenses, was Rs. 9,550 or not quite ten per cent.

The total amount realized out of these hundred and five causes, was Rs. 27,908,* up to the close of 1830.

Now a little examination will show that to apply to the British Indian courts is only one degree better than at once to submit to the loss of one's money.

The greater part of the costs, *i. e.* the price of the stamp and the lawyer's fees, must be incurred at the commencement of a suit; so that the actual sum disbursed would be about rupees one hundred and eight thousand. On the average, it was about four years after the institution of a suit that the plaintiff realized what money he did receive: the simple interest of the above sum, at only ten per cent., would in four years amount to forty-three thousand two hundred rupees, yet the whole that he had been able to realize was twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eight; and the court was then in such a state that he had little hope of obtaining any more.

* The fractions of rupees are omitted.

The truth is that he was enabled to do so much only by paying douceurs to the officers of the court, the amount of which is not included in the sum above given as costs, and because a personal friend chanced to be sent to act as judge for some time. He had an equal number of suits in two other courts, and the result was the same. Again I say, let my readers compare the proceedings in which individuals are concerned with those which provide for the realization of a demand of revenue. I have now by me a statement drawn up from nearly ninety cases in execution of decrees in another court from the years 1824 to 1834: it has been calculated by taking the first eight cases completed in each year; and the average it gives is, for each case, two years, two months and two days, from the day on which the petition of execution was filed until it was completed. The following abstract is of the execution of the decisions original and appeal, of the judge of one court. It has been made up to the end of May 1834.

	Number of execu-		Remain on the
During the year.	tions applied for.	Completed.	file.
1824	52	48	4
1825	35	28	7
1826	317	202	115
1827	143	75	68
1828	54	18	36
1829	48	24	24
1830	63	38	25
1831	36	15	21
1832	60	15	45
1833	125	77	48
Total	933	540	393

Yet the new system has been introduced into the district to which this alluded for two years; and nearly half of the five hundred and forty have been completed within the last eighteen months.

These are the sort of statements that are now wanted; we have had abundance of declamation on the merits and demerits of the British Indian Government. Let those who so loudly extol the excellence of the system of justice which we have established ponder well on the facts detailed in this and other numbers of these papers. Until the voice of the people is heard, and their statements compared with our own, no one

who is sincerely desirous of learning the truth can be satisfied that he is in possession of it; but in the mean time much may be done if individuals will come forward, and give to the public similar accounts of suits in which they are concerned, and of the proceedings of the courts. I can answer for six districts in which business is carried on in the same mode as that represented in this paper.

The natives have a proverb, "Speedy injustice is better than tardy justice;" thousands of examples to prove its truth occur annually in British India. A creditor for a thousand rupees goes into the *corrupt* native court (as we choose to call them) and prefers his complaint. Granting that things are at the worst, the judge having taken a bribe from the opposite party, at once dismisses the complaint. This is lamentable; but at least the injured party sees at once the extent of the injustice; and being helpless, makes up his mind to submit. Another who has a similar demand, goes to the upright British judges and is delighted to hear that he has found a tribunal where equal justice is administered to rich and poor. He accordingly gains a decree for his thousand rupees, and to a certain extent causes it to be executed; but at the conclusion, what is the result? Why that after dancing attendance, and spending four or five hundred rupees in fees, costs, and the expenses of travelling backwards and forwards, (the last of which are never included in the sum awarded,) to say nothing of the loss of time and vexation entailed upon him, he realizes about three hundred rupees;* while the defendant, who is well able to pay, is laughing at him and boasting of the means by which he has defeated a just demand.†

Well may the Court of Directors observe, "We should be sorry that from the accumulation of such arrears, there should ever be room to raise a question whether it were not better to leave the natives to their own arbitrary and precipitate

* Often not so much.

† It may surprise those who are so firmly convinced of the corruptness of the natives of India, to learn that not one suitor in five hundred will file a suit in the district court in which the British judge presides, if he can contrive to prefer it in that of the local moonsiff. It very often occurs that when loans are made, or money advanced for mercantile speculations, to an amount which would place the suit, should such be necessary, beyond the cognizance of a moonsiff, the lender divides the sum total into separate portions, taking a distinct bond for each, with the view of being able to prefer his plaint in the court of the moonsiff, and to avoid the necessity of having recourse to that of the judge.

tribunals, than to harass their feelings and injure their property by an endless procrastination of their suit under the pretence of more deliberate justice."

...." So pitiful a thing is suitors' state.....

Full little knowst thou, 'Thou that hast not tried
What I tell it is in suing long to bide ;
To lose good days that might be better spent ;
To waste long nights in pensive discontent ;
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow ;
To feed in hope, to pine with fear and sorrow ;
To have thy *judge's* grace, yet want *his* peers' ,*
To have thy asking, yet wait many years ;
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares—
To cut thy heart through comfortless despairs—
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run ;
To give, to spend, to want, to be undone."

But it may be asked, why bring forward these grievances now that the system has been changed? It has been changed certainly, and some little improvement has taken place in some few districts; while in others, the suitors are precisely in as bad a situation as they were: nor is it likely to improve, unless Government will do their duty, and appoint a sufficient number of judges to clear off the existing arrears, and once for all place business in an efficient state. The Sudder Dewannee, who ought to set the example, notwithstanding the numerous judges appointed to it, moves in civil business very little, if at all, faster than the old Courts of Appeal. Government find little difficulty in devising summary modes of proceeding, and in finding a sufficiency of officers to execute them, where their own interest in the collection of the revenue is concerned; the administration of justice to sixty millions is in the estimation of our rulers an object of minor importance. But even in this view it would be found that a system of justice, which should establish credit, would tend to improve the condition of the people, and of course afford greater means for the increase the Government rentroll. At present the evils are insupportable; and the virtual denial of justice in the civil courts is the parent of an incalculable load of crime. We hear loud complaints of the harsh and lawless proceedings of the Bengal indigo planters. These are probably told with some share of exaggeration; and there is much excuse for them:—the impossibility of obtaining any thing like justice in the British Indian Courts often obliges them to take the law into their own hands.

* The native officers of the courts are often more than the *peers* of the judges: inasmuch as their countenance and favor is of much greater consequence to the suitors.

The primary operation of the civil courts requires revision; but the first step—the gaining a decree—goes but a small way in enabling the suitor to realize his demand. It is the after process that creates a much more harassing delay; and upon this I have to offer one or two suggestions.

First:—Every decree for money on personal property ought at once to be enforced; and no appeal should be allowed until the previous order shall have been complied with, and the whole sum decreed with costs and interest shall have been liquidated.

This may occasionally cause some hardship or injustice on an individual, but as we cannot have perfection, our only course is of two evils to choose the least; and there can be no doubt that this would produce a much less amount of injury than results under the existing system. It is undoubtedly true that an erroneous decision is occasionally given; but it is better that one man should be obliged unjustly to pay a sum of money to another, which he may in the course of a couple of months* recover with interest, than that ten or twelve should for years be kept in suspense, and prevented from realizing their just demands: many of whom would lose the whole by chicane and delay. The result of such a law would be that a far less number of original suits would be brought into the courts than at present, and the appeals would be infinitely fewer. The primary courts would therefore have more time to devote to deliberate investigation of the causes before them, and the tribunals of appeal would have leisure generally to inspect closely the proceedings of the subordinate courts. It is the prospect of delay by appeals and after proceedings that induces debtors to refuse just demands, and thereby compels the creditors to have recourse to the courts. Owing to the introduction of the usury laws the former refuse to pay because they know that by keeping possession of the money they shall be enabled to make more by lending it out, than the additional costs and legal interest which will be awarded will amount to. An immense number of the suits preferred in the British Indian Courts exhibit the most bare-

* If justice were on any thing like a proper footing, a month, six weeks, or two months at the utmost, would in the average be sufficient time to decide appeals made to the district judges from the decisions of the subordinate officers, either sadder amins or moonsiffs; and three to four months quite time enough to decide appeals made to the Sudder Dewannee from the decisions of the district judges.

faced, unblushing impudence on the part of the defendants that can be imagined, and would never have had the possibility of occurring were justice administered as it ought to be.

The following table will exhibit this in a correct light. The cases are not selected, but taken consecutively as they stood on the file; and the decisions are those of four different British judges, and six native sudder ameens and moonsiffs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Total number of suits.	Decreed in full for plaintiff with costs.	Adjusted by agreement razeemeh.	Partially decreed.	Nonsuited.	Dismissed costs to be paid by plaintiffs.
1,228	702	327	57	81	61

It does not follow that the whole of the sixty-one in column 6 were false or litigious suits: many of them may have been just demands, but which the plaintiffs, from the death of witnesses, loss of documents, or other cause, may have been unable to prove, or which may have been defeated by fraud and roguery on the part of the defendants. The eighty-one in column 5 were probably all just demands, but which were dismissed on default of attendance on the part of the plaintiffs, whose patience had been quite exhausted. Those in column 3 were withdrawn, because defendants paid the demands. The annexed statement will show the proportion of appealed cases confirmed and reversed; it is drawn up from consecutive decisions of four different judges, in appeals from sudder ameens and moonsiffs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Total number.	Confirmed.	Returned for farther hearing to the subordinate court.	Withdrawn.	Reversed.	Altered.
412	309	11	19	61	18

There can be little doubt that if the plan were extended to decisions relative to real property, it would be productive of more good and less evil; but this will probably be prevented by the indecision so characteristic of the Government. If some provisions were made to decide the appeals without delay the mischief would be of very little moment.

Some modifications of the mode of executing decrees are also imperatively necessary, particularly in the proceedings which are prescribed for the arrest of the debtor, and for resistance of process.

Once more I call upon all those who suffer by the existing system by which justice is unattainable, except at a price beyond its worth, to come forward, and publish plain unvarnished statements of causes and transactions in the courts to which they have been parties.* The merchants and settlers must exert themselves if they expect any improvement, and nothing but repeated publicity will shame the Government into devoting a portion of the revenue which is wrung from India towards the promotion of a proper administration of its affairs.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

June 5, 1834.

JOURNAL OF A TRAVELLER IN THE PUNJAUB AND AFGHANISTAN.

The 3rd March, from the Choonab brought us to Badshahpoor, which is a meagre village of mud huts. The distance about ten miles, the face of the country more fertile and populous. We were now in sight of the Jelum, which winds its silvery way over a plain of verdure. The hills appeared very near, and shewed a more rugged outline—the intervening space of 6 or 7 miles was sheeted in dense crops of wheat and barley. The wells were less numerous, but did not apportion their depth to their vicinage to the mountains. The people have undergone but little change in appearance or dress.

4th March, (day's journey.) At Dadum Khan which contains a deposit of salt.—Country similar, moist and quaggy from the low flat border of the Jelum, and alluvial depositions of a former channel of the river. At 3 o'clock we arrived upon the bank of this ancient stream, and gazed upon the waters which had floated the fleet of Alexander. The bank had a cliff edge of 8 to 10 feet, along which the current swept with great rapidity. Cultivation was carried to the very edge, leaving but a narrow strip of road which was full of holes and sinuosities eaten by the river. Persian wheels were thick ranged along the margin for irrigation; the breadth of the river was about 200 yards, where we embarked, but this gives no measure of the volume of water. Near the left bank the depth was 12 feet, and in the centre 7 or 8.—The northern

* In May 1832, a publication appeared in the *India Gazette*, entitled "Some passages in the life of Peer Buksh, weaver." It is to be hoped some more of the hundreds of similar instances of oppression which constantly occur will be given to the public.

margin was also 8, to 9 feet in depth, with a rapid current; 3 miles an hour may be taken for the rate at this season of the year. In some places, the expanse of bed is very considerable, the intersections very flexuous, but there is always sufficient stream for the purposes of navigation, and the river is never fordable, except in the upper part of its course, where a greater slope and a more uniformly level bed divide the stream into numerous forks. The Indus in like manner spreads itself, over an extent of surface above Attock that renders it fordable in the cold season. All the Punjab rivers would appear to have this peculiarity in common. The Sutlej is traversable by foot passengers at Belaspore, but there is no thoroughfare for any certain period: near Rampoor in Bussahr people also cross the river on foot. The Jelum is a fine river nearly equal in size to the Choonab, and when we connect it with the ever memorable exploits of Alexander and the romantic beauty of the scenes that give celebrity to its source, we find a theme for reflection that might fully excuse elaborate detail on the history and progress of so renowned a stream. That Alexander should have omitted to mention Cashmeer can only be explained on the supposition that it did not exist as a place of renown at that era, and if the oral traditions, and written records which assign its locality to the drainage of a lake formed by the Jelum are true, and natural phenomena argue the fact, the epoch of that event cannot be dated much anterior to the Macedonian's visit to India. The luxuriance of a soil, deposited by the slow accession of streams, washing away the dust of rocks, and for ages, undergoing the changes of superincumbent layers of alluvium, could alone represent the uniform landscape which the valley of Cashmeer is so famed for. The mountains that encircle it, have a very bold conformation as seen from the contiguous plain, and though sheeted deeply in snow at present, are laid bare by the influence of the summer heats and rains, to near their summits. Wherever the rock is steep patches and accumulations in hollows, only checquering the black mass of mountain, marking throughout the medium of a large space, the boundary of the Perennial snow. There are no remarkable peaks, shooting above the line of general level, nor does any point of the chain indicate a greater altitude than 17,000 feet. There are many passes into the valley, but the most frequented are those which cut the mountains on the North West side, where the Jelum has opened a gap, and worn down the barrier to a moderate degree of elevation, but none of

the roads follow the river up into the valley. Winter is no obstacle to access, and after the heaviest falls of snow, people find their way across by which we may infer that the limit of ascent of those thoroughfares does not exceed 9,000 feet, or the loftiest by Peer Punchal 13,000. The vale itself may be calculated at 6,000 feet, which is equivalent to the climate of lat: 52, without the extremes of temperature. The North Eastern side is bounded by very lofty mountains, which continue uninterruptedly to Ludak.

The afternoon was lovely, and we floated down the Hydaspes for 4 miles, enjoying the emotion which the scene of mighty deeds in far ages revived. Several alligators were observed, and recalled to our mind Alexander's surprise at a sight that carried his ideas towards the plains of Egypt. After leaving the river our eyes were delighted with the trunks of pine trees, one of which measured 14 feet in girth, and others of lesser size. Vast quantities of cedar are rolled down from the mountains, by the annual flood of the river, and we had here a proof in those massive timbers of the material that constructed Alexander's fleet. Rafts are also floated down the river, but the drift wood carried away by avalanches, and torrents supply resources sufficient for the construction of boats and houses; most of the latter at Dadun Khan being roofed with devodar pine. All the other rivers bring down trees: the Choonab the greatest quantity, from its superior volume and length of course. I have been at the source of this river in the Himalaya mountains, and it is there named *Chunder Baga* or river of the Moon, its twin (sister stream) river of the Sun, or *Sooruj Baga*. The proximity of Alexander's embarkation to the hills, and the number of boats in use by the Natives were equally favorable for his equipment, and bear ample testimony to the veracity of that record. Several of the pines were cutting up for purposes of building at Dadun Khan. We saw immense heaps of rock salt, which is here stored up for retail. Sipahs were stationed around, and gave a military character to the place, that bespoke a vigilant and well regulated Government. The salt being thus accumulated, is covered over with straw, and then plastered with mud to preserve it from rain. It was a very busy scene and the precincts of a considerable town; and a new costume greeted us with a welcome termination of a long day's journey. The town has three separate divisions with bazars and some decent houses. Our quarters were good in the upper apartment opening to the roof of a line of houses

and commanding a full view of the hills. People of foreign countries from Peshawur, Cabool, and Cashmere were recognised in the streets; walnuts, honey and azate handles for swords, with other productions indicated our approach to new regions, and the different structure of the houses, flowing dresses of the people, and change of dialects, all contributed to give an air of strangeness and gaiety that was highly pleasing.

Every house had a flight of steps upon the roof with a door. In the hot weather people sleep in the air to avoid insects and the inconvenience of confinement. The neighbouring country was well cultivated, and some spots were studded with fine umbrageous trees. Beggars were plentiful and importunate and disease appeared in frightful forms, and all along calamity is conspicuous whether in disease or penury, and greater misery prevails in every village than can be conceived or discovered except by the prospect of alleviation which the name of a dealer in medicine always opens. Filthiness and indolence, added to a depravity of habit and neglect, are the primary causes of such a mass of misery. Small Pox is traced in every countenance, blindness is very common, and ulceration and leprosy pervade the multitude; such is the horrid condition of their society. Dadun Khan is a very considerable town, and is one of the principal salt stations, being near the mines and advantageous for transport by the river. This source of national wealth gives employment to numbers of people, and draws together the needy and indolent who derive a meagre subsistence at an easy purchase, the miners alone profiting at the sacrifice of health and some times of life itself. The piles of salt, the military sentinels, and the cedar wood, the fragrance of which was equal to sandal, announced the novelty of our position, and the various strange faces and costumes, gave us an idea of our advance to foreign regions; the houses were but little different from those of other villages, except that a doorway inclosed in a vestibule, with steps behind it opened upon the roofs of the houses like a turret. Our resting place was in a side of a square, the hollow of which was occupied by horses, mules, &c. Around the place lay quantities of loose fine land, the left debus of an arm of the Jelum, which washes the town on the south. It was here that the cedar trees were observed—green fields stretched far around and towards the hills, which were distant about 4 miles.

The flat level of the country continued till defined by an abrupt margin, of a gravelly debris thrown out from the mountains by slow destruction of their surface: this inclined stratum extended along the whole base of the range with a varying breadth of 1 to 2 miles, always greatest at the confluence of running streams or recesses, wheren the slope is steepest. In this respect the conformation is the same as in the Eastern portion of the mountains. A nearer approach shews this marginal belt to be the accumulated deposits of streams made up of rolled pebbles, sand and vegetable matter washed away by the rains. Scrubby bushes and a weak vegetation only find nourishment in this rocky soil. The hills now start up in bare steep masses scantily sprinkled with plants, the rock itself often grey or of a dark red, repelling from their scoriated surface every particle of green herb, and their higher regions only assuming an arborescent cloathing, which in their extreme altitude bears no affinity to that of a temperate climate. No pines occur at levels which in other parts display fine forests, snow has never been seen, and that phenomenon points to their limit in the neighbourhood of Sabathoo and Nahan near upon 3000 feet. The salt range rising abruptly from the plain partakes of the Indian climate, and being detached from the parent mass of mountains has not an analogous constitution to the southern lines on that primary ridge. On the 25th February we passed the day on a visit to the mines and were amply rewarded by the journey. 26th. Deviated by mistake to another salt deposit, which after all we did not visit. The dry unculturable belt at the roots of the hills was here of a greater breadth, with a sort of jungly vegetation, and more undulating surface. The site of our camp was upon the slope, overhanging the plain at a height of 200 feet and above the level of Daddun Khan 500. For the first time we beheld streams of clear water gushing from the earth, and conducted by aqueducts into the fields, which only existed in limited patches, by its impulse. In the rainy season a crop is obtained from other spots, skirting the hills. We were here in a most comfortable position and could scarce have believed that so desolate a looking place had such actual pleasures. The neatness and secure aspect of the houses together with the pure mountain air contrasted in refreshing relief with the dirty stagnant environs of Indian villages. The people perched here above the plain and their flocks pasturing upon the mountain slopes, scarce ever descend from their domiciles, and many were strangers to the

nearest towns or thoroughfares. We were not readily recognised by them. A woman was lying ill here, and our aid was eagerly solicited, and bestowed with success. The rocks are sandstone and wacke. I ascended the nearest summit and found it about 1000 feet above the village, or more than 2,500 feet from the sea, Bar: 27, 235. The top was of the same structure, with red and grey sandstone. Clayey nodules and the stratification inclined like the salt belts, and almost vertical like slates upon their edge, and troughs or lanes between them grooved out by the eating away of intermediate softer layers. 27th. To Jillalpoore along the foot of the hills, a long march of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There we joined the route of the mission to Cabool. It is a scattered village without any thing to deserve remark except the very rugged aspect of the hills which flank it on the North, across which is a pass to Rawul Pindee practicable for guns. 28th. To Darapoor the supposed locality of Alexander's city, near which the defeat of Porus is recorded in history, neither of which events have left any traces, unless they be in an extensive ruin that defies recognition. The remains of the salt range continue some miles beyond Jillalpoore, declining in abrupt insulated points, destitute of herbage, and radiating their glow over the most verdant fields at their very base. The vast plates of sandstone rose like walls and formed narrow gullies sufficient for us to pass through. The rock was all of gritstone wherein pebbles were imbedded, and aqueous deposits, but not unlikely thrown into their present chaotic by the agency of fire. We skitted the Jelum by a pathway washed by the stream and flanked by ruined cliffs of horizontal sand and mud, and emerged through the last hillocks of the range upon a plain with cultivation crossed by the dry bed of a river. At Darapoor, which is a small mud village a few miles from the Jelum, we had but indifferent quarters. Before resting we rode out to the site of an ancient city to which tradition has assigned an almost superstitious magnitude, and which is presumed without extravagance to indicate the position of one of Alexander's cities. Bucephalon or Nicæe, the corresponding one being seated upon the Eastern bank of the Jelum. The crumbling ruins of bricks and potter's vessels of imitable durability were the only traces of antiquity visible, and might have belonged to the last structure of a Mahommedan or Hindoo King, with equal pretension. Coins have occasionally been found amongst the rubbish after rain, being then discovered by their glare, but in the few brought to us by the villagers

nothing of Grecian device appeared, nor upon a large brick with inscriptions. All was Arabic and Persian, and related to recent eras. As to information either oral or written upon such mysterious subjects, it is folly to seek for any. The events of one's own life time are scarcely extant in the mind, and these are so confounded together as to baffle all discrimination. Even Mr. Elphinstone's visit to Jelalpoore was but vaguely recollected by middle aged people, whose faculties were unimpaired by time. As far as I could judge, the fragments of bricks and potter's vessels seemed the remains of a kiln: the mound resembled those of the present day. The country is of itself hilly however, and the spot commands a distant view around, marking it a very probable site for such a triumphant memorial as Alexander contemplated and no doubt accomplished, but all is now involved in the void of unpenetrable antiquity. The village of Jelum is on the right bank of the river, 28th February. Thro' high fields 9 or 10 miles to a small village. The river along way to the south, low hills or rising ground along its left bank. The Himalaya distant—a high ridge crowned by a Jogee's temple stand apart from the salt range, and may be 5500 feet above the sea. 1st March. To Rotass 10 miles, winding along the bed of a river, came into the King's road. On each side of us were very rugged masses of rock, having a steep scarp, all sandstone worn by weather into sharp ridges, strata distinctly marked and dipping nearly vertical, the dell was deeply worn, and resembled a ravine. As we wound along, the fort of Rotass suddenly came to view in a break, its dark walls as they broke upon the eye had a peculiarly grand effect, and took us back to the times of Baronial feuds in Europe. The fort opened out its dim barriers, as we followed the stream, and betrayed its strength by the almost unapproachable site to which we were directed. 28th February. Dadun Khan, proceeded towards the hills, through a well cultivated tract, and encamped at the village of —, which rests upon the slope, the rise from the plain is marked by the usual water courses and rolled stone, the ascent is latterly steep, and the difference of land from Dadun Khan about 550 feet, or more than 1500 above the sea. The village is a cluster of houses overtopping each other, having a neat appearance with a spacious accommodation. Chairs of a peculiar construction are met with. Baskets of reeds and good charpoys, bespeaking comfort. The inhabitants are Mussulmans, and live and die upon the spot of their birth. A salt mine is worked at this place.

It differs from the one at Kebonee, being excavated for a short distance, and the salt easily extracted, is cut into round blocks for transit by Camels, two pieces making a load. The presence of salt is known by the red colour of the soil, which is a clayey formation containing crystals of the mineral. This runs into a compact stone, and is surmounted by sandstone lying in belts dipping at a considerable angle and protruding through the sides of the hills in large masses. The summit, at an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet from the sea, is grey sandstone, ground by the weather, and scattered about in loose blocks, and its site is so irregular as to defy any arrangement. The stratification is horizontal, 11 Bar. at 8. 30. A. M., on the 27th gave 27, 230 at the crest of the nearest hill, but the neighbouring points rose from 5 to 600 feet higher, and the ridge which slopes to the opposite plain may have an absolute height, verging upon 3,500 feet, but this is not the top of the range, which attains perhaps 10,000 feet. Snow sometimes falls, but not every year. No pines occur upon this ridge of hills, though in lat. 32. 40. Their parched surface and scantiness of vegetation shew a climate but little modified from the plains, and detached from the main range, by an intervening flat expanse, and without a terrace at their base: they partake of an Indian temperature.

The extreme height of the neighbouring mine is about 1500 feet, that of Keonee much the same; the salt is sold at the mines for 2 Rts. a maund. It is worked at the rate of 20 maunds per rupee, but the incidental expenses of oil, water, and tools, are paid by the Government. The whole averages 1-11th and the profits amount to 1000 per cent: thus while Runjeet realizes that sum at a sale of a maund for 2 Rs. The Honorable Company derive 1-3rd less per maund, 1-8th of which is absorbed in the manufacture of the salt. The miners are like all other people who are deprived of atmospheric ventilation and day-light, being of a sickly green complexion, and subject to pulmonic affections. There are seen the young, the aged, and the diseased, children in their mothers' arm who are nursed in the twilight of the dim lamp. To them night is the same as day, and the air they breathe, undergoes no change of temperature or oxygenation. At this season of the year the heat of the mine is 20° higher than that of the ambient air, frequently more. In summer the difference is reversed, the mine being then much below the temperature at the open surface, perhaps 25 degrees. This change of relative situation

Has given rise to the vulgar idea of the mine being warm in winter and cool in summer, which is the case with regard to the temperature of the atmosphere, but the air of the mine may be supposed to have nearly a stationary limit of warmth. The lamps and respiration of so many people conduce to the heat. In the rainy months of July, August, and half of September, the mines are not worked on account of the deliquescence of the salt; the heaps collected for transport, are carefully covered over with mud or rather baked over to exclude moisture. The stream of water that runs past the mine is quite salt, and the sides of the hollow that drains it off into the plains, contain crystals of salt in the red clay and sandy concretions, which lie in blocks at the foot of the cliffs from which they have rolled down at great heights.

25th February.—Paid a visit to the salt mine which is distant from Dadunkhan about five miles. The mine lies near the mouth of a water-course, but within its flexure or gulley in the soft material of the rock. The approach to it is marked by the crimson colour of the cliffs on each side, and crystalized particles which make a component part of all the rocks. These flash in the sun's rays like gems, and betray the hidden stores of nature. The stream which filters through the pebbles, is purely saline, yet that quality is scarce discoverable by the eye. Half a mile within the gulley, the village of ——— appears upon the hill's slope, the houses rising like the steps of a ladder, and resembling a Tartar domicile. The mine is entered from the West with a slant downwards. The gulley there runs upon an unequal plane, but with a downward inclination, and is sufficiently enlarged to admit of one's standing in an erect position. For nearly 100 yards the cavity passes through the clay and indurated material of the hill, with but few traces of salt. Small hexagonal crystals like hoar frost shewing themselves, sometimes a nodule intrudes. The increase of heat was inconveniently sensible, and we soon were in a state of perspiration: on passing unto the chambers, this was less oppressive: and the lamps which lighted our way, glimmered in the disoxygenated air, as if they burned with difficulty. The salt ——— on begins, at the termination of the descent, in patches alternating with rolled stones and mud; these become continuous, the floor is also on a surface of the same saline rock, and at last the passage is vaulted with solid salt, the ——— continues with an irregular level rising and sinking, and at a distance come to view like specks of red light,

in the haze of thick and vitiated air. The miners are now hard at their work, but are only visible as shadowy shapes moving about. We now entered the cavern or excavated hollow, and surveyed it with wonder. The roof of this marble-like hall, shone with sparkling splendour around the lamps wherever the salt had been fresh fractured, but it was elsewhere black from the smoke. The last part of the gulley skirted a precipice of appalling depth and darkness on one side, having a hallow on the other sufficiently formidable. We now advanced where the work is carried on, and found ourselves in a spacious cavern, its walls of crystal shining in massive array, the floor covered with salt dust resembling snow, and the lofty roof, darkened by smoke, betrayed its structure in the almost vertical dip of the strata. We now looked around us, at one side people were cleaving the very spot we stood upon with hatchets, their legs were wrapped in stockings as a defence against the glassy splinters: higher up on projecting ledges, on the verge of precipices, were seen groupes of black looking objects, whose indistinct visages gave them the appearance of demons. These were crowded together in files along the wall, and squatting down shewed a line of moving heads. Still higher, in recesses and fissures, were groupes of dimmer aspect, the lamps just indicated them to be human beings in grotesque shapes, and in the farthest corners the workmen could scarce be recognised from the dark masses of salt, except when, by their motion, faces were now and then descried shining at the dull flame of a lamp, but all the rest of the scene was dark and of an uncertain character. The work was going on in spots where the eye could not reach, and voices were heard in places that could not be determined by the ear. Below at considerable depth and distance were seen the remotest limits of this subterranean chamber, and the people there looked more like devils than animals, their faint lamps discovering a dim face and a dimmer figure. There, moving about beneath a low arch at the end of a passage, which was all dark, these figures added to the yells of other unseen beings, the scattered twinkling lights, the suffocating heat, and the natural grotto with its coral colored rocks, formed a scene of which description altogether fails to give any idea.

As it is customary, on such occasions of curiosity, to gratify the expectations of the crowd, it was resolved to do this *secundum artem*, each individual receiving a present and passing on. Shortly after the summons to assemble, the lofty

galleries sent down their cimmerician tenants, and the pits vomited forth their crowds of human mould, all black, greasy, and ragged, there were people of both sexes commingled and of all sizes and conditions, in youth, misfortune, and in old age, all steaming with perspiration, and gaping for our bounty. Some of them were women of good mien and healthy looking, though sallow; others were rather remarkable from an interesting melancholy, like the first symptoms of premature decay. Children, stark naked and scarce big enough to be seen at our feet, were running about in this den of human creatures quite naturalized to the gloom of their dark mansions. The aged and even those in manhood, had a sickly cast of countenance. About 150 people were now collected, packed as thick as bales of cloth, all greasy and laughing, the lamps just shewing their black heads like crows over carrion. We might say with the poet "Lord how many good creatures have we here." The Thermometer was now 84° , and the fumes of perspiration, and animal effluvia of every kind, would have been intolerable under any other circumstances, but those of so singular and interesting a scene. Our candles, which we took the precaution of bringing with us, gave but little light as if the air were deprived of oxygen, and there could be no doubt that it was highly rarified by the numerous lights, and further destructive to flame from the accumulation of respired matter, yet no inconvenience was felt beyond the temporary languor caused by stench and heat, which was dissipated on reaching the open air where the temperature was 18 to 20 degrees lower. This has given rise to the vulgar error of the mine being warm in winter and cold in summer, but this is only so with relation to the external air, which by exceeding or diminishing that of the mine, gives us the sensation of a change which is merely relative: the temperature being stationary.

In a geological view the salt mines or rather mountains, are worthy of minute examination by the naturalist, but a traveller can only describe those common appearances that strike his eye. In the present instance we observe the deposit indicated by peculiarities in the color of the hills which is red, and this is the test by which the natives detect the mineral. The salt streams may also be presumed to furnish a guide, while the saliferous particles in the soil and pebbles cannot be mistaken; beyond these the sagacity of the natives cannot penetrate, and it is even creditable to their zeal that they follow up the clue of so uncertain a treasure; several of the mines

requiring excavation for 30 or 40 yards before the salt stratification is reached. This mine opens on the side of the ridge that bounds the hollow of the stream, and to its action the disclosure of the salt formation seems to be owing. The material is a conglomerate of clayey debris pebbles, sand-stone, red argil, and calcareous rock, in various states of hardness and decomposition, according to the effects of atmospheric action, the mouth of the cavern being compact and consistent. The gallery penetrates through the heterogeneous mass for some way before the salt veins shew themselves; the sides, floor and roof, are of a hard gravelly soil mixed with attrited pebbles where only spangles of salt meet the eye. The descent is inconsiderable, and where it terminates the salt begins in insulated block staring through the red ochrous earth. The lights burn so dim that the structure was with difficulty seen at all. The first hollow we entered gave us a grand idea of the operations in the laboratory of nature, and we might have transported ourselves in imagination to the coral caves of the mermaids as we beheld the natural architecture of the vault above our heads, the silvery hue of which assumed the whiteness of snow. The stratification appeared in belts from a foot to a foot and half thick in a perpendicular form like the vertex of an arch. Between these separate deposits or layers were three seams of argillaceous earth, sometimes red clay, but generally the intermediate veins could only be traced by the direction of the conterminous plates which were often in juxta-position. This crystal dome, as represented by the lamps, produced an effect of awful grandeur and beauty. To us gazing up, like pigmies, the lofty structure that arched over us was as a giant's cave, the sides of solid salt had a cold icy hue as if bathed in sea brine, and the heaps of saline powder and minutely comminuted particles resembled frost or drifted snow. The mine seems to be worked without any regard to system: the excavations are made in the spot most favourable, and the miners being paid according to the quantity extracted, dispatch becomes their first interest. The mode of operation is cutting out a gallery, and then enlarging the tunnel by dipping into the ground stratum, leaving the first section for the roof which frequently gives way. There are no original fissures of a size by which the mining could be extended for the employment of additional numbers. In the largest recess or limit of the oblique direction by which we entered, the roof was 60 or 70 feet above us, and shewed different dispositions of the strata

approaching even to horizontal, and being without the support which a vertical parallelism gives to the excavation, it often breaks loose, and people perish under the mass. It has not been ascertained to what height or depth the mineral extends, but the blocks of saline stone, lying at the foot of the cliffs, where the streams have cut a passage, are detached from elevation of several hundred feet from the nearest summits, but the section thus made exhibits no continuity of the deposit; and where sufficient salt is already obtained from workable mines, there is no inducement for further discovery. The designation of salt range is very apposite, in as much as the mines occur at intervals of a large space, the Indus at Kala Baugh forming one limit, and the village of Adjanta at the distance of—miles, the Eastern extremity of the salt. The medium altitude of this belt of mountains seems to be considerably above 3000 feet, 2-3rds of which project abruptly above the neighbouring plain, but the highest tops will be found to exceed 4000 feet; the slope of the base has a marked inclination as seen from Dadunkhan, and as we travelled a couple of miles upon the pebbly plane, elevation was lost to sight in the rising level. On entering the water course the acclivity was rapid, and latterly steep; and judging from the extent of the plain before winding into the gorge, and the indications of the Barometer at the encampment, the entrance to the mine is 13 or 1400 feet above the sea level. The only other mine we came near, lay in a flexure of the hills, and had a similar elevation. The stream which had hollowed out the recess, and laid bare the salt stratification, was as salt as sea water, but the incrustation only in some places. All the pebbles were more or less impregnated with saliferous spicules, and being rolled down from the remoter intersections of the hills, betray their structure far beyond the present scite, and it is far from improbable that the veins of salt communicate throughout the whole extent of the range. The only other mineral yet detected, is one of antimony, which occurs in the same gorge with the salt, but the particles are small, and being mixed with the attrited splinters of the rock, betray their glittering surface only after rain. The parent mass has not been discovered, and no one has the enterprise to pursue the trace of what is at best a doubtful advantage. Very little vegetation appears upon any part of the hills, and the neighbourhood of the mines is still more barren; not a glimpse of a green herb piercing the dead red sides of the sand and clayey hillocks—the bushes are of the same kind

as occur at the base of the hills, but no bamboos have been seen. The miners have huts overhanging the cavern at a considerable elevation, for the comfort of sleeping in summer free from mosquitoes. The salt is stored up at Dadunkhan in vast heaps covered over with earth, and plastered to exclude moisture. These reservoirs supply the market during the rains when the mines are not worked, but as this place is the entrepot of all the salt from the Keoree mines; these heaps are constantly available. The salt is now transported throughout the country at a retail price of 2 Rs. per maund. At Lahore it already sets at 2 Rs. 8 annas, and when it reaches Soobuthoo in the hills, the price has risen greatly. It here competes with the black salt of Munder, and the lake salt of Thibet.

The monopoly of the salt by Runjeet Singh is only a very late expedient, and seems to be one of many lessons from the British, which he has so successfully imitated, yet it is scarcely possible that under a mixed and conflicting system even a few advantages could be maintained without a sacrifice of arbitrary power which would unhinge the fabric of his Government. The mines, until very lately, were in the hands of individuals like every other commodity, and from them a certain revenue was received into the treasury. The salt was then of little value owing to its abundance, and the small remunerating advantages sought for by the proprietors. Lateral galleries were then extended, and the rock worked downwards from a low arch. The miners use axes and wedges, and the cleaving is affected upon a mass by a groove. The process appears tedious, and might be improved by levers. Blasting the rock with gunpowder has been attempted, but the concussion endangered the superincumbent load and was not renewed. The extent of the deposit is unknown, but it may be presumed to be inexhaustible. The mines do not communicate together, nor are there any perpendicular shafts to enlighten or ventilate the dark abyss. The exclusion of atmospheric air maintains the yielding nature of the rock, which though penetrable by the hatchet, is still very hard and tough. Moisture acts readily, and the admission of rain would infallibly put an end to the operations. Stalactites now and then form by the penetration of rain, and for two months the mines are shut up to prevent deliquescence. During this period the workmen receive their pay. The salt in extraction has a slightly humid surface, but by exposure becomes fragile: the color, owing to iron, is either various degrees of redness from the lightest tinge to the

deepest ruby, or opaque white to translucent or colorless like rock crystal. Alum is occasionally intermixed, but no other mineral oxide. The labour of excavating is apportioned to the men, and the transport of the salt falls to the females. The children merely follow their parents. The occupation is not considered unhealthy, and no peculiar complaints belong to the class of people who devote their lives to it. The deleterious air they breathe, gives them a sallow complexion, and the exertion of ascending an inclined plane produces an oppression of the respiratory organs, but beyond this and cases of incidental ophthalmia owing to mechanical irritation of the saline dust, there are no premature diseases or endemial affections of any kind. Undue convexity of the pupil or rather dilatation and contraction between lamp light and day produce a morbid susceptibility. The miners work only during the day, retiring to their homes at night. The oil being supplied by the state, might be an inducement for protracting their labours, and were they naturalized to the element, as in America, they would no doubt make greater efforts; but the egress is easy, and their houses close to them. The quantity of salt extracted from this mine alone averages 350 maunds daily or more than 100,000 maunds in the year. There are ten miles constantly open, the salt is accumulated in heaps near the mine and inspected. From the mine the salt is transferred to the state at the rate at 20 maunds per rupee, and as this is the daily produce of six people, the miner's pay is upwards of 5 Rs. per month, which is a moderate enough equivalent for the hazards of the employment; casualties with the loss of life sometimes occurring. All the contingent expenses of oil, tools, and water, which is brought from a distance of 3 miles, are defrayed by the Maharajah, which, together with the cost of the raw material, amounts to about 1-11th of the full value as sold by the state.

The appearances of the hills containing the salt deposits and those adjacent, are at first sight pronounced of the secondary class of formations. Their surface is very uneven and rugged: worn away by the intersections of water courses; they exhibit a riticulation of tumuli or heaps like gigantic mole hills, of a red or dusky grey colour; the former being considered the clue to the mineral, but the soil is of all colours, and a nearer view shows it to be an aggregate of various substances blended together. Clay soil, pebbles, lime-stone, sand-stone and massive blocks of a calcareous nature, are the common ingredients,

all of which are stratiated or bespangled with crystals of salt; an article of such vital importance was not likely to remain for ever at the disposal of a mercenary contract, and it is surprising that it had so long eluded Runjeet's vigilance. When he first assumed the proprietary right over the mines, he began cautiously with a moderate profit and a limited supply. The second year both were increased without an effort, and the system continuing to work well, has advanced to a very magnificent speculation, by which he amasses 17 lakhs of Rupees, with every prospect of extending it, as the demand for salt is increasing in spite of those restrictions, which being subject to no other imposts but those of retail and transit, do not press heavily against the means of the people; and in the course of time the revenue from this single article must become one of the most lucrative resources of the state even without new channels of egress. There is nothing to prevent the Punjab salt competing in value with that of Bengal, at least the advantages of the mines over the manufactured article must continue to admit of remunerating prices, and if salt is vended by Runjeet Sing at 4 Rupees per maund, it will still be one-fifth cheaper than that of the Company's at the enormous profit of 2,000 per cent. Yet there appears little or no prospect of extending the sources of consumption beyond Runjeet's own dominions. On the North-West the salt rocks at Kala Baugh, on the Indus, supply that quarter, as the sambar salt does the countries toward the desert and Scind. East of the Sutledge but a small quantity finds its way at a high import duty, and on the North, the confines of Thibet set limits to its export. The mines of black salt in Mundee supply the neighbouring hills. Should the Punjab ever become annexed to British India, these mines would be of the first consideration in a tract of country so favourable to water carriage. All the rivers admit of the passage of large boats in the driest seasons. The Indus is ever open without intricacy. Salt is floated down the Julum to Mooltan in 12 or 15 days, and the river is sufficiently deep to make the voyage easily accomplished from the middle of April. The monopoly of Runjeet Singh has not been so profitable as it promised. The arbitrary exaction so suddenly imposed was evaded by every means possible, even to the abandonment of villages. Discontent and other evils followed for a time, and when the consumption declined to an obvious deterioration of the anticipated revenue, the salt was imposed upon the Chiefs and public servants *à la guerre*, and the price

extracted from them. Even now, the accumulations in entrepôts at various places must exceed the demands of commerce, but it is improbable that any abatement will be made in the system. The cheapness of the article when it was the property of individuals, caused it to abound so much, that cattle of every description were profusely treated with it. A measure which imposed so high an arbitrary value upon an ingredient so extensively used, and a necessary of life, was naturally obnoxious. Transit duties appear to be levied upon the salt, as it passes through the country, and at Lahore it is already 50 per cent. increased in price.

The range of hills which contains the salt is detached from the great Hymalaya chain, but not cut off by any lateral valley, though a well cultivated plain lies at their northern base, bounded by the sandy bed of a stream which runs parallel to it. To the West, a low ramification connects it to the hills which surround Kotass, and these undulations continue to the foot of the chain. An insulated ridge of about 6000 feet in height starts up from the plain, and must have a delightful climate in summer; no trees appear of northern habitudes, and the Natives assert that no snow falls in winter upon any part of the salt range; but this is evidently a mistake. No pines or productions of high latitudes are acclimated in this vicinity, and the mountains of the Himalayan belt are now black at apparent elevations of 8 or 9000 feet. After crossing the Choonab the mountains come very distinctly to view. Part of the salt range is even visible from Ramnugger. The first march from the banks of the river presented the usual baked sandy surface with patches of cultivation, which expanded into extensive fields, and long before reaching camp at Palia, the country was sheeted in verdure. Our place of rest was in a mosque near a tank, and in the midst of a filthy crowd of houses. The 21st was rainy, and we were detained in a vile place, but having a dry roof over our heads we considered our good fortune with no small satisfaction. The 22nd was rainy in the morning early, but the sun rose bright, and the outline of the hills was distinct, we marched over a better cultivated plain, with numerous villages, and halted after 10 miles. We found good quarters in the court yard of a mosque built by an old lady, who lived famed for virtue and piety till her death, leading a life of celibacy and practising charitable pursuits. She left her name as the donor of a fine well, a sacred building

and burial ground enclosed. The nearest hills were about 8 miles distant, and defined the valley of the Jelum, their direction lay East and West, and the Himalaya stretched away behind them to the North West, and were soon out of sight. As we advanced upon the river the hills became sufficiently well defined to give us an idea of their height. The crest of the ridge was continuous and few points rose above the common level; the contour was bluff, except at the extremity that dips into the Jelum, which is abrupt and rugged. I estimated the elevation at a medium limit of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet from the adjacent plain, which was subsequently verified by Barometrical observations, several of the summits rising to 3,000 feet towards the West. A slope like a sea beach runs along their base, formed by the detached fragments and soil washed down by rain, and where a water course has its exit, the accumulation of pebbles and debris forms a steeply inclined plane.

The fortification of Rotass stands upon an unequal surface of rock insulated above the immediate level, but environed by hills, some of which are higher. Its strength lies chiefly in its massiveness and the rugged approach; and to an enemy without artillery of the heaviest metal it is impregnable, but may be considered almost a useless position of offence to an invading army, either from central Asia or India, unless supported by external defences on the surrounding heights. Only a small part of the fort could command the route of an army, and if only infantry or even cavalry it might be avoided entirely. Ten thousand men could scarcely protect it, and instead of its proving a safeguard to the possessors of a country, is calculated to weaken their power. We ascended by an intricate pathway in a hollow worn in the rock, which is of sandstone, and yields to the corrosion of the weather, forming gulleys. We entered one of the gulleys over broken ground to nearly the walls of the fort, and entered by a lofty arch-way. The interior contains houses and a bazar, where we observed people from Peshawer, Cabool, and other countries. The Barometer indicated our elevation to be about 1500 from the sea, or 600 feet above the level of Lahore. This fort is between 2 and 300 years old, and bears the hand of time in every place to such an extent as clearly to refute all ideas of the existence of any very ancient relics in India. The stone of which the walls are made is sandstone, and the lime of such a quality that in union with it the mass is inseparable. The lime

is in fact the strongest, wearing less away by weather than the stone: the centre of their structure is composed of small pieces embedded in the cement like the old gothic buildings in Europe, and where aged has exposed it, the mass is as tenacious as conglomerate rock and only broken by tearing away a section of the whole. The fort has long been neglected and is now past repair, 10 crores of rupees are said to have been expended in its erection—the walls are 20 feet thick at the bottom, the whole circumference is nearly 3 miles, and no part is accessible. The river side is the weakest approach, and even here a rampart of steep rocks of the most rugged form must be passed before reaching the walls, nor is the inside less formidable, being intersected by sharp edged fissures, which almost separate the fort. Stores for grain and ammunition have domes that defy shells, and the whole together is a mighty fabric, but actually a monument of stupendous folly. A faqueer got hold of one part, and defended it against the other for 3 months!!

A march to Mukrala led us over a very rugged surface through sand hills and deep ravines in succession, skirted by precipices or flanked by walls of stone. One of the Emperor's Seraces was passed over near Rotass in a state of decay. After crossing the bed of a stream, we rose to a plain at the base of a line of hills about 1000 feet above us. The people are here reputed robbers, and have availed themselves of natural facilities. The elevation of our camp was here nearly 2000 feet.

4th.—The greatest part of to-day's road was in the bed of a stream winding round the bases of the cliffs, which were here of the wildest shapes, generally sandstone or indurated mud worn into steep pieces like erect stakes or pointed into spires. Much reddish soil or clay was observed, perhaps containing salt. There is a mine of this mineral in Cashmere, but not worked on account of the monopoly. The remainder of the march lay over a high plain with cultivation in patches, and we encamped at a small hamlet. Elevation still increasing; the crops here were extremely exuberant without irrigation. The climate was sensibly colder, and on the 5th of March exhibited thick hoar frost and ice. The plain we were now upon stretched away at the same level all around; the hills at a considerable distance, shewed their outline and snowy sides. Ahead of us also were hills. On the South the salt range almost sunk out of view, and behind the Jogee's hill very much diminished. The locality here had tempered the climate, and I have no

doubt but frosty nights continue till the middle of March, and that the summer heats are very much weaker than in the plains.

Marched 8 or 9 miles over a plain now and then broken by water courses, and ravines thinly studded with villages and cultivation. Snowy mountains very bald and white, but all the lower ranges black and preserving their insignificant height to the foot of the Himalaya. Another sharp night. 6th March. White frost in the fields, our encampment was here in a concavity, but on higher ground than the previous day. We started at 7 A. M. to enable us to survey Manikalaya, which had appeared to us the day before. Country better cultivated and more populous, level and hard, crossed a stream and came upon the continuity of the plain where Manikalaya rests still rising. Arrived in 2 hours 45 minutes and went to look at this ancient building. The Jelum issues from the hills a short way off by a gorge, where stands a column raised 60 or 70 feet high, but celebrated for nothing, though supposed by Mr. E. Elphinstone to be an obelisk. The neighbouring country is thickly cultivated and waves up and down gently: our elevation is here above 2000 feet, and the atmosphere is chilly in this cloudy weather. There is no heat here till April, and the rains are said to be pleasantly cool. From Manikalaya to Rowal Pindee, a long march of 4 hours; face of the country undulating and intersected by short ridges of mountains on insulated points. The crest of the salt range is now far distant, and little elevated above us. Route approaching the hills, and pine forests coming in sight; observed some snow also upon the near hills. The Sevan river is crossed running with a clear and rapid stream. Rowal Pindee lies in a hollow basin. The town represents the usual Indian scenes with a larger proportion of foreigners and Northern productions. Shah Shoojaool-Moolk took refuge here, after his retreat from Peshawur and attempt to conquer Cashmere. This town was then but nominally subject to the Seikhs, being in the territory of the Geber Raj, which extended to Peshawur. As seen from our quarters on the top of the Shah's house, the place looks sufficiently pretty—dense fields of mustard and wheat expanding before the eye, and the hills assuming a variety of shapes. Here we made our last reduction of baggage, sacrificing a good deal of comfort for personal safety and convenience. Our new mode of equipment consisted now of a mule each for servants and all provisions. Our bedding being carried upon our horses.

The Hadjee upon a mule rode in front as a vender of books, and three attendants on horseback carrying their equipment. At this place I became ill, and was prevented noting any new costume; the weather was stormy and cold, and much snow fell upon the hills as low as 6000 feet: hoar frost in the mornings and a climate even rude. At Manikalaya the dandelion was first seen it and the milky plant were abundant, and palms still appeared.

At Rowal Pindee we were met by the Khandar of the place and Sirdar Shair Sing who escorted us to our quarters. Some ancient coins are procurable in the bazar here, resembling those of Manikalaya, if not from that place it is quite problematical what these denote or in what age or for what object they were instituted. Several of the impressions both of heads and letters would lead our curiosity to pronounce them of Grecian character, the more especially in connexion with the building which points to the events of which they are the index, if it does not commemorate directly the footsteps of Alexander or his Bactrian countrymen in Bucephalon, Faxilla Nice. The figures are quite unlike those of Asiatic delineation, their very contour is emblematic of the Grecian device, and on coupling them with the vague but characteristic inscription in legends, we are led away by the ideal impression of their Grecian origin. These coins are found in the fields, and are the memorials of an ancient dynasty at the top of Manikalaya, no doubt many coins were discovered by M. Chevalier Ventura. From the appearances of the edifice itself, to its decay compared with the effects of time upon other structures of only three centuries duration, we pause before assigning to Manikalaya that remote antiquity which our credulity would naturally suggest to our too eager love of grandeur and ambition.

Rowal Pindee lies in a hollow. The next march brought us to Meeaka Jan, and we started early by the advice of our guides, to avoid the suspicion of robbers who were not unfrequent lurkers in this tract, where jungles and devious roads are suitable for pillage. The pass of Morgalla through the mountains, is close to this, and a small fort for refuge bespeaks the only village for travellers from the other side of the hills to shelter at, and the inhabitants are harrassed by claims upon their protection. The plain is traversed by groupes of insular hills or ridges of considerable height, but cultivation and villages appear studding at throughout. The salt range now lay far to the South East. The pass of Morgalla is one of those

relics of antiquity which are scattered over India, and point to the reign of Emperors who have left their noble traces behind them to be gazed at by their degenerate offspring. The excavation does not carry our ideas to any remarkable extent of labour, judging from the conformation of the neighbouring eminences which rise but little above the level of the cut, the ascent of which might have been sloped to convenient access by the common construction of a road; the passage corresponds to the entrance of a bridge, having a massive pavement with side walls and towers at both ends like a gateway; the entire length of the structure may be one hundred yards; the greatest part being on the North. A stone with inscriptions appears hanging from rocks at one side, but too much mutilated to convey any meaning. It is related by the people of the country that such was the magnitude of the work, that one maund of assafoetida was daily consumed by the labourers, a circumstance that carries with it the futility of the assertion in the minds of any who know the potency of that nauseous drug. The altitude of this pass is about a couple of hundred feet above the village: a little beyond is a *seraie* (*Kalaka seraie*) of the Emperors. We continued in a jungle for some miles, and then came upon a plain where we descried the *tope* of Belur, at the foot of a hill, and about a mile beyond the village of Oosman Khatur, where we halted. Some good villages were passed, and the latter part of the road was in a delightful plain speckled with fields and intersected by streams. We passed on to the *tope*, and returned at sunset after $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours ride. On the 12th made a march to ——— taking in our way one of the ——— of Akhbar's dynasty named Hoosun Ubdul, which we reached after great delay and trouble in crossing water-courses, some of which were fed by springs boiling out of the earth in great volume and forming at their exit streams of beautifully clear water full of fish. The spot was romantic from its remains, its associations, and the crystal fountains which gushed in every direction from the place. One road led us between hills, across aqueducts, and a rapid river running to the Indus, and after 4 hours we arrived at ———. A beautiful view opened upon us to the North, along a valley which bordered upon a range of mountains covered with snow and frost, in a regularly defined line, and shewed behind them the Himalaya peaks perfectly white. A road from Peshawur or Attock leads along them to Cashmere, by Moosufferabad. The plain of Hauzarek lies a little to the East, and is watered by the

— a rapid stream, rising beyond Cawnpore, towards which spot is another tope which we sent a person to see, but his accounts did not excite our curiosity to undertake the journey. Hills are now seen in every direction, and are increasing in boldness and height. None of the near summits have snow on them. On the 18th March we crossed the Indus in a boat in 6 minutes and encamped at Khyrabad, a crowd of people following us and gratifying their curiosity by bestowing upon us the epithet *bunder*, monkey. Our quarters were as good as we had a right to look for in a new country, and finally accommodating ourselves to the usages of the people, we had mixed with by divesting ourselves of tables and chairs, we made such preparations as we required in our character. We had entered the Khuttuk territory, amongst the people who offered violence to Mr. Moorcroft, and we apprehended difficulties at this, the very threshold of our understanding. The night passed away as usual, and early next morning we were waited upon by a respectable man from Akora, a village in our path, which was the scene of opposition to Mr. M.'s party. Three hours or 9 miles brought us to our ground, and to a comfortable house and ended our second day's adventure in peaceful repose.

From Attock to Peshawar is 3 easy marches, we have come two but as yet nothing has crossed our path calculated to elicit any particular remark. The face of the country is bare, sandy, and often rocky. It is a wide hollow between mountains, but the plain has a considerable expanse, though intersected by hills and insulated ridges. On the South we have a prolongation of the Attock range, the tops of which attain an extreme altitude of 3,000 feet. Snow sometimes falls, but not annually.

Kyrrabad lies along the Indus in a terraced level of houses rising over each other, the lowest almost washed by the river. Our quarters were here rather cramped, but we thought ourselves very comfortable on our first entrance upon a foreign soil. Runjeet possesses this town, but the tenure is partly by courtesy and mutual consent. Intercommunication upon amicable terms subsists between the countries; and Runjeet's authority is recognized in the fealty of an annual tribute of horses, which they have ever reluctantly given. Runjeet in return sends presents of elephants, and private intimacy is maintained for reciprocal, though public enmity must naturally exist between nations differing in religion, in customs, dress, and modes of life. This natural line of separation opposes the feelings of

humanity, and with the restless and marauding spirit of the Afghans forbids any union or alliance that could be based upon submission. On one hand Runjeet has a superstitious dread of his own stability if he carried his conquests into Afghanistan, and on the other hand, the Northern population though divided by rival interests, would in the course of time espouse a common cause for a chance of aggrandizing themselves at the expense of their own confederates, when victory had restored to them their territory. At present all is peaceable, and Runjeet and the Chief of Peshawer pay mutual compliments at a respectable distance, both ready to become aggressors when arbitrary caprice or fancied wrongs excite their suppressed resentment. Kyrabad is about 60 feet above the Indus.

The march to Akora was about 11 miles over a country bristling at first with the hills, through which we passed by a defile and entered upon a plain with little cultivation or signs of inhabitants: hills on each side at a short distance: parties of people were met on the road. The Sundee river lay on our right hand, and for a few miles we skirted its bank. It is a very regular stream and rolls within its channel; the adjacent soil gives no indication of the presence of a river, and we discovered it without any warning. At Akora it is very smooth with shelving banks, indicating a rise of about 15 or 20 feet per mile; temperature here 59°. Akora is a village of the Khutteks, but it is a poor place. Butter cups and other European plants were seen to-day. Our next march was 13 miles to ———generally along the Sundee,* but receding from it at the boundary of the tract where there is a ruined place of rest, and on the opposite side of the river a village. Cows and men on skins were seen crossing the river, and violets scented the air. Cultivation in patches appeared, grass thickets and green hills on both sides of us, and in front an extensive plain bounded mountains: face of the country rugged. The river winding to the N. W. It is never fordable by elephants: Boats come down from Peshawur to Akora in a day. Temperature at 7 coss from Akora 62°. Water shallow. Our halting place was very poor: in a thatched shed; rain fell during the whole night, and continued after morning. In the evening a chief person arrived from Peshawer to escort us, bringing a letter from Sooltan Mahomed and his nazir and many compliments and congratulations on our approach, the usual terms of oriental flattery.

* Called by Mr. Elphinstone the river of Cabool.

The men had a fine appearance and their republican simplicity of manners contrasted pleasantly with Asiatic courtliness.

20th March.—Has rained all night; find our situation very uncomfortable; and determine on proceeding to the capital. Started at 10 o'clock and arrived at Peshawar at 4. The rain scarcely ceased the whole time and the N. W. wind chilled us at a temperature of 52°. Our leader, who was a lively *bon vivant*, made frequent halts and refreshed himself with sour milk and tobacco. He gave us a great deal of trouble by his anticipation of our being met by some of the Chief's family, which we endeavoured to evade and thought we had succeeded, when we were surprised close to the garden by the approach of his son and a groupe of followers, who embraced and conducted us to the presence of Sooltan Mahomed, whom we found in the interior of his palace. After a very intricate passage through dark and dirty avenues and crowds of people, he advanced and embraced us, and we sat down beside him, and entered into conversation with him, his Nazir and others of the court. Among the courtiers was a consummate vagabond, a Persian who aped English manners and gulled the simple Afghans to an absurd degree, and as we had predicted, he decamped one day with the ill-earned fruits of his imposition. He is now in Dost Mahomed's service.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NATIVE POLICE.

No. III.

(*From a Correspondent of the Courier.*)

In my first letter to you, I described the present state of the Police: in the second I ventured to propose what appeared to me a remedy, to alleviate the existing evils; and I now proceed to make some general remarks, tending further to explain my sentiments on the subject, and, if possible, to strengthen my arguments. I have all along stated, that the object I have in view, the mark at which I aim, is the *prevention of crimes*, which I conceive, can, in a great measure, be effected by a change in our system of Police. It has been my endeavour to show, that the present state of it is even worse than the first; that the corruption existing is beyond every thing heinous; that the distress thereby occasioned to the lower classes is immeasurable; that it never was, nor is, from its nature calculated for this nation, and will be still less so; that

every succeeding day adds fresh confirmation to a fact already notorious and allowed by all; and that, as there *are* means of improving the system, and thereby reforming these abuses, it is our bounden duty to bestir ourselves, and perform an act of justice, which will not have been executed before it was necessary. Our continued neglect on this most material point in the administration of justice, is the more disgraceful to us, inasmuch as it shows but too plainly our utter selfishness and want of consideration. It cannot be disguised, but that these evils have so long been allowed to flourish with impunity, in the open face of day, because they affect the poor, principally, and not ourselves. We have never shewn ourselves backward in assuming *our* rights—leave the English alone for that—but we have by no means displayed the same alacrity in securing those of the people under our charge. Much has been, and is being done in the revenue department. Why? Because it affects us directly. Attention has been turned to the correction of abuses, and to expedition in the administration of justice in the Civil Courts. Why? Because it affects us, too, indirectly. It is very difficult to realize the revenue of contested lands. Until a landed dispute is decided in favour of one party or the other, neither will pay, and as they are both left in uncertainty as to which way the scale may turn, this is not to be wondered at. A speedy decision is therefore advantageous to the Government, as well as to the litigants; hence the appointment of extra Moonsiffs and Ameens, that the Judge, being relieved of much miscellaneous business, may be better enabled to decide suits. In the Police alone have we shown ourselves destitute alike of zeal, interest, or compassion for the numerous and humble classes who labour on those very lands which pay us.

The cruelties invariably attending the footsteps of the thanna officers are, by some fatally in every way aggravated. As if it were not difficult enough for those who have been aggrieved, to bring forward their complaints, when contending, at once, with poverty and a merciless and powerful enemy: there are peculiar circumstances attending the cases against Police officers, which tend to the subversion of justice, by annoying and interfering with the plaintiff. These I will briefly notice. The complaints against the officers of the thannas, numerous and *increasing* as they are, do not form, in reality, one twentieth part of the number that would be instituted, did there not exist various causes for well-grounded apprehension in bringing them forward. Besides the readiness with which

all the subordinates of the thanna—who are naturally the people most likely to be present when extortion goes on—to perjure themselves in support of the accused;—and I have before commented on the firmness with which they ever stand by one another; besides this, and the great power which the defendant possess of falsifying evidence, and bribing and intimidating witnesses, through threats of future persecution, should he be acquitted—the important point, that, before a final order can be passed, the defendant, if the Magistrate finds him guilty, must be committed, prevents hundreds from stating their grievances—and no wonder I am fully aware of the benefits of a Court of Sessions. There must be some intermediate authority between the Magistrate and the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, to inflict heavier punishment than the former is authorized to do, and to allow those charged of serious crimes, the full benefit of an impartial tribunal, as it is very properly considered advisable not to leave the prisoners to the tender mercies of the dorough and Magistrate; the former being ever ready to seize any one, and the latter being too anxious for conviction. But this reasoning does not hold good with the cases against the Police officers. The Magistrates here are, I am sorry to say, generally as anxious to release the defendants, as in other cases they are to convict them. If the accused be at all an active man and a pet or favorite, he is too frequently dismissed as innocent with the mere form of a trial. The Magistrate reasons thus: “If I lose this man, I am deprived of the services of the most useful darogah I have. No other ever kept thanna A——r in half such good order. What if he did take the 10 or 20 rupees? the next fellow will do the same; his services will be far inferior. If I turn him off and commit him, I shall have a wig from the Commissioner, as soon as my next six monthly statement goes in, because dacoities and burglaries have increased at thanna A——r, and I myself shall be considered an old woman. I’ll dismiss the plaintiff’s case, if I can.” The fact is, that the proper Superior Court, as concerns the Police, is already provided and still existant—that of the Superintendent of Police. They do not need the protection of the Session Judge at all.

These cases against the Police are of a peculiar nature, and ought to receive greater consideration than they do. The plaintiff literally comes in search of justice. He has nothing to gain by the proceedings. His feelings have been wantonly insulted, and his money and property seized and extorted by the very being who should have been the first to protect them

for him. It is no vexatious litigation for his own private ends, that has brought him all the way from his home, to add another unit to the myriads already floundering in the "bottomless pit" of Law; and I certainly think that the proceedings necessary to be gone through, before he can obtain mere justice, are very provoking and uselessly protracted. After all the harassing circumstances of a long attendance at the Magistrate's Court; and I may remark, that there are no cases in which so much evidence is required, and in which it is so difficult to be procured, owing to the impediments thrown in the way by the defendant; and that consequently great delay is unavoidable—after all the expence, trouble and uncertainty which he has endured, the plaintiff is allowed to depart, with his case still undecided, and on what conditions? viz. He and all his witnesses must enter into penal recognizances, that they will not fail again to attend *another* Court, whenever called upon, (which will probably be just as they reach home,) where the same case will be again thoroughly investigated *de novo*! And a ter all, supposing the defendant convicted, what does the plaintiff gain? Does he, after all this trouble, get back his money or his ornaments, or whatever is extorted? No, no—not a fraction—nothing. *His expences are not even paid.* The thanna officer is imprisoned from three to five or seven years, and the plaintiff is told to go about his business! Surely it would be more advisable, that, when a Magistrate convicts a native officer of extortion, or corruption and bribery, which in his opinion requires greater punishment than he is at liberty to inflict, he should let the plaintiff and witnesses go, and detaining the defendant, forward his proceedings to the Superintendent of Police, who would pass the final orders in the case. To the above harassing circumstances, which prevent the injured from coming forward, is to be added the exceeding cruelty practised upon those of his family whom he leaves behind, the instant he quits his house, to attend the Court, by the rest of the minions of the thanna, in hopes that oppression and annoyance will at last induce him to withdraw his petition, or not to be forthcoming when required, so that the case may, of itself, fall to the ground.

Many, when reading these remarks, may make the usual observation, that the Law is ever being found fault with; that no one is satisfied with it; and that it is next to impossible to devise such a code of regulations, but that the ingenuity of lawyers and the evil spirit of litigants will find some whole whence to escape, if required, or to edge and elbow themself-

ves in where they might have been thought to have been excluded. But the subject on which I write is a separate and distinct branch of the legislature; the one most easily comprehensible, as it is the most generally felt, by the whole mass of the population, and to reason on the adequacy, and amend the faults of which requires nothing more than plain sense, an unprejudiced mind, and a sincere desire for improvement, where it is required. There are no quirks or quibbles here, to interfere with our exertions, (if we would but make them,) to replace capacity by common honesty, wanton cruelty and oppression by rigid and equitable justice and an iniquitous system, by one, which bids fair to be more successful, though like every thing else, it cannot be perfect.

The only hope of effectual remedy consists,—in what I before advocated—the expulsion of the native, and the appointment of East Indian or European thannadars; in other words, by putting the *personal treatment* of the poor classes under the controul and authority of a Christian, who from his religion and education alone, is incapable of wanton cruelty, and has been accustomed from his infancy to respect the liberty of all, alike rich and poor; and who with the enlightened intellect daily becoming more visible amongst the intelligent and ill-treated East Indians, would, indeed, be superior to the wretched leavings of a dastardly race, who without compunction or mercy, join insolence to pride and rapacity to power. They are unfitted from their very birth and education to be vested with this kind of power over the persons of the lower classes. They have not, I firmly believe, the right perception even as to what their real duties consist in. In a word, their ideas, if they have any, and ours, are so vitally distinct on every point which concerns our duties to our neighbours, and our sentiments of morality, that I am compelled to say, I have, after long experience and due reflection, resigned every hope of improving native darogahs in utter despair. In proposing the East Indian thannadars, I do not trench on Lord William's favorite scheme of employing natives of respectability in the different Courts. In these situations, I have already said, they appear to me to have a fund of practical experience, derived from local opportunities, national advantages and long services, which enable them, if willing, to be of the greatest use to the State. But they *have been tried*, and that by far too long in the Police, and have proved deficient in every way. From their own servile state; from their habits of duplicity and cringing subservience towards

superiors, and the intolerable arrogance displayed to inferiors, instilled into them from their birth upwards, they have no idea what liberty really is, and cannot conceive such a thing as an honorable poor man. To those who have never been behind the scenes, or witnessed the thannadaree drama, I may appear to speak of Police officers in harsh terms; but those who have been behind the curtain know whether I state truth or not. I have a much better opinion of the real native gentlemen than most of the English in this country, and I beg it to be understood that my remarks above concern solely that class who are employed at the thannas. The duties of a Police officer are doubtless, in all countries, unpleasant, and would seldom be preferred to other modes of livelihood; but still respectable men, generally speaking, are found to take them: here nine-tenths of the situations are filled by men of low caste and needy adventurers, the very scum of the community. This leads me to say a few words on your remarks. I fully agree with you that the plan of increasing the official emoluments of darogahs and retaining their services, would "cause the reform to be slower and less efficient than it might be made, at the same expence, and by other means." I go further than you: I hold that the plan would not succeed. You may increase the salary, but not the respectability of darogahs. The personal activity of the office is as foreign to all the ideas of a native of the better class, as is the amenability to imprisonment, fines, and abuse, to every sense he entertains of self-respect and honor. The system would be, as before, defective; because those employed would have no *interest* beyond that of keeping their salary in being honest; distinct as they are from all those around them, and having no share in the land, or knowledge of the inhabitants. If I have at all succeeded in expressing my sentiments in my second letter, it will be observed, that the argument which I considered strongest is—the manifest advantage that would accrue to any zemindar employed in the Police, by his keeping the villages under his controul, in peaceful order, and also the great interest that he would have at stake, no less than his reputation as a respectable individual, and his responsibility both as to person and land. The more holds we have on a man's interest, the better chance we have of his honesty and exertions—such is human nature; and whereas he could gain nothing by oppressing his ryots, he might lose all; and the check which the vicinity of the East Indian darogah would be upon him, would effectively prevent any connivance

with men of bad character. In fact, as to the suppression of crime, we could not be *worse* off than we are now. *

A few words now upon the chokeydars. It is a subject of as much wonder as regret to me, that so little should have been done, where so much was required, in that branch of the Police, the most vital and essential of all, and without due attention to which there can be no effective Police at all. I allude to the institution and maintenance of a proper and well organized village watch. The reasons why we have hitherto failed in inducing the zemindars, either by threats or punishment, to keep up an establishment of the kind, are few, but very plain. They will not and they *cannot* compel the ryots to incur the expense of sustaining the chokeydars, and when they are appointed, they are hardly ever paid. As a proof of this, I may instance the frequent applications from chokeydars to be paid their salaries for two and three years, during which time they have received little or nothing!! What did they do? How the deuce did they live all this time? It is true the Law provides for enforcing payment by the usual cruel method of "attaching personal property;" that is, if the chokeydar, who is, or ought to be, of the same village as the defaulter, chooses to complain at the thanna against his poor neighbour, an order comes from the Magistrate to sell the pots and pans of the latter, and perhaps his only cow, if he possesses any thing so valuable, for payment of the sum required. This proceeding, however, naturally draws down the indignation of the whole village community upon the watchman, and it is not often that it is persisted in. In fact, the complaint for pay is frequently made, from the original intention of frightening the defaulter into some arrangement; but the darogah knows better than to allow of an amicable arrangement, and will not lose the opportunity of extortion. But there are other cogent reasons. The situation of chokeydar is extremely unpopular among the more respectable villagers, and we may thank ourselves for having made it so. While the individual thus employed has but small chance of receiving his salary, and can therefore benefit little or nothing by it, and is obliged consequently to follow his own occupation for livelihood, he is, at the same time, subject to the greatest hardship and indignity. Besides that he is at all times liable to be sent for and harshly treated by the darogah, under whose authority he is. I must say that nothing can be more injudicious or cruel, in my opinion, than the way in which it is and has been customary for most Magistrates to treat them.

Severity, not justice, has ever been the order of the day. In all cases, where through negligence or other causes, the darogah failed in apprehending offenders or recovering stolen property, he invariably attributed his bad success to the faults of the "chokeydar." "He had killed himself with his exertions." "He had done all that mortal could do." "He *must* have secured the property," but the 'chokeydar' was not at his post, or was negligent if he was there, or connived, or did something or other heinous. What ensued? The man was dragged in forthwith by order of the Magistrate for 'neglect of duty,' and made over to a Junior Assistant. The mohurrer makes his appearance with four or five papers. "Chund chokeydar," says he, holding up his fist, "A two-hundred rupee burglary, and not even a brass tālee found, and the watchman not at his place!" "God bless us," says the Young Lycurgus, "twenty beyts." It was worse than useless for the unhappy wretch to plead, that he had not the gift of ubiquity, that the village contained 200 houses, of which he had the whole charge,—though by law he ought only to have fifty—because the inhabitants could not afford more than one man. Equally fruitless was it to represent that it takes one man only about a quarter of an hour, and two or three persons about as many minutes, to bore through any native mud-wall: equally needless was it for him to state, that though the village in which the crime had been committed was indeed small, yet that it was only one out of five or six others scattered around which were all under his charge also: twenty beyts was the order, and twenty he got; if he spoke, he got five or ten more, for 'impudence,' and returned home an injured and disgraced man. Thus, since they got plenty of stripes and no pay, the employment was relinquished by all who had any pretensions to honesty; and it is now next to impossible to procure a respectable man to fill the situation. Many Magistrates to this day pursue a plan of granting a fixed time to the chokeydar, say a fortnight, whenever an offence is committed, to produce the offender and property, and if he fails, send for him to punish him, as if the man could always see in the dark! They never recollect too, that, for the whole period during which the chokeydar is occupied in coming to Court, dancing attendance there, and going back, the village is left without even his protection. The flogging system is now prohibited by the regulations; but while it existed in full force, the situations of watchmen became filled by the greatest rascals in the whole country, who committed,

and daily do practice, the most villainous extortion. As Mr. Tytler says, "when well arranged, and kept under proper restraint, the paicks, chokeydars, and other watchmen form, perhaps, the best instruments in the hands of a Magistrate. But, according to the present plan, they are almost universally the abettors and assistants in robbery and theft—they are paid but scantily, if at all, and they now subsist by conniving at, or joining in, the depredations of the dacoits. Few young healthy men, who are capable of gaining their bread in any other way, will accept of the office, and it is filled throughout the country by old decrepid men, or by abandoned thieves and robbers." To this I add my testimony, as far as an Assistant's small experience goes, that the village watchmen should be strictly looked after, and punished severely if neglectful, I cordially allow; but in common justice we should ascertain first that they are really entertained and regularly paid either by a grant of a few biggahs, or a percentage on the grain, or in any other way which falls least heavy upon those who have to support them. As it is, we expect a man to attend to a duty while he starves. Nothing can be worse than as matters stand at present. Darogah is not possessed of Fortunatus' cap, that he can be omnipresent, and cannot therefore inspect the watchmen, even if he felt inclined to do so. The zemindars, on the other hand, justly observe: "What are we to do? The men are under the controul of the thanadar! and the villagers—why, the villagers say nothing at all—*nous voila*. The conclusion is just what might have been expected from the commencement: the result tallies with the beginning. The failure of the whole system is a practical illustration of old Spencer's well known lines—

"— every thing that is begun with reason,

"Will come by steady means unto his end;

"But things miscounselled must needs miswend"

All goes on the same—punishment—punishment—to the end of the chapter, and no prevention of crime. The deprivation of their lands; the scantiness, or rather total want of pay realized when they do get it, with infinite trouble and great delay; the hard measure that has been dealt to them by the Magistrates; and the utter inability of the zemindars,—destitute as they are of all authority, and considered by Regulation XX. of 1817 as defendants in every Police case—to protect, in any way, those of their respectable ryots whom they may have appointed as chokeydars, are the main causes that have led to the present execrable state of the village watch, and the unspeakable misery occasioned thereby: and

yet of all the talented members of our service; there is not one who will buckle on his armour in a good cause, and strive to ameliorate the condition of the poor, as well as forward the interests of the Government. The most serious impediment to the establishment of an efficient village guard is, that the men never come under our actual observation and revision. There are lists of them made, it is true, according to the form prescribed in the Regulation; but it is a melancholy fact, that half of them, like the quondam "paper men" of the army, are non-existent. Occular inspection is absolutely necessary; and, if the Magistrate cannot afford time to go through his district, let him select one of his most experienced Assistants, and send him, during the cold weather, annually, not only to each thanna, but to all the villages about. Let him assemble before him all the watchmen, and enter their names in a list like the following:—

Names of 10 or 15 villages viz.—1 lot.	Estimated number of houses in each village	Names of principal landholder of the lot.	Number of watchmen kept at each village, as entered by zemindar and inspected by the Assistant.	Names of the watchmen.	Cast.	Age.	Date when first employed.	Means of subsistence of each.	Remarks.
.....	Ashraf Ali.
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In this way, we should be able, upon information of any crime, at once to ascertain, whether there are good grounds for suspecting the watchmen either of negligence or connivance,

and could send for him or them by name. This deputation of the Assistant would be essentially useful; for, besides the check which he would prove on the Police and zemindars, he would hear all petty grievances on the spot, and, if a sensible man, might make himself very serviceable by noting the cultivation of the district as he passes through it, acquiring information concerning the different landholders in the interior, and by taking every opportunity to visit personally, and settle all disputes about boundaries. "Mr. Tytler, too, views it in the same light." "On entering a zillah," says he, "the Magistrate ought by degrees to summon the watchmen before him, or, by deputing his Assistants into the interior, he ought to make the watchmen aware of what he would expect of them, —to tell them what rewards and what punishments they should receive,—to register their names, suitably providing for them, if they have been deserving,—to turn out old and infirm men, and to supply their places by those who are young, bold, and active." Yet no Assistant can be spared for these important duties; although there are now so many, that I actually heard, the other day, of a Commissioner who implored the Government not to place any more young men under him, as he really did not know what to do with those he had—and this in a very troublesome district! Yet, in spite of the manifest advantages of thus employing an Assistant, no one has, no one will do it. Ask any young Civil Servant, of whatever standing, what are to be the nature of his duties in the ensuing cold weather, and I'll engage that he replies—"I am to go out settlement-making." From morning to night, from Cuttack to Delhi, there is no other word in every Assistant's mouth but "*hunderbat*." No one can be spared for the Police! I will conclude this with a few words from the *Westminster Review*, for it is with the thannadaree system, as with the Courts of Justice—"No great or permanent good can be effected, in the way of amending the law, and the mode of administering it, unless a comprehensive and searching reform be made, and a uniform system substituted for the present confusion. It is an huge mass of confusion in which some find their account—but what may be admirably adapted to their purposes, is very detrimental to the public interest. We should not restrain ourselves to improving one part only: we should have no bit by bit improvement of so great an evil; for, as long as any part remains untouched, so long will the public be suffering from it."

No. IV.

I have just perused your remarks in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 19th July, upon the subject of my second letter to your address. As you have misunderstood me a little on one material point, and express your doubts as to the feasibility and efficacy of the plans which I have proposed, for amelioration in that department on which I write, I lose no time in putting you right on the first matter, and endeavouring to obviate the difficulties which occur to you, in hopes of converting you, if possible, to my side, and thereby securing so powerful a coadjutor in a cause, which is, indeed, all but—if not quite—desperate.

I could not have said, or meant to say, that “the zemindar has no hold upon the ryot to make him stay upon his land, except the interest of the latter, created by good treatment.” I am perfectly aware that there exist various causes, which combined with his natural unwillingness to quit the place of his birth, tend to keep ryots at a village, however oppressive the landholder may be. The unfortunate labourer has, as you observe, a family, his house, and cultivation which he cannot desert; besides, by changing, he might not, by any means, better his condition; for the chances are that, in a strange village, he would experience similar, if not worse treatment. The crops, too, are on the ground probably, a share in the profits of which is to support him and pay his debts. This, too, is supposing that the ryot is not on the wrong side of the account, between himself and his malik, which nine times out of ten he is; and were he to attempt a fitting, distraint by the landholder, through the nearest Moonsiff, would be the immediate result. I merely meant to say, the zemindar cannot impoverish his tenantry, without, in the end, impoverishing himself; and that continued oppression must produce the ultimate desertion of the labourers. This you will hardly deny. The protection of the villagers is as clearly the object of the zemindar, as is the welfare of the population at large at once the source of the prosperity of the country and consequently of the Government. There is, therefore, a bond of union between the landholder and the Government, which by no means exists betwixt the latter and the hired Police, whose trade is pillage from all around, and who live by extortion. In short, I only alluded to the advantages to be derived by a

zemindar by the good treatment of his ryots, and did not pretend to say, that the latter could compel it.

With regard to your objections to the zemindars being made "the channel of Police reports" by the way, I meant *not* the channel—it will be as well to explain the nature of the 'reports' to which I allude. By 'reports' we in the mofussil generally understand, the result of the investigation made before the darogah, in all cases that come before him and forwarded by him to the Magistrate, for final orders. *This duty I should never propose to be entrusted to the landholder.* The extent of my proposition was, that the zemindar might be allowed to take evidence publicly, upon the occurrence of any serious crime any where near him, so that no time might be lost, in the apprehension of the offenders, and then forward this said evidence, together with the criminals, if secured, to the darogah, from which moment the zemindar *has nothing whatever to do with the case.* But I wished him to send a notification, not report, to the Magistrate, for his information, stating briefly the proceedings (or enclosing a copy of them) which he had forwarded to the darogah. This very simple process, would have the two-fold effect of showing the darogah's activity or otherwise, what degree of merit is to be attached to his own personal exertions, and the nature and extent of aid which has been furnished by the zemindar. The only 'report,' if it can be so called, which I proposed that the landholder should make, was a certificate under his own signature, countersigned by the relations of the deceased, of all deaths that occur in the villages under his controul, and the only independent power which I advocated their possessing, or rather retaining, was that of the dismissal, at option, of the village watchmen for neglect or other small offence. You appear to me to have somewhat overlooked the extreme change that has silently but rapidly taken place in the interior of this country, from what it was in former days; and in nothing is this change so evident, as in the present state and condition of the landholders, as contrasted with their former independence and power. It is true that the combination among the zemindars, conniving with criminals, to elude and defeat the objects of justice when it suited their views, which existed formerly, first gave rise to our innovating system. *But* they were then in *exclusive* charge of the Police. There was no check, no authority to counteract their audacity, and joining, as they did, great power to

evil intentions, our interference was loudly called for. And we did interfere. But what I so lament is precipitation, so characteristic of all the proceedings of this Government, with which we instituted such a vital change, instead of judiciously reforming the abuses which existed. Our relative situations, as we stand, with regard to one another is now materially altered; and though I would entrust no irresponsible power to the proprietors of the soil, I certainly conceive, that their amalgamation, to a certain and guarded extent, in the execution of Police duties, both feasible and advantageous in the very highest degree; for we have now, what we had not before, *the power of restraint*. The nature of the trust which I would repose in the zemindars, relates, by no means, to any of the active duties of Police: I only wish that they should be authorized to do that of their own account, which they are now compelled to do, on the requisition of the thannadar, viz. take evidence and apprehend offenders. * These duties, are not, therefore, so new to the landholders, as they are already to a certain extent, "vested with the power of arrest, and with Magisterial functions." While they delay their exertions for instructions from the thanna, the ends of justice are frustrated, and the efforts of the Law paralyzed, by the escape of the offenders. The prevention of crime can, in short, only be attained by our being successful in the speedy detection and apprehension of criminals, and the most eloquent of men could not persuade me, that the best darogah in India can apprehend the *real* offenders against law, half so well or so expeditiously as a zemindar. The combination that you allude to, took place when, for score of miles around, there was hardly any Court of Justice, no thaannas, no Moonsiffs at all—at the same time, therefore, that the discovery of any rascality was unlikely and difficult. Redress was indeed almost unattainable either on the part of the ryot, or his master, as the case might be; and the latter, therefore, in many cases used his power in collecting his rents, and in most, abused it. The case now is widely different. Means have been long since provided, both for the realization of the landholder's rents, and for the protection of his ryots, without any aid from the Police; and the vicinity of Courts on all sides, and of East Indian darogahs, to whom a complaint could so easily be preferred, in the event of ill-usage, affords reasonable and strong grounds for hope, that these excesses would no longer be repeated. I will add, too, that the ryots evince now, as far as

my experience goes, any thing but a disposition to suffer in silence, the oppression of their maliks. It is true that many an extortion of the Police is passed over with impunity, because it is occasional, with reference to the individual actually concerned at the moment, and because the person aggrieved has probably neither the means nor the inclination to bring the case forward. But were any landholder, upon various pretences, to attempt a system of extortion, I feel convinced that the whole body would unite in representing it. I have known this done. That the zemindar has an *influence* over the poorer classes in the interior, and that, to a very great extent, is indeed most true; and we should court that influence to our side, as we know from sad experience that we can raise no power equal to counteract it. It is an engine of Herculean power, which may, by judicious management, be employed for the benefit, as easily as for the harm of the multitude; all depends on the skill of those who use it. But the zemindars are no longer what they were, and could not, I think, render themselves so obnoxious to the community, as you hint they might; at all events, immediate detection and punishment would ensue. We have shorn them of their wealth, power and dignity: of all they once possessed, they retain little but the name. The bad terms too, on which immediate neighbours generally are with one another, would serve, in a great measure to counteract any serious combination; to say nothing of the undisguised terror in which they live of our Government. I do not apprehend, therefore, that the small degree of power, which I propose transferring to the zemindars, would have that effect to which you allude, of causing "various exactions unconnected with rent." These exactions from the ryots are indeed grievous, but I am sorry to say that they appear to me, in the present state of the country, irremediable. Sanctioned as they are, by long custom, existing from time immemorial, the landholder claims them as a right, and the ryot submits to them as inevitable. All that we can do is to discountenance them, by declaring them unclaimable and unwarranted by Law, and this has been done long since. Yet, not a single summary suit is entered in any Court, in the accounts of which, produced to prove the claim, these forbidden items are not to be found. It is true, they are deducted from the amount of claim, but their existence is thus very plainly proved. They appear to me neither to have increased nor decreased. In short, I conceive that systematic extortion by the zemindar

would not be attempted or submitted to, and as for individuals, if he wishes it, he has power enough to oppress them, by the Regulations for distraint in force. The fact is, that these exactions from the poorer community, like those practised in England and Scotland by the Feudal Barons of old, take place from the inability of the legislature, as yet, to restrain them; and they will continue until by the due process of extended civilization, these classes become aware of their rights, and of their means of resisting the rapacity of their landholders.

That there exist objections to this, as to every other system, only proves, that it is our imperative duty to apply ourselves to the obviating of them. The difficulties will be found by no means insurmountable. You speak well, when you say I advocate nothing 'new;' the proposition of making use of the landholder's influence in establishing a better system of Police, is, Heaven knows, as old as the hills; but it is just this that increases my amazement, that a plan so feasible and so worthy of adoption, should have met with such little consideration, and *no trial whatever*. Had the present Police proved itself efficient, or calculated to be so hereafter, were the people, Natives, East Indians or British contented with it, I should be the last to propose any innovation; but the execrable state of it is such, the misery occasioned so great, that a stigma is deservedly cast on the character of our Government, every day that revision is neglected. The big-wigs of Calcutta, in this peculiar branch of legislature, alone appear to cherish optimism, and to think, with Doctor Pangloss, that every thing that is, is for the best. You, yourself, like every body else, allow that a Police, partly conducted through the zemindars, would be the cheapest; it is wonderful that this consideration has never struck any of the financial enthusiasts; especially as it combines economy with efficiency.

Alas! Mr. Editor, the real fact is, that the Government just at present labors under that incurable deafness, occasioned by the disinclination to hear. Mine is, too truly, "a voice crying in the wilderness." My feeble representations, like every one else's, fall upon a ground, parched by unconcern, arid with selfishness, and unmoistened by the dew of benevolence.

Had I, in this my rather lengthy correspondence with you, broached a single idea on the much discussed subject of revenue, I should have met, at every sentence, an antagonist,

armed to the teeth with regulations, pamphlets and 'Philathes;' and for every *pro* I should have found twenty-five *cons.* As it is, if any body does glance at these humble suggestions of mine, it is to exclaim with Madame Jourdain "*qu'est ce donc que ce jargon—là ?*"

There is one consolation, for which, like Moore's 'Azim,' "I breath my thanks"—things cannot thus remain much longer. The Government will be *obliged* to bestir itself shortly, on the arrival of the settlers; and if I am lucky enough to live fifteen years longer, (by which time I may hope for a Magistracy,) I expect to find a very different Police from what we have now.*

Under present circumstances, as I am led to believe, on mature consideration, that I might as well address a Church steeple, as the community of India on this subject, seeing that it is as easy to stir one as the other—I will say, just now—vale.

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE TO KEDARNATH AND BUDREENATH IN THE YEAR 1829.

N. B. The heights are taken by the Barometer.

May 4th.—Left Almora at 3 p. m. Crossed the Kosillah river, at the civil station of Huwal Bagh; and proceeded on to the valley of Gullu Bussoo, which is distant from Almora about 13 miles.

5th.—Started at sunrise; crossed a hill, the road over which is rough and stony; breakfasted on the banks of a stream that runs by the village of Bansullee and joins the Ramgunga river. Bansullee is upon the same elevation with Huwal Bagh. viz, 3,885 feet above the level of the sea; the distance from Gullu Bussoo is almost 6 miles. I found this day exceedingly hot: the thermometer at noon stood at 89° in the shade. Proceeded on in the evening and ascended a steep hill. Arrived at sunset at Dhoorahaut, which is about 15 miles distant from Gullu Bussoo.

6th.—From Dhoorahaut I descended by a rough and bad road into the valley of Palee; breakfasted at Byrathee, only 3½

* To all hints of improvement, in this line, which are publicly offered, the Government generally reply that "they will be taken into consideration." Bah! As they want the will, not the power, I wish they would listen to a sermon from me, on a certain text in the Proverbs. It stands thus, does that text—"Say not unto thy neighbour, Go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give, when thou hast it by thee." "Bis dat, qui cito dat." There's nothing truer.

miles distant from my former camp, and passed another very hot day. The elevation of this place is much the same as that of Bunsulee. Proceeded on to Gunnai, on the banks of the river Ramgunga, in which I had a delightful bath. The distance from Dhoorahaut is 10 miles.

7th.—The valley of Palee is highly cultivated; I continued along it for six miles more this morning and saw abundance of black partridges, several of which I shot. Crossed over a rough mountain composed chiefly of limestone, and descended into the district of Gurwal. A fine peepul tree, at a spot called Mallee Chourie, on the banks of the Ramgunga, afforded shade and I breakfasted under it. The elevation of this spot is 4174 feet; the day was hot, the thermometer standing at 81°. I found, however, a nice shaded spot to bathe in. In the evening I went on to the village of Dooraghat; the distance from Gunnai is 14 miles. I was here much amused with the tricks of some roving jugglers. The Ramgunga runs by Dooraghat and takes its rise from the hills near this place. I observed a great difference in the manners of the people of Gurwal from the Kumaonees. The former are most attentive and supply all wants with the greatest willingness, so far as their poor means admit; the latter require a *purwannah* from the Judge for all they are asked to do or give!

8th.—A range of high hills overlook Dooraghat; these I ascended and after proceeding a distance of 8½ miles, breakfasted under a mulberry tree, at a spot called Ghitooral directly under the village of Whetie. Ghitooral is 4,835 feet above the level of the sea; 3½ miles beyond this is the temple of Ard Buddree and to which place I proceeded on to dinner. There are no supplies to be had nearer than 3 miles. The country round Ard Buddree is pretty and picturesque. The woods abound with the "*kockler*" or blue pigeon; and there is something particularly plaintive and wild in the note of these birds that adds to the romantic feeling which the scenery around inspires. Ard Buddree is 11½ miles from Dooraghat.

9th.—Two miles from Ard Buddree I passed by an old stockade called Chandgurree. The road runs along the side of a precipitous mountain for some distance; the descent from it is long and steep to the banks of the Pindur river, which is a formidable looking torrent. I hastened to breakfast under the shade of a peepul tree, near the village of Simlee, only 2,635 feet above the level of the sea. The thermometer in the shade stood as high as 91° and I found this day most distressingly hot.

Following the course of the Pindur river, through a thick jungle I reached Kurnprag at sunset in a heavy thunder storm; the distance from Ard Buddree is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The temple and town of Kurnpiag stand on the right bank of the Pindur river. A jhoola or rope bridge of about 220 feet span is thrown over, the ropes of which are made of the common long grass, and the road-way is composed of slight cross twigs at $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two feet apart, along the centre of which slit bamboos are fastened, running the whole length of the bridge, but only in the centre, so that the road-way, if such it can be called, is not more than 3 inches in width! I found it absolutely necessary to take off my shoes and to hold on by the side ropes "like grim death," for as I of necessity looked down to my feet in this walking, as it were, on the edge of a knife, I saw through the open road-way, at the depth of 50 or 60 feet, the boiling and foaming torrent as it roared and thundered along with frightful velocity!

10th.—At Kurnprag the Alucknunda and Pindur rivers unite and become indeed a formidable torrent; it is hurled along with great rapidity between immense rocks, overhanging the river "in frightful uncertainty." The road takes the left bank of the river. It is very precipitous in some places, and a single false step would hurl one into the boiling torrent. Fortunately I had left my ponies behind at Kurnprag; for no animal save a goat could possibly pass along this route. At Chetooahghat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Kurnprag, there is another rope bridge, similar to the one already described. This I passed over and then ascended to the village of Kurchuna, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The bed of the Alucknunda river at Chetooahghat is only 2,450 feet above the level of the sea.

11th.—Having suffered sadly from heat since I quitted Almora, I awoke this morning very feverish and unwell, and with a bad grace, indeed, did I commence ascending, upon foot, a high mountain which overhung my tents. Numerous rills of cool water intersected my path, and they proved nectar to my parched mouth. I continued to ascend for 7 long miles and at length reached my tent pitched at the village of Wullee, elevated 6010 feet above the sea. There are copper mines at this place, but the specimens I obtained were poor. Continuing to ascend for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles more, I arrived in the evening at Bumun Thala which is about 1500 feet higher than Walleegong, or 7500 above the level of the sea. The climate of this place is heavenly. I felt quite well again and enjoyed a ramble in a noble oak forest which surrounded my tents.

12th.—From Bumun Thala to Phulaee is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

13th.—Phulaee to Hookeemuth $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is a famous Hindoo Temple at Hookeemuth; the Rouel, or high priest, of Kedarnath resides here and this holy man paid me a visit. He was dressed in Kinkob or silk richly embroidered with gold. In his ears were enormous glass rings, at least 6 inches in circumference, which he is supposed to be born with! So holy a character of course commanded the greatest respect. My Hindoo servants threw themselves upon their faces and kissed his feet! He wore a very handsome turban of Cashmere shawl and I found him exceedingly civil and attentive. He politely invited me to visit the Temple and when I went, in the evening, I could perceive that it had been recently swept and watered for my reception. A platform had been raised opposite the door of the Temple, for my accommodation, and upon which I stood whilst, with light in hand, the Rouel pointed out and named the different Deities. They were all very richly dressed and decorated with gold and silver ornaments. The town of Hookeemuth is 4500 feet above the level of the sea.

14th.—From Hookeemuth I descended to the Kalee or Mundaknee river and crossed it by an indifferent Jhola or rope bridge. From the river I ascended to the Temple of Goreh Cashree, which has a tank or reservoir attached to it. In this tank pilgrims on a tour of *dursun* to Kedarnath, perform *ablution*. I breakfasted at a place called Mushgong, which I found was elevated 4575 feet above the level of the sea. There is a public granary here, for the supplying of poor pilgrims with flour, &c. I proceeded on to Phatugurh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hookeemuth. Here I found many hundreds of pilgrims detained by heavy rain, and to my great annoyance they did nothing but sing all the night long.

15th.—At Jilmilputtum I crossed a branch of the Kalee river over which there is a sangha or wooden bridge. From the river there is a flight of stone steps leading up to the Temple of Moonkutha Gunesh, past which the road runs to Gooreekoond, distant $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Phatugurh, my last place of encampment. Gooreekoond is on the right bank of the mundaknee river, which here runs with great rapidity. The river issues from a bed of dirty snow, *i. e.* old snow mixed with earth and the water is muddy and excessively cold. It had nearly proved fatal to me, for having imprudently bathed in it, whilst heated from my march, a sudden chill and numbness of the extremities was the consequence, but a glass of hot brandy and water soon restored me. There is here a hot spring which sup-

plies a reservoir in which all the Hindoos bathe. The thermometer rose to 128° in it. After the ceremony of having the head and face shaved *upon the steps of the reservoir*, and of bathing in the hot spring, the pilgrims go into a cold bath and are then considered *purified*, and in a fit state to perform *darsun* at the holy Temple of Kedarnath.

16th.—Three miles above Gooreekoond I found the bed of the River blocked up with snow. The road for the most part was exceedingly bad; no animal save a goat could possibly travel along it. I passed over beds of snow many feet deep. The river is occasionally seen issuing from vaulted caves of snow, for awhile to discover its milky waters, and is then lost again to the view. After breakfasting at a place called Beemoodar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Gooreekoond, and fixing the barometer, which made the height of this spot 9075 feet above the level of the sea, I proceeded gradually to ascend to Kedarnath. The guide pointed out to me two large rocks, forming a kind of *choola*, or fire place for cooking, called the Giant Beem Sing's Choolah! The ground around is covered with large blocks of stone of a red ochre tint, and which tint the guide gravely assured me was occasioned by the blood which flowed here during a terrible fight between Beem Sing and his great enemy!

As the road takes the course of the river the ascent to Kedarnath is easy. Although the coolies with loads suffer from the "*bis*" or supposed poison arising from the scent of a variety of flowers that cover the ground at high elevations. Of course the idea is absurd—the difficulty of breathing arising solely from the very rare state of the atmosphere. The distance from Gooreekoond to Kedarnath is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and although I arrived so early as 3 p.m. yet the coolies, owing to the cause already stated, did not come up with my tents until sunset; and I had to weather out a snow storm for two hours after my arrival. I finally took refuge in the house of a Priest, the door of which being too small to admit a chair, I was forced to take off part of the roof or chupper ere I could get one in. I made a fire in the centre of the room but was nearly suffocated by the smoke, so was glad to retreat to bed, without having seen any thing of the Himalaya Mountains surrounding me. In fact I had been enveloped in one dense cloud ever since my arrival.

17th.—Never shall I forget the rising sun of this day, ground was covered with a hoar frost and the atmosphere

was perfectly clear and brilliant. The Himalayā Peaks towered majestically on three sides of me, and high above all rose the Peak of Kedarnath, abruptly from my feet: I cannot conceive any scene in the world more sublime and grand—neither pen or pencil could possibly do justice to the scenery around. The quicksilver in the thermometer stood at 31° at sunrise, when the rays of the sun commenced acting upon the snow, *I heard* many avalanches—*see* them I could not—but their thunder was terrifically loud and contrasted awfully with the silence of the place where I stood. Many pilgrims annually sacrifice themselves at Kedarnath. Leaving their clothes and cooking pots, under the care of the priest of the temple, they enter the snowy ranges and are seen no more; they are supposed to be carried away by old Beem Sing; and I was told that the rogue had already purloined 17 men this year! I returned, by the road I came, to Beeraoudar $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

18th.—To Burooseo, 11 miles.

19th.—To Hookeemuth, 11 miles.

20th.—This day I proceeded by the villages of Saree and Hurkotee to Chobta-durru-sallah, which place is elevated above the sea 9350 feet, and is distant from Hookeemuth $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This is truly a delightful spot: the woods abound with fine oak and larch trees—and are well stocked with pheasants; I observed two kinds the Moonal and Cheer—the former a beautiful bird of a blue and gold colour, the latter (the Cheer) a fine game bird of a grey colour. The carpet of my tent was to-day of primroses and cowslips, the face of the hill being entirely covered with them, in full blossom.

21st.—Skirted the Tong-nath mountain. Many parts of the road were extremely steep and difficult. At one spot I laid myself down and let fall a stone, from the roadside, which during its descent, of at least 3500 feet, never once touched the side of the mountain! I crossed the Baliesore stream at the foot of Tong-nath and proceeded on to Gopursur. The rock about Gopursur is of a pretty variegated quartz; resembling marble where it has been polished by people passing constantly over it. There is a large old Hindoo temple at Gopursur.

22nd.—By the villages of Doongree and Bumunkote, the latter village is distant 9 miles from Gopursur and is elevated above the sea 4320 feet. I now descended to the Alucknunda river and crossed it by a sangha bridge. I proceeded on to Peepul Kote: total distance 15 miles.

23rd.—At Peepul Kote I fell in with a new made road constructed by a Native shroff of Almorah, for conve-

nience of pilgrims and travellers from Kurnprag to Josee Muth. About seven miles from Peepul Kote, I crossed the Bythat Gunga, and in climbing the opposite hill the heat was beyond every thing distressing, frequently did I throw myself at length upon the ground completely exhausted. After a very steep pull of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reached Doongara, where I breakfasted. Doongara is 6635 feet above the level of the sea. In the evening I went on to Seling $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles: total distance from Peepul Kote 15 miles.

24th — To Joosee Muth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to breakfast; proceeded on to Bissunprag, where the Alucknunda and Doulee rivers unite; the latter I crossed by a good sangha bridge, but without hand railing, and as the river actually darts under the bridge, and plunges into the Alucknunda, it is advisable to keep the eye fixed steadily upon the road-way, for a look on either side at the foaming torrent, would doubtless create giddiness, unless the nerves were well braced, and the person accustomed to such scenes. One and a half miles beyond Bissunprag there is another sangha bridge leading over to the right bank of the Alucknunda. This bridge I found in a very bad state of repair, it was not boarded, but had a road-way of twigs only, in a very deficient state, and repaired, in a manner, by round stones from the river. This afforded the only means of passing over a torrent which rushed, or rather precipitated itself, down deep declivities with the roar of thunder! The crags or cliffs from which this frail construction is suspended, rise about 100 feet from the bed of the river. In crossing I had a *chattah* in my hand, to protect myself from the sun, and a sudden gust of wind had nearly swept me over the side, which had no hand railings, such an addition being deemed quite superfluous by people accustomed to walk on the ridges of perpendicular rocks! The road is carried along the right bank of the river to Punkesur, by flights of broad stone steps constructed by the Almorah shroff or banker. Formerly the almost perpendicular rocks, which rise from the bed of the river, were passed by means of rope ladders, and lives were frequently lost by the breaking of the ropes, but oftener from the pilgrims crowding upon the ladders, when the aged and infirm losing their holds were precipitated into the boiling torrent beneath! The distance from Josee Muth to Punkesur is 11 miles.

25th. — From Punkesur to Budreenath 11 miles.—*Delhi Gazette.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE SYSTEM OF MONTHLY SALES.

1. *Have the Provisions of Regulation VII. 1830, authorizing monthly sales been found in your district effectual in securing a more prompt realization of the public revenue than heretofore under Regulation XI. 1822?*

I do not think that the provisions of Reg. VII. of 1830, authorizing monthly sales has done any good for the speedier realization of Government revenue. In the first place no monthly sale can really take place, and it was a great mistake in the legislator to authorize such a measure which practically it is impossible to enforce; for instance, the estate Ramnagore falls into arrear for the kist of Bysac, which becomes due the 1st of Joystee. According to Sec. VI. of the above Regulation, one month is then to be allowed prior to any advertisement, and if not paid during that month, it shall be advertised on the 1st of Assar, when if the collector's aumlah be very active and have nothing to do but to prepare the advertisements, the estate may be brought to sale on the 1st of Sraubun. Thus two entire months of any kist fall over ere the estate can be sold, independant of any delay in preparing the lotbundy and istahars, and on which an ordinary district will be for almost 4 or 500 lots every time. Now during this other kists fall due and consequently if the arrear of Bysac be paid after those 2 months, it will then have to be advertized for Joystee, which will again take the same course; but if sold for Bysac kist, it will take at least 6 months before the sale will be confirmed. In many cases, however, we have seen a year pass away and then at last the sale has been cancelled, while by that time the estate has fallen into a balance for a whole year; and thus monthly sales in fact are nothing but a mode of harrassing the zemindars as I shall endeavour to shew in the following answer.

2. *Is the rigorous enforcement of the system of monthly sale (without listening to excuses and applications for postponement) necessary in your opinion, or could the revenue be realized with equal or greater punctuality under a system of indulgence of the kind referred to?*

Those who do not depend upon defraying the revenue to Government from the collections they make from their ryuts, will always pay with great regularity from the fear of being called upon for 25 per cent. interest and penalty, and there

are several zemindars thus situated who regularly remit their revenue from private funds before it is collected from the ryuts, whence any rigorous enforcement of the system can only effect such as depend solely on the ryuts. The majority of the zemindars are in this situation, and what has been the consequence of this regulation to them? The ryuts know very well that in a month or two their estates will be advertized, consequently they will put off as much as they can the payment of their rents (we all know very well what is the delay and difficulty in realizing revenue through the means of the Surrasury Regulation,) and the moment the estate is advertized, they disregard the zemindar altogether; while should it be sold according to the provisions of Reg. XI. of 1822, they are prohibited paying the rent; thus whatever delay may take place in confirming the sale, is apparently all in favor of the ryuts; in the mean time the crop season coming, they convert it to money and expend it without reserving any for the rent. Those that are acquainted with the condition of the lower class of people will readily admit, that they cannot understand the saving plan. If they get 100 Rs a month, they will expend it at the risk of starving for the next month: if the rent be regularly collected, there will be no hesitation in paying, but if once fallen in arrear, it would be very difficult to realize. On the one hand should the sale be cancelled after six months, the balance has become heavy and an interest with penalty amounting to 25 per cent. has been brought upon it; the estate therefore is immediately again advertized for sale before the zemindar can realize a rupee from his ryuts, while on the other should the sale be confirmed, it takes another 2 months to put the purchaser in possession of the estate, and he is obliged to pay all the balance from the day of this purchase, together with the interest and penalty before he can get any return. If the new zemindar be very hard, he may push the ryuts, who will recover perhaps the part which has gone out of their pocket, and they may by borrowing from mohajuns, at a very high rate of interest, pay the zemindar. However, viewing it in the most advantageous light, even this is not really profitable to the ryuts, as they could very easily have paid their kist when it was due, being generally at the same time with the crop; but by the accumulation the rent becomes too heavy for them to discharge at one time, especially when as I have mentioned it has been expended. Thus by the rigorous enforcement of the regulation in question, neither the,

defaulter, nor the purchaser, nor the ryotts, can be satisfied, and when that is the case such a measure surely cannot be considered necessary; and I think others will concur with me in opinion that the revenue could be realized with greater punctuality under a less rigorous system, to which I will refer in my reply to question 11th.

3. *Since monthly sales have been authorized, has the same estate been frequently sold or more than once in the course of a year? If so, state instances, and how often in extreme cases?*

If an estate be sold and confirmed, of course the new purchaser would not allow it to be sold again in the same year, as he would try his best to retain the possession he had so recently acquired, and so turn his new purchase to the greatest profit; but should the sale be cancelled, it returns to the old proprietor, and it has then frequently happened that the estate has been again brought to the hammer.

4. *Can a purchaser ordinarily reckon on realizing his rents so as to pay the accruing kists of the year of his purchase or has he to advance these besides the purchase money paid for the lot?*

I have already mentioned this subject in my second reply, and I again clearly state, that since the commissioner-system has been established, a very great delay has invariably taken place in obtaining confirmation of the sale, therefore the purchasers generally reckon on paying the year's revenue as a part, or rather in addition to the amount of the purchase money, which has been one of the causes of the great depreciation in the value of landed property.

5. *Do you find that estates bought at the beginning or middle of a year have to be re-advertised, in order to compel payment of the remaining kists falling due in the year? State instances and how often the necessity for re-advertising has occurred.*

I know that newly purchased estates have been advertized for the remaining kists, but no actual sale has followed, the arrear having been paid before the time appointed for sale, except in the case where a man by his ignorance having purchased a talook which hardly could pay Government revenue, allowed it to be re-sold in the same year to rid himself of a bad bargain; but such a case has very seldom occurred.

6. *Has the influence of the zemindar over his tenantry and their confidence in him been weakened or otherwise injuriously affected by the system of monthly sales? Is the ryot bet-*

ter off under that system or is he more sorely pressed by the sudden malgoozar and his intermediate talookdars? Does the zemindar find equal facility in making advantageous leases or do capitalists withhold from taking under leases and from advances on mortgage and other securities, from doubt as to the sudden malgoozar's stability in consequence of the increased risk from frequent sales?

By the promulgation of this regulation, the confidence of the under-tenants is very much lessened; the ryotts and the zemindar being both in an equal degree injuriously affected by it. The zemindar on the one hand pressing the ryotts to the utmost to pay their rents without giving the least indulgence as was common in former times; whereas, now fearing the collector advertizing their estates so quickly, they are compelled for their own protection to be urgent in their demand upon the ryotts; while on the other hand as I have stated before, the ryotts taking advantage of the situation of their zemindar, delay the payment in hopes that on the estate being advertized, they may elude it altogether and have the opportunity of appropriating the money so destined to their more immediate gratification, overlooking that in the end they must nevertheless satisfy the demand, though they may possibly save a little. No doubt that consequent on the risk incumbent on the enforcement of this regulation, are many of the difficulties experienced by the zemindar in effecting advantageous leases, since the sales of the estates are so uncertain, that capitalists are unwilling to incur the risk of the estate being sold, when their lease of course is liable to be made void.

7. *What are the customary kists in the district of A. B. that is, what proportion of the Government revenue is collected in each month of the year of collection?*

In almost every district of Bengal, the largest portion of Government revenue or kist is payable in the months of Sraubun, Bhaudur, Agraun, Pous and Mang; these being the months when the ryotts getting in their different crops are best able to pay their rent to the zemindar, upon which consideration the Government kists were also fixed.

8. *What are the staple articles of agricultural produce in your district and what the times at which the returns for each are realized by the producers?*

In almost all lower Bengal, the produce consists of ouse rice, which is gathered in the month of Bhaudur, and aman rice in the month of Agraun; these two are principal crops,

besides which are the intermediate ones—such as *culley*, *moog*, *mustard seeds*, *gram*, and *wheat*, that are chiefly gathered before the month of Falgun.

9. *Are the Government kists generally in advance of such periods of realization or subsequently thereto, so as to allow the zemindars generally to obtain their rents from such proceeds before having to discharge the Government dues?*

Those zemindars that regularly pay the kist every month are of course in advance, as the collection from the ryutts does not commence before the month of Assau, when first they make the *poonyah*, or a lucky day fixed by the astronomers to collect the rents; on that day very little is paid by the ryots, and it is not till after a week or ten days that the regular collection commences. Now when a zemindar cannot actually commence his own collection from the ryutts, his estate according to the Regulation in question, is advertized and sold.

10. *If sales instead of being as at present authorized for each kist were to be restricted to certain periods of the year, what would be the properest dates to assume: state this for different numbers of sales, viz. for two in the year, three in the year, and four in the year.*

Three and four sales in the year would have no beneficial effect, since that would in fact be leaving the matter nearly as it is at present; but if the sales were fixed at twice in a year, as are the putnee sales, the Government revenue would be punctually realized. The zemindars having time to collect their rent from the ryutts, and knowing positively moreover that on such a date the estate must be sold unless the revenue be paid, will be prepared to meet it; besides, there will be another advantage: at present Collectors first advertising and then giving time from week to week, the purchasers are tired of waiting, and thus an opportunity of disposing of the estate to the best advantage is not unfrequently lost, and a sale being probably made at a time when no capitalist is present, the estate is sold under its real value. We have seen, however, by experience, that the sale of putay talooks being fixed by the Regulation for the 1st of Kartick and 1st of Joistee, the talookdars are all in attendance with their rents at the Cutchery of their respective district the day before, and the arrears are paid off before the hour of sale; at the same time intended purchasers and capitalists assemble at the Cutchery, and should any estate be sold, it realizes its full value. The Burdwan and Hoogly districts are remarkable for being near-

ly all of this description of property, and the appointed days for sale are almost like a fair throughout the district. At the same time I beg to observe regarding confirmation of the sale which now takes place only after several months, a delay which has been the cause of much mischief to both the defaulter and the purchaser. I conceive therefore, that some fixed rule should be established to regulate the time of cancelling or confirming a sale, that the parties may have some determined data, by which they may know whether the sale will be cancelled or otherwise, and not be dependent solely on the discretion of the commissioners. In fact, I should think it better if it were decided at once on report of the sale, whether it should be confirmed or cancelled, and thus much distress and annoyance saved to all parties.

11. *In the case of mid-year sales, is there any difficulty in adjusting the wasilat between purchaser and the old proprietor? Would this difficulty be diminished by fixing certain days of the year for sales as is done under the provisions of Regulation VIII. of 1819, in the case of the sale of putnee talooks for the zemindar's rent?*

There is no doubt that all difficulties of this kind would be removed by the adoption of such a system.

12. *Will the adoption of a practice of selling periodically tend to restrict collections to those periods, or do you think that the collection of intermediate kists will go on with equal regularity as heretofore? If not so, is there any process for intermediate realization that could advantageously be substituted?*

In my humble opinion I do not think any better measures could be substituted than those above-mentioned.

13. *On every occurrence of a new purchaser, is the poonyah held and are the tenantry and ryutis besides being exposed to the charge of that ceremony required to pay pottah salary for a renewal of their engagements, cancelled by each and every public sale of an estate for the recovery of the arrears of the Government revenue?*

On the entrance of every new purchaser, he no doubt holds the poonyah which must be paid for by the ryutis, and of course, whenever new pottahs are granted, the usual salau-mee, &c. must be paid.

14. *Have the rates of leases and of pottahs for land with reference to what they were at an anterior period diminished or*

increased since the promulgation of Regulation VII. of 1830? In either case to what case do you impute the change?

I do not think that the rates have in any instance been increased, but a needy zemindar anxious to raise the amount of his revenue in *due* time, will be very likely to lessen the rate in his leases.—*India Gazette.*

[REPLY BY ANOTHER ZEMINDAR.]

1st Query. That Reg. 7 of 1830 is a most important Regulation, and was framed to aid in the speedy realization of the public revenue, admits of no doubt. If the country were as prosperous and wealthy as in former days, this Regulation would not be so very inauspicious towards the Zumeendars. But since the country is become impoverished, and has lost much of its trade, the monthly sales of land which it orders, in conformity with Regulation 31 of 1832, while they inflict misery on the country, do not secure the object of a speedy realization of revenue; they rather appear to be one cause of the distress of the country.

2d Query. That in the impoverished state to which the country is reduced, no petition for delay should be attended to, but that the order for monthly sales should be executed with severity, does not appear to me wise. Though the natives of this country, from the want of wisdom and virtue, are too much given to evil practices, yet I can safely affirm that if some degree of indulgence were extended to them, the public revenue would be more speedily collected. Such indulgence at the present time is peculiarly advisable. Though the Collectors of the Mofussil are active and wise, yet it appears more likely that the revenue will be realized by leniency, and a display of consideration, than by the opposite course.

3d Query. The Collectors have not acted up to the letter of Reg. 7 of 1830 in selling *every* estate at the end of the month which fell into arrears. Had they done so, some zumeendarees would have been sold three times a year; but I know not that such an event has happened in any zilla.

4th. Query. The purchasers always flatter themselves that they will be able to pay up the instalments of revenue from the rent received from the tenants; but this is seldom possible with estates purchased at auction; for it is long before they can obtain possession of the purchased estate; and there are numerous obstacles to their obtaining the estates and

making engagements; hence the purchasers are obliged to pay the Government instalments from their own pockets.

5th. Query. Those estates, which are purchased in the beginning or in the middle of the year are almost constantly sold for the instalments which subsequently fall due, which may be ascertained from enquiring at almost all the Collector's offices. The cause of this is simply the difficulty the purchasers experience in obtaining possession.

6th. Query. The fear of the monthly sales, obliges the zumeendars to use very sharp weapons towards the ryuts; how then can they have any beneficial influence over them? Those ryuts knowing that their zumeendars are become poor, have less confidence in the stability of their zumeendars through the monthly sales; through which sales, the condition both of the ryuts, the chief zumeendar and all his under-tenants, has been greatly deteriorated. That the talookdars, through the urgent demands of the zumeendar, annoy and oppress the tenants under them, admits of no doubt. Through these monthly sales, people are deterred from taking farms of land, and advancing money; and the mortgaging of estates has been almost stopped.

7th Query. In my zillah, the kists or instalments of the great zumeendars are fixed between Bysack and Choitru.

8th Query. In my zillah rice grows abundantly; it is of two kinds, the *ouse*, which is brought in by the month of Shrabun; and the *amun*, of which the cultivation is not completed before Ugruhayun. At these two periods, the ryuts can pay their rents with ease. Then in the month of Maugh, Phalgun, there is the rubee harvest; that is the crop of cotton, khesaree, cheena, kangunee and teel, which is brought in as late as Joist. At this period also, the ryuts on the sale of their crops are able to pay rent, but the *amun* harvest in the month of Ugrahayun, is the period when they are best able to pay their rents.

9th Query. The claims for Government revenue are made both before and after the harvests, at all seasons, and the instalments are not regulated by the periods of harvest.

10th Query. If it be found necessary to have two sales during the year, then one sale at the end of Shrabun, or the beginning of Bhadur, and another at the end of Pous would be advisable; if three sales be appointed, then in addition to the two periods above named, the end of Bysack or beginning of Joist might be fixed on.

11th Query. If the period of sale for arrears be fixed between the end of Bhadru and the month of Assin, and if the purchaser can obtain possession within the month of Kartik, then he can without any difficulty settle the balance with the old zumeendar. The days fixed for the sale of Puttunee Talooks by Rég. 8 of 1819 ought also to be fixed on as the days for the sale of lands for Government arrears; but unless the purchasers immediately obtain possession of it, it would be extremely difficult for him to recover the old balances.

12th Query. If particular days be fixed on during the year for the sales, it is not to be supposed that the revenue would be collected only on those days. Wealthy zumeendars and those who derive a profit from their estates, would almost invariably pay according to the instalments, and of this there can be no doubt. Those who derived smaller profits from their zumeendarees and who were always in debt, would of course be slack in their payments. If in this case the Collector were active and wise, he might by frequently calling those zumeendars to him, by fear and by friendship, and by various kinds of council, facilitate the collection of the revenues from them.

13th Query. When a new individual purchases lands, the farms given by the old zumeendars are voided; if the purchaser allow them to remain, the farmer and the ryot are subject to the expenses of poonya, and when the potta of the ryot is rendered void by a sale, the ryot of course is obliged to pay a *salamee*, or fine, for a new pottah, according to his circumstances.

14th Query. The impoverishment of the country began in 1830, and it was in that very year that the severe Regulation VII. was brought into action. That the value of farms and pottas has deteriorated from the impoverishment of the country, that this is to be traced chiefly to that Regulation, which must of course be supposed to have greatly influenced the value of farms and pottas, we cannot allow; because the provisions of that Regulation have not been universally applied.—*Salmachar Darpan.*

HURRIANAH.

This province, which includes the Hissar and Rohtuck districts, is remarkable for the turbulent and unruly disposition of its inhabitants, and during a period of forty years preceding

the establishment of our dominion in Hindoostan it had no Government at all. The first occasion on which any thing like order was established in this unruly province was, when Louis Bouiquiep, Perou's Lieutenant, expelled George Thomas from the fort of Hansee, and he then took the opportunity of reducing it to submission. Within two years after this the Mahratta power was subverted by our arms, and the people of Hurrianah seized the opportunity of rising upon their rulers, who were obliged to evacuate Bhuttiana altogether, and their influence was confined to the fort of Hansee, and perhaps to one or two other strong places in the Hansee and Rohtuck districts. In 1804 an expedition, under the command of Major Brownrigg, a late Mahratta officer, consisting of two battalions of the Begum Sumroo's troops, with two guns and a body of irregulars, were sent to reduce the Bhuttee country to submission. The Bhuttees assembled to receive their attack in the old fort of Sirsa and unable to withstand the fierce charge which they made down the hill, with their long spears called suers, the British force was completely routed, Major Brownrigg was killed, and the 2 guns which he had brought with him fell into the hands of the enemy. After this all idea was abandoned of retaining Hurrianah under our own administration and, besides others to whom it was offered, it was conferred in a perpetual and free tenure upon three Native Chiefs successively, that is, Dumboo Khan who now resides at Nejeedabad, the late Nawaub Ahmed Buksh Khan of Ferozepoor, and Summund Khan, father of Doondiah Khan of Dojana, but notwithstanding they were assisted with British money and influence, they all found themselves unequal to the control of this turbulent province, and, being unable to collect sufficient revenue for the payment of their troops, after making a fruitless trial, they voluntarily gave in their resignation one after the other. After Summund Khan's resignation in 1808 we were at last obliged to take the province ourselves, merely because there was no other way in which it could be disposed of, and Mr. Gardner, accompanied by a party of Skinner's horse, which were then for the first time re-embodied for this express purpose, was deputed by Mr. Seton to take civil charge. This could not be done however till some severe examples had been made. The large village of Bullialee was sacked and rased to the ground and a large force under the command of Colonel Ball, afterwards Adjutant General, was sent against the town of Bowanee, which can muster three thousand warlike

Rajpoots of the Tooer tribe who had never properly submitted to any preceding Government. A breach was easily made in the defences of the place, but when the storming party advanced to the attack, about 100 men sallied out against them, in the open plain, and rushed upon the bayonets with drawn swords. The column reeled and retired for a considerable distance, and if this gallant band had been properly supported by their brethren, it must have been completely routed. The capture and sack of Bowanee, which is their leading town, struck a terror into Hurrianah, the whole of which then submitted quietly to our rule, with the exception of Bhuttecana, which we did not wish to molest. The Bhuttees however could not refrain from their inveterate habits of plunder, and in 1812 we were obliged to send out a force against them which conquered the whole of their country, but as Zatta Khan the Raneah Chief came in and made his submissions, his portion of the country was given back to him while Futteeabad, the chief of which had fled into the desert, was retained by us. In 1817-18 the greater part of the Hansee troops were drawn off to join in the Pindarry war, and Futteeabad was temporarily garrisoned by a cavalry contingent, which we borrowed from our Seik allies. Seeing this the Bhuttees, who always yield but a constrained obedience, and are ever ready to rise upon their rulers the moment any relaxation takes place in the military pressure upon them, rose in a body, expelled the Seikhs, and temporarily recovered their independence. Upon this Major Fast was sent out from Hansee, with, I believe, four companies of infantry, and a detachment of foot and camel artillery to re-capture the place, but upon their proceeding to batter the gate, the Bhuttees sallied out upon them with their long spears, and put our troops to flight, captured their guns and chased the retreating detachment to the neighbourhood of Hansee. In 1818-19 the same force which was sent under the command of General Arnold to reduce the predatory Bickaneer Thakoors was directed to proceed to the Bhutte country and reduce it again to submission, which was effected without any bloodshed, as the Bhuttees did not see their interest in resisting a force, which they knew must ultimately prevail over them. After this the state of affairs remained tolerably quiet till the period when we were involved in the embarrassments of the Burmese and Bhurt pore wars, and the people of Hurrianah then thought that the time was come for them to assert their independence.

The first indication of this spirit appeared on the occasion of a great cattle fair which used annually to be held at the Jat Town of Beree in the Rohtuck district. While the fair was proceeded with perfect regularity, the Jats of Beree and the neighbouring villages all at once rose upon the cattle dealers and proclaiming that the Company's rule was at an end, proceeded to help themselves to the cattle and drive them off to the number of many thousands. This was the signal for revolt, and the roads became impassable for travellers with property and the Government revenue was withheld. Mr. Elliot, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi, proposed to send a force to punish the perpetrators of the Beree outrage, and restore order in the country, but Mr. W. Fraser, the Junior member of the Board of Revenue, said it was unnecessary and he would go himself unattended by any troops and set all to rights. He went accordingly and the Beree and the other people concerned in the outrage came to him with professions of submission and obedience, saying they were by no means disaffected to the Company, and the whole affair originated in a private quarrel among themselves. At this period Hurrianah was in a state of the utmost confusion. The principal Assistants of Hissar and Rohtuck were beaten off from the villages where they had gone in person to vindicate their insulted authority, and Sooraj Mul or Soorja, one of the expelled Bikaner Thakoors, took the opportunity of extending his depredations into provinces. At last he had the audacity to make a night attack upon the fort of Behul in the Hansee district, and having destroyed or expelled the garrison, he proceeded to a village within three coss of Hansee. Hearing of his approach, Mr. Fraser went out from Hansee with a large body of Skinner's horse, followed by the corps of infantry, but when he arrived near the village in which Soorja was posted, he ordered the cavalry to halt and unsaddle their horses with the avowed object of giving Soorja time to quit the village rather than endanger the lives of the villagers by attacking him while he was posted in it. However, Mr. Fraser did not attack Soorja even after he had left the village, and he and all his followers were allowed to march off with perfect impunity with drums beating and colours flying, and not a single example was made either for the plundering of the Beree fair or Soorja's depredation; or as far as I have heard, for any of the other outrages against the public peace which were committed in the province at this period.

After Bhurtpoor had fallen, the Hurrianah people saw that there was no longer any use in continuing their resistance to the British authorities, but as none of them had been sufferers by what had occurred, they remained just as much disposed as ever to take advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself of returning to their old habits.

This was afforded in 1831-32 in a manner unconnected with any general shock to the stability of our power, but which nevertheless gave the people of Hurrianah equal scope for the indulgence of their disorderly propensities. Mr. Dundas at Hissar, and Mr. Campbell at Rohtuck long managed these districts with a firm and moderate hand; and so long as they had charge of them no disturbances of any kind occurred. After their departure, however, both these districts were visited with a rapid succession of different officers quite without example even in the worst of the native Governments. The bad effects which this invariably produces even in the most settled and submissive districts are well known, and it cannot therefore excite surprise that it should have brought back the province of Hurrianah to the brink of anarchy and confusion. The roads became quite unsafe for the transport of property and for some time no merchandise was sent from the trading town of Bowanee to Rohtuck, without being accompanied by a large escort of armed men. The person and authority of the acting principal Assistant in the Rohtuck division was insulted in the face of the whole district by a large body of armed men who offered personal violence to him in the execution of his duty and forced him to take to flight. He was subsequently reinforced by a body of sowars which was immediately sent him by Nawab Fyz-Mahomed Khan and by a detachment of Skinner's horse. Yet a considerable time elapsed ere his authority was sufficiently re-established to enable him to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of the above outrage; and it is an undoubted fact, that several large villages of the Rohtuck district, taking advantage of the general relaxation of authority, withheld the payment of their revenue to Government.

Nor was the state of the Hansae district better. The beating of the tamook or great kettle drum is the signal for the gathering of the fighting men of the neighbouring villages of the same tribe. When Mr. Gardner introduced our authority into Hurriana in 1808, this act was prohibited under severe penalties and the surrender of the tamook to the officers of

Government, or the refusal to do so, was the criterion of a village giving in its adhesion to the newly established order of things or continuing to hold out against it. Yet, for nearly three months, the tamook continued to beat in the villages of Bas, &c. in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hansee cantonments. Large daily assemblages of armed men took place, and when the thanadar was sent with his *posse* to cause the people to disperse, he was beaten off with contumely, and it is said with considerable personal injury. After this a body of Skinner's horse was sent against the rioters who coolly told them that they were only fighting out their old quarrels among themselves, and had no intention of injuring them, but if they attempted to interfere, they would make them repent of their rashness. In short the authority of civil Government was nearly at an end in Hurrianah at the period alluded to, and nothing could be done without an overawing military force.

It was this state of things that led in 1832 to the consolidation of the Hansi and Rhotuck districts, formerly two separate charges, under the undivided authority of one controlling authority, denominated principal Magistrate and Collector of Hurrianah, assisted by a Deputy acting in every respect in subordination to his orders and corresponding through him with the Commissioner. This arrangement, it was thought, was necessary to secure obedience and respect on the part of the inhabitants, and it has, I believe, in a great measure had that effect. Still the province will long need a tight hand over it, and any diminution of the pressure which keeps it in subjection would be attended with an immediate revival of that disorderly spirit, that impatience of controul, for which a large portion of its population has always been distinguished.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EXTRACT FROM THE NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

[Continued from page 172 of volume V.]

After the foregoing cursory notice of Delhi, I proceed to particularize some of the remarkable buildings within the City.

The Fort of Shahjehan

This is the present residence of the Imperial family. It consists of a wall of hewn red-stone throughout, about 25 yards high, under the cantonments, and 3,300 yards long, forming a

sort of irregular oval, of a thousand yards by six hundred, with twenty-one domed towers; four principal portals, and two minor entrances;—the whole enclosing an area of 600 000 square yards or nearly 123 acres. The east face of the ramparts is protected by the stream of the Jumma, and a moat twenty-five yards broad, and ten deep, which through appropriate conduits may at pleasure be filled from Ali Murdan's canal, defends the fortification on the remaining sides. Within the fort is

The Dowlukhana,

Or palace, which comprises these objects worthy of a visitor's notice, viz.

The Burj Shimali,

Or Shah Burj, which consists of three stories, of which the lowest is of an octagonal form, sixteen yards in diameter, and the highest is adorned with a gilt pinnacle near the Burj. The canal replenishes two reservoirs, one of which is constructed of Kandahar marble, and both embellished with devices of flowers, wrought in coral, cornelian and other gems. The interior of the Burj is plastered with Guzerat lime, esteemed by the Natives for its whiteness and durability.

Bagh Hiautbuksh,

A small garden, two hundred and fifty yards square, stocked with a profusion of shrubs and fruit trees, having a reservoir sixty yards square in the centre, within and around which are a hundred and sixty fountains, which were in former days made of silver. The garden is intersected by a variety of walks, paved with red stone, along which run double rows of *jets d'eau*, that supplied from the canal, convey water of every shrub and parterre. But the most pleasing object in this garden, is the Mootee Mehel, a structure of white marble throughout vying in elegance with the beautiful Taj. In front of the Mehel, is a basin twelve feet square, cut out of a single block of pure marble, and on either sides are fountains whose jets are ingeniously contrived to represent in miniature the rains of Saon and Bhado. To the west of Bagh Hiautbuksh is another garden full of fruit trees, in the middle of which is a building of red stone called *Lall Mehel*. To the south of Hiautbuksh is the Lall Mahul or,

Dewankhas,

Or the private audience chamber, now rendered the public Hall of audience; in the centre of which is placed an imitation of the Peacock throne, on occasion of state and ceremony. The whole of the Dewankhas is composed of marble:—the

interior is adorned with painted figures and flowers in fresco : the roof was constructed of pure gold in the time of its illustrious founder, and cost nine hundred thousand Rupees : a brazen roof, which was substituted, was sold in the present reign by the Queen Mumtaz Mahul, to relieve her pecuniary embarrassments. A marble tablet to the left of the Peacock throne boasts

Ugar firdous her roe zummeen est,
Hummeen est o hummeen est o hummeen est.

which might be literally rendered

If a spot on earth afford Elsaan bliss,
Oh ! it is this, Oh ! it is this, Oh ! it is this.

The Humman,

Or bath, is close to the foregoing, and has succession of apartments which can be heated to different degrees of temperature. The whole is constructed with marble.

The Aramgah

Is the Royal dormitory. Sadolla the Vizeer of Shahjehan, has recorded in one of the recesses a memorandum of every particular relating to this building.

Boorj Tellae,

Or the golden tower, so called on account of its gilded cupola and pinnacle, is situated on the Eastern face of the fort, and commands a pretty view of the Jumna.

Imtiaz Mehel,

The largest edifice within the fort, is the Queen's Palace or Haremserai, made throughout of marble. The principal mansion is 57 yards by 26 yards, with a recess $38\frac{1}{2}$ yards long by 26. In the Court yard is a reservoir $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards square, in the centre of which is a marble chalice, studded with gems, which when replenished from the adjoining aqueduct, exhibits a beautiful appearance. The Haremserai includes a small flower garden, 117 yards square, with a reservoir 50 yards square, with five principal fountains: the most remarkable object here is a red stone balustrade, which formerly had 2000 golden points, the glittering effect of which is described in the *Mirat Aftabnooma*. There are a number of dependent offices and apartments for the accommodation of the female inmates. The Imtiaz Mehel communicates with the

Dewan Aun,

Or the public audience hall, which is supported by forty stone pillars, and is 67 yards by 26 : the ceiling and walls are decorated with painted figures in fresco, and in front is a long open space, constituting the approach to where formerly stood

the peacock throne, which Shahjehan made at an expense of 100,00,00 Rs. in the Hijere year 1508, expressed by the words in italics of the following verse :

Cho tarekhgh zaban purreed az dil.
Bagaft Ourung shahinshah adil.

It continued to be used as the Imperial throne of the descendants of Timur, until the reign of Mahomed Shah 2nd, 1151, when Nadir took it at the capture of Delhi. The apology which his historian offers for this act of spoliation is thus related :

“ Nadir’s victories on the Attock and at Paniput had led to negotiations which terminated in a treaty of peace. When Nadir encamped in the suburbs of Delhi, Mahomed Shah paid him a visit of ceremony, on terms of equality both Monarchs being seated on the same throne : the next day the Persian king returned this compliment, and was received with the same marks of civility : during the interview, however, which took place on the peacock throne, it was rumoured in the city, that Mahomed Shah had assassinated his royal guest, and the Delhians slew three thousand of the Dooranees, upon which Nadir commanded a general massacre.”

It was on this memorable occasion that he determined to convey the Tukt-i-Taos to Eran that it might there continue as a monument of his vengeance for his rival’s breach of hospitality.—*Delhi Gazette*.

WHAT THE BENGAL ARMY OUGHT TO BE,

OR, OPINIONS OF AN OFFICER OF ELEVEN YEARS’ STANDING, WHO HAS SEEN NO SERVICE, BUT HAS MARCHED SOME THOUSAND MILES WITH TROOPS.

Sepoys. To commence with the most important though most humble portion of an Army, I shall first record my observations and ideas upon the ranks, and firstly of the men themselves. I would remark, that the hasty augmentations ordered in 1824 have introduced many very indifferent recruits into most Regiments, while the principle of drafting which followed has probably deterred numbers of good men from enlisting.

The crying evil of the service is however the system of “ roll” promotion. Among the native commissioned officers of old times it is notorious that we find men, aged as they are, of stature, physique and morale, infinitely beyond the usual average of those now-a-days promoted to these grades, and that the system of selec-

Non-Commissioned Officers.

tion for promotion of former days was not unpopular, I must conclude from the fact that "Norman MacLeod Sahib," one of the most popular and best beloved of the old Captain Commandants, not only adhered to this rule, but carried it so far as to give every other step to his grenadiers, to the exclusion of not only mediocre qualifications, but of meritorious conduct in eight-tenths of his corps.

But on this point many differ; and it is painful to the officer to pass over a steady man, who perhaps twenty years before was the smart active young sepoy, in favor of a boy of five or six years' service, whereas had the principle of selection been always acted upon, it is probable this very now rejected individual, might have been years ago raised to his halberd or commission. Still the efficiency of the Bengal Army does depend upon its native officers and non-commissioned of all grades. Multiply us, the European officers, as much as you will, nothing short of a conversion of our men to our creed, and their wholesale adoption of our habits, can render us effective in the lines, without good and intelligent subordinates. Even in a campaign our exertions, except as enforcers of discipline, could avail little, while from the nature of the climate and the expence and incumbrance of detaching multitudes of European officers or even Serjeants on every of the thousand and one petty but important duties, our employment without native subordinates appears clearly impracticable. One or two campaigns would clear away the mass of inefficient privates, who might be got rid of even by invaliding without any terrible expence, allowing always for casualties from fatigue or the enemy: their places might be supplied, too by robust and active men, encouraged by the opportunities of actual service to flock to our ranks; but to render these new levies of effect, we require steady and superior non-commissioned officers. As the case now stands a couple of campaigns could infallibly send our naiks and havildars to the invalids, at a great expence to the state and a real loss to their Regiments.

The habit of acting in these situations of responsibility is not to be acquired in a moment; and as we should probably speedily lose our present old and experienced commissioned officers, *whose familiarity with service and intimate acquaintance with ~~reminis~~ is more complete than may be suspected*, an additional difficulty would arise in forming our young naiks and havildars from the want of men of their own class, who having

gone through the grades from private to saba'hdar, are alone competent to instruct and admonish the novices in their new duties.

Equipment, Arms
and Accoutrements.

The equipment of the soldier is next in importance to himself: our men are too much loaded.

Any one who has undergone the regular Cadet's drill must recollect how soon the apparently cumbrous musquet becomes from practice a play thing in his hands; and it is not to the musquet piece that I object. But when we consider that in addition to a weapon unnecessarily heavy, our men carry accoutrements and knapsacks, all perhaps on too *cumbrous a scale*, it must be confessed that two or three pounds taken from musquet might be advantageously substracted from the burthen. Were care taken in the preparation of our great-coats and knapsacks, and the men compelled to use light lofahs and tuwas, I have no doubt that we might lighten their present average load of nearly 22 seers, by one seventh—a manifest advantage on the march. And here let me notice the often neglected but excellent standing order, directing regiments to be constantly exercised in heavy marching order; a point evidently considered of great consequence by the Hero of the Peninsula, vide his G. O. issued to the combined forces from 1809 to 1814.

Being no mechanic I leave it to the wiser heads to improve the musquet. I would decrease the bore to twenty in the pound (giving more cartridges per man) and rifles to the Light Infantry; or perhaps the present Artillery fusil with a longer bayonet to the whole Army. The caps worn by the men are extremely heavy and no protection from the sun; they are very handsome and that is all: if made light, of the present pattern, they would speedily disappear from the constant rubbing and polishing of the brass ornaments.

Baggage.

The baggage of the Army is a most serious affair. The carts, resembling those of the Peninsula, with worse roads, should be prohibited wholly, as was done by Lord Wellington in Portugal. Camels are the best but not the only fast carriage; the country pony if carefully laden and tolerably (half) fed, is a most eligible animal for carrying, (I am speaking of service marching, not reliefs) the cooking utensils and spare articles of dress allowed by Regulations.

Two large stout ponies of 40 to 50 Rs. each, would carry sufficient for the forced marches of each company; two more might come up in the rear with the more dispensable incum-

brances : a kutora should be added to the vessels carried in the knapsack weighing 4 oz. only. I believe the British Army in a very similar climate to this, in 1811, preferred the blanket to the great coat. It is certainly more easily packed behind the knapsack ; and for a campaign I would give the men a blanket, take away their red coats and give the grey frock and with loose sleeves to the elbow, as a dry blanket is better at night than a wet great coat, and a loose frock better during the day than a tight red jacket.

Tents. Our tents are too large ; three parts are sufficient per company at present ; the carriage for the fourth now allowed might be employed in transporting ottah to enable the men to cook without delay. The classees ought to be doubled in number ; they are handy lads, and of great use. One with the tattoos of each company would save a musqueteer to the ranks.

Bildars. We require a squad of pioneers per Regiment, not grim bearded encumbered men like the Ogres attached to French and English Regiments, but good stout bildars, tolerable carpenters on occasion, who might fell trees, fill up nullahs on the march and stand sentry with a sick man's musquet, &c. in time of action.

Carrriages. The spare arms should be conveyed upon carts purposely constructed either belonging to the train or under the Regimental Quarter-Master, the present arm chests alone weigh heavy : a spare cart should be kept up by officers holding companies and establishments to convey the treasure chest and Regimental books on service.

European Officers. The tentage of the European officers is considerably too cumbrous. In a large Army it could not be conveyed, for by Regulation the complement of tents to a Regiment of 680 bayonets if fully officered would be

	double pol'd	single pol'd	Camels.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.....	1	0	5
1 Major.....	1	0	5
5 Captains.....	5	0	25
1 Surgeon.....	1	0	5
8 Lieutenants.....	0	8	24
1 Asst. Surgeon.....	0	1	3
4 Ensigns.....	0	4	12
<hr/>			
Total	8	13	79

being nearly four times the cattle allowed for the rest of the corps! The ground required for these immense masses of canvas, the servants required to pitch them, the increased danger of fire, the difficulty of foraging and feeding among camels and servants before the enemy, the unwholesome stagnation of air produced in a standing, and the facilities of attack to the enemy in a flying camp, all these and many more are insuperable objections to the present scale. The common hill tent is good enough for the best man in the Army as a Regimental officer. In the hottest weather to speak from experience it is sufficient—a tree is better: in the rains it is enough to keep body and soul together, and is easily dried. One to each company, and one each to the field officers and staff is ample. Our companies are now too weak to be divided, and on picquet the officer must sleep or watch with his men. The mess tent must be brought on with the head-quarters of the Army baggage, two routees laced together carried by two camels. On a relief of course an officer carries what accommodation he pleases for his family. I am now speaking only of the Army as a military force embodied for service.

It may be expected perhaps that I should notice the state of the Army at large and the situation of the European officers of it. It is not my opinion that their numbers in the Native Army need be increased; as a fighting Army they must be increased—*no men of any army will advance without officers to lead*; the want of European officers has ever been the curse of this Army. Their full batta allowances are liberal. I would, however, do one thing called for by justice and the rule of His Majesty's service.

I would give to subalterns of eight years' standing the extra rupee per diem: to Brevet Captains two rupees per diem—these subalterns do the duty of an advanced grade. And many Captains are in fact field officers as respects their functions; the horse allowance of the absent Major or Lt.-Col. or both, should be drawn by the Captains doing their duty. There appears no reason why the three senior Lieutenants should not enjoy the rank of Captains, which indeed they are, or even Capt.-Lieut. would be a cheap way of giving them a preponderance, as it were, over their brother subalterns much to the advantage of due subordination and discipline, so difficult to preserve between young men of nearly equal standing and often equal ages.

There is another point connected with this subject which

I wish to mention, viz. the propriety of Captains not on the staff retaining their command allowance, as of old, for six months on leave. It is a small privilege due to length of service, and in case of a Captain of 22 or 25 years being by sickness obliged to quit his corps, it surely is a hardship to curtail his allowances by taking from him what is in fact as "Captain of a company" his right and property, at the time he most requires it.

I think it would improve the feeling of the Army much were it incumbent upon all commanding officers to conciliate those under their command; that they should know that their 400 command allowance is not merely to swell their pride and their accounts current, but to enable them to exercise a liberal hospitality, to improve and foster the institutions of the Regiment which alone enable the younger officers at the period most trying to their happiness and their principles, viz. (the period of scanty pay and inexperience) to partake of society without expence, and to keep up their European ideas and acquirements and attain the necessary knowledge of what is going on in their own profession, their native country, and the world at large.

As the patron of their Mess and their Regimental Library, and the pattern for their imitation in dress and accoutrements, as the kind and hospitable host in his own house, and the promoter of the occasional festivities which are the pride of the younger officers of a Regiment, the Colonel might reprove without irritating, he might punish, if necessary, his officers without alienating their good feelings.

I know that ill health and advanced age on the part of some commanding officers are alledged as reasons for not being all this, and more, in their Regiments—embarrassed circumstances are also pleaded in excuses. I believe that the tithe of their command allowance alone, would more than cover these expences, and where manifest ill health precludes their presence, still their good will would appear equally or more by their contributions to objects which they are prevented from enjoying.

It is equally necessary for the junior officers to unite in paying deference to their seniors *and attention to their men*. At present the want of an uniform internal system throughout the Army, removes on promotion a Lieutenant-Colonel from his own to a Regiment wholly different in habits and feelings of its European officers, from that in which he has been brought up.

A less restricted intercourse between the men and officers is to be desired; and it is a matter of regret that, although I believe many do communicate freely and frequently with the lines, there is no absolute compulsion so to do upon the many who do not. Officers of very opposite and unpopular habits must get command of companies, whose men perhaps are as convinced of the inutility of expecting sympathy or redress of little grievances from them as from the King in council. This is a great evil, whether it arise from anti-native prejudice and dissipated habits on the part of *officers who despise their duty*, or from indolence, penuriousness, ill health or apathy which disqualify them for performing it.

Would commanding and other officers reflect that the *native* portion of their Regiments is that from which *they derive* their emoluments, they would not grudge trouble, and expence occasionally, and KINDNESS, that cheap benevolence, always to contribute to the comforts and amusements of their men, and the fulfilment of their own duty to the state whose servants both officers and men are.

All schemes for a General Retiring Fund seem to be objectionable in so far as their operation must be partial, and depending upon the caprice of the parties to be brought out, uncertain. It is very simple to put upon paper that twelve Lieut.-Cols. and a half shall retire per annum; it would be still more simple for the army to be subscribing largely with funds locked up for two or three years, for want of applicants for its bonus and pensions.

Let then Regimental officers be permitted openly to purchase a majority, say 20,000 Sonat Rupees. A captaincy 10,000: the majority to diminish in value every six months at an encreasing ratio until of three years standing, then to be worth only 10,000. After three years the step might be purchased as follows:

G. O. G. G.

“Captain A—to be Major, vice B—, who retires, receiving the difference, until promotion.”

Now there can be no objection on the part of Captain A. to give Major B. the difference between his Captain's and Major's allowances, which Major B. ought to be entitled to demand in case Captain A. decline a commuted amount in one sum. The subaltern promoted to Captain, might in like manner be assessed at a sum easily settled by arbitration or other rule to be adopted; or rather the Captain's commission, in

event of second step by casualty, vacated by Captain A. succeeding to Major B, might be burthened with a monthly deduction to be paid by the individual actually benefitted by the Major's resignation. Thus Lieutenant C. obtains his company in succession to Major B. retired. Twelve months after (and before Major B would, had he remained, have been absorbed as Lieut.-Colonel) a Captain E. dies, Lieut. D. is promoted and upon him then, and not on Lieut. C. falls the deduction in the pay office on account of Major B.'s resignation.

By this mode might be avoided the difficulty attending the possible refusal or inability of the senior Captain or Lieutenant declining to purchase; while by laying the annual deduction (where a money price is not forthcoming) upon the commission itself and not upon the individual, the officer retiring is secured from loss by inattention, inability, or other contingency. But more especially in the event of a Captain's retirement the money in one amount to be raised in a fixed scale is most desirable, and to this end a monthly contribution to establish a Regimental Fund until it amounts to Sonat Rupees 10,000 is much to be recommended, from which the amount would be at once forthcoming, and to which individuals might repay by instalments the proportions demanded from each by the fixed scale agreed to.

There is one point more on which I must touch: it is of the utmost importance to the comfort of the Army, and one little attended to. I allude to our quarters houses. To strangers it would appear incredible that in a country subject to the violent and continued rains we experience, houses consisting of only a ground floor should be constructed often level with the soil, sometimes actually below it. Without insisting upon the erection of palaces, it might be fairly expected that every house be raised at least two feet above the average level of the ground; that rooms be constructed from fifteen to twenty feet high, doors wide and lofty, verandas open or enclosed, wide and airy.

When a bungalow is first built, an expence perhaps of two thousand Rupees is incurred to produce a building replete with inconveniences and defects, whereas five hundred more or the same money, laid out judiciously, would have raised the terraces, heightened the door-ways and widened the verandas. The errors in construction in the first instance are endeavoured to be remedied by future occupants, betrayed by the cheapness of a few yards of bricks and mortar into additions of corner rooms

and false verandas, until the roof so closely approaches the ground that the breeze of heaven cannot enter. Tiles are in some instances resorted to, to eke out the slope becoming too flat for the thatch, producing at length a dark noisome low mass of inconvenient cells, never probably really ventilated until some indignant north wester. A rough Board of Health takes the matter into its own hands, and by ripping off some hundred feet of rotten grass and bamboos, penetrates *sans ceremonie* into the penetralia of malaria and unwholesomeness, leaving the astonished occupier a *medecin malgrelin* to throw down his crazy out-works, which he finds will not stand wind or keep out rain, and restoring the unhappy bungalow to a comparative state of airiness and propriety, until some other Vitruvius, some *soi-disant* snug fellow succeeds to the proprietorship and commences anew the old routine of bow and bathing, and veranda rooms to be leaked upon and rotted by the first rains and again dismantled by the next hurricane.

In India the rules should be two and but two.

1—Admit air.

2—Avoid damp.

Large door-ways and lofty rooms (however small) are the means of ensuring the first.

Raised floors are the antidote to the other, which besides have the advantage of impeding the entrance of snakes and venomous and noisome reptiles into the interior. Build also, so that if incomplete, the house may be added to by your successor with advantage.

An officer who has taken the trouble to send these remarks, forwards a copy of an order issued by Lord Wellington, dated "Coimbra, 31st May, 1809," directing bill-hooks in the proportion of 1 to 10 men to be carried under the knapsack slings. He recommends the sepoys to be ordered or encouraged to carry their little axes, which they are very well inclined to do. The suggestion appears to me excellent, both as a ready means of procuring fuel and also on occasion of erecting defences in the absence of better tools — *Mofussul Ukhbar*.

NOTES ON THE PUNJAB.

SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK.—Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk forced to fly from his dominions entered the Punjab, and had his first interview with Maharajah Runjeet Singh at Sahiwal on the

left bank of the Jhelem in 1811. His Highness went out 3 cos to meet the Shah and received him with every outward mark of distinction, but gave him no assurance of assistance which was the object of the ex-King in seeking an interview with the Sikh Chieftain. They remained 2 or 3 days encamped near each other, after which Shah Shujah retired to Rawul Pindie, and there for some time fixed his abode.

In 1818 a report was brought to the Maharajah that Abdul Kerim Khan, the Governor of Cashmeer, was marching from that province towards Bhimber with a large force; and that having formed a junction on the way with Amir Khan, the son of the Chief of Pouch, and Agher Khan of Rajour, he intended to assist Sultan Khan, the Bhimber Chief in throwing off his dependence on Runjeet Singh's authority. Bhia Ram Singh, an officer attached to Kour Khuruk Singh, who was then in charge of the country that had recently been conquered by the Sikhs in that quarter, proceeded immediately with his troops to resist the invasion, and reported the state of affairs to the Maharajah, who quitting Lahore advanced forthwith to Bhimber, but the Bhia had in the meantime engaged the allies, and after an action sustained with energy on both sides, Amir Khan having received a mortal wound, Abdul Kerim took to flight, and notwithstanding the earnest exertions of Agher Khan to rally him, he lost his courage and fled without delay towards Cashmere. As Agher Khan was not equal to stand alone against the Sikhs, he went to Rajour, and taking every thing he could remove from that place, retired to the fort of Azemgher, a strong place in the neighbouring hills which still acknowledged his authority. On the following day Bhia Ram Singh entered Rajour, and after plundering it of every thing that he could find, he set fire to the residence of its chief, and proceeded to join Runjeet Singh who had now appeared in the vicinity of Bhimber.

While these transactions were passing, an envoy arrived from Futteh Khan the Vizier of Shah Mahmud, who then sat on the throne of Cabul, for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the Sikh Chieftain for the recovery of Cashmeer from Ata Mahmud Khan who had rebelled against his sovereign in the Government of that province. The Vizier came to Sukhchnagar near Bhimber to have a conference with the Maharajah, which ended in His Highness's compliance with his request, provided Futteh Khan would agree to give him a portion of

the revenue of Cashmeer. Such a demand did not accord with the Vizier's interests. He preferred offering a *nuzuranah* of nine lakhs of rupees which Runjeet Singh accepted, but it was never paid in consequence of the intermediate occupation of the fort of Attock by the Maharajah which was considered a breach of engagement by Futteh Khan. When these negotiations were concluded, Dewan Mohkem Chund was left with 12,000 men to carry the stipulations into effect, while His Highness returned to Lahore.

On the approach of the confederates to Cashmeer, the Governor of the province, who had previously inveigled Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk to quit his retreat at Rawul Pindee, and had no sooner got him into his power than he betrayed and imprisoned him, not finding himself strong enough to offer a successful resistance, evacuated the city, and carrying all he could collect, left the Vizier and the Dewan to take possession of the place, where they found the royal captive and released him from his dungeon. When the Shah regained his freedom he sent for Mohkem Chund and committing himself to his care on pledges of receiving the protection of his master, resolved to proceed with him to Lahore where he had sometime before sent his family.

Although the resolution which the Shah formed on this occasion was contrary to the advice of Futteh Khan who offered to restore him to his lost throne if he would accompany him to Peshawur; and might, if avoided, have saved the fallen monarch from the cruelties and persecutions to which he was afterwards exposed in his captivity at Lahore, yet he had so often experienced the perfidy of his countrymen, and the severest vicissitudes of fortune that had he lent an attentive ear to the counsels of the Vizier, he probably reflected that he would have been made the victim of the same treachery that Ata Mohamed Khan had practiced, and thus in the end have encountered even a worse fate than that which he suffered from his mistaken confidence in the generosity of the Sikh Chieftain.

He had scarcely arrived at Lahore when the Maharajah hearing that he had the famous diamond called the *kohinoor* with him, after going through some affected forms of humility and consideration to the ex-King, merely to cloak the impudence of his designs, demanded the delivery of that precious gem. It had, as is well known, once adorned the throne of Delhi, and was valued at several lacks of rupees. On the

plunder of that city by Nadir Shah, it was carried by him to Persia, and seized at his death from his regalia by Ahmed Shah Abdalee, the grandfather of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, to whom it had descended in the line of his successor. At first the Shah refused to surrender the diamond, which enraged Runjeet Singh to such a degree that he deprived him of food and every comfort for two successive days, placing at the same time a strict guard of soldiers with drawn swords over his person.

Driven to the last extremity when the wretched monarch found that his barbarous host was not to be diverted from his purpose, he required the Maharajah's personal attendance. On coming into his presence the Shah gave him the jewel. Runjeet Singh tries to justify his demand by asserting that Shah Shujah had promised him the *kohinoor* as the price of his deliverance from the hands of Ata Mahomed, but the plea is supposed to be his own invention. The Sikh Chieftain had engaged to pay him a compensation of 150,000 Rs. previously to the delivery of the diamond, which was partly paid, and also to settle on the Shah, the districts of Kot Kamalia and Jengh on the Multan frontier, but he had no sooner gained his object than he broke his promises. Secret orders were sent to the officers charged with the administration of these districts not to deliver them to the people who were authorised by the Maharajah to be dispatched by Shah Shujah to receive them.

On being released from his late cruel restraint, the beautiful garden of Shalimar, situated about 5 miles from Lahore, was appropriated to the ex-King as his future residence, and he was allowed to renew his intercourse with his family, from all communication with whom during his confinement he had been rigidly excluded. The Maharaja's rapacity was not yet, however, satisfied. He heard that the Shah still retained possession of some jewels of great value, and he prepared to inflict new cruelties on him with the view of acquiring them. The privacy of the unhappy monarch's harem was now invaded by thieves regularly employed to rob him, and by these means did his heartless and rapacious host deprive him of nearly all the valuable property that he had contrived to preserve.

Discovering too late that neither honor nor repose were to be had in the territory of his treacherous friend, Shah Shujah desired leave to depart, but he was denied even that privilege. Representations were made to the Maharajah that if permitted to go away, it was impossible to say what disturbances the

Shah might hereafter excite ; the fear of which, together with a suspicion that he was engaging in a conspiracy for the recovery of Cashmeer, induced Runjeet Singh to remove his captive guest to a house in the city where he was again strictly confined and subjected to a more severe state of thralldom than before. The bed in which he slept was surrounded by sentries, and two or three eunuchs were the only servants who were allowed to attend him.

After enduring his second imprisonment for several months, in the course of which he sent the females of his family, disguised in covered carts as Hindoo women, to Lodianah, he contrived by a deep-laid stratagem to elude the vigilance of his jailers, and made his escape through a gutter in the rampart of the city of Lahore, outside of which 2 or 3 of his attendants were previously waiting to receive and conduct him to a place of safety. On recovering his liberty he directed his flight to Kishtwar, the Rajah of which received him with a kindness and hospitality that presented a striking contrast to the cruelty and oppression which had been exercised on him by the Sikh Chieftain. He offered to assist the Shah in the conquest of Cashmeer, if he would make the attempt and exerted himself to raise a force with which Shah Shujah moved towards that province, but he was still persecuted by an adverse fortune. A heavy fall of snow overtook him on the road, from the severity of which many of his people perished and his army was dispersed, while the royal exile himself retired to Kishtwar. After staying there a short time he passed along the great chain of the Himalya towards the course of the Sutledge, encountering many privations and hardships on his journey in a region where nothing was to be seen around him for several days but frost and desolation, till at length he reached the frontier British post of Kotghur, and proceeded from that place to Lodianah, where this unfortunate monarch had the happiness of joining his family and receiving an honourable asylum from the British Government which his family still enjoys.

The sketch which is here attempted to be given of the treatment received by Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk from Runjeet Singh when the ex-King threw himself on the hospitality of the Maharajah, conveys only a very imperfect idea on the privations and insults that he suffered while he was his guest, and the infamous means to which his host had recourse to gratify his cruel rapacity. His conduct to Shah Shujah and the expulsion of the Katoch Raja from his ancient principality in

the Kangra hills, are marked by traits of cruelty and injustice which constitute the blackest page in the history of the Sikh Chieftain. Both these princes sought a refuge within the British frontier. Rajah Renbhir Chund, the heir to the Katoch Raj, is now at Lahore, where the benevolent interest which the present Governor General of India has been pleased to take in his fate, is likely to insure his restoration to a part of his inheritance and to the consideration and respect of the Maharajah; and the ex-King of Cabul, he who declared his friendship to the British Government, at a time when his whole nation opposed and disdained such an alliance, has been left to make his own adventurous efforts to recover his lost throne. It ought to be mentioned to the honor of Shah Shujah that the two young sons of the Rajah of Kishtwar were compelled some years ago by a series of misfortunes similar to those which forced the Shah to throw himself on the hospitality of their father to seek an asylum at Lodianah with the ex-King, who gave them an honorable subsistence and they have since accompanied him on his expedition.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CESSATION OF THE REGENCY OF KUTCH— INSTALLATION OF THE RAO.

The following is an account of the ceremony of installation from a spectator:—

Kutch, July 9, 1834.

Yesterday we were summoned to witness the ceremony of hatching the Rao of Kutch from his hitherto chrysalis state into the last and perfect stage of sovereignty, by the Resident's delivering a treaty to him, from the British Government, and the old Regency declaring their powers superceded and delivering into the Rao's hands their seals of office, and a large ponderous mass of mis-shapen iron bars yecept "the keys of the city of Bhooj." The day was very hot, and we found it anything but pleasure to be cooped up within the high walls of the palace, and then again more closely surrounded by the collected unwashed bankers, bunyans, jangahs and artificers of not only this place, but of every principal district and town, which recognises his Highness's sway. The Rao himself is only 14 years of age, although in appearance he is at least 20. He is possessed of a most excellent mild temper; yet is not wanting in decision or energy. In manners he approaches very much to an English gentleman, who knows not

fear, who meditates no guile—and this stamps his conduct and actions with frankness and candor, tempered with perfect discretion. When first introduced to him, you mark this striking difference between him and all other natives—he comes forward to welcome you with a manly shake of the hand, and never sinks into the fawning fulsome sycophancy so characteristic of even most of your presidency baboos and “merchant dukes.” He is also possessed of excellent common sense; is well versed in the learning of India, and has made very great progress in the English language; his knowledge of history, geography, &c. would puzzle many English gentlemen, and entirely eclipse the money-making SETTS, who only study English to calculate “profit and loss,” or for some other equally thrifty purpose.

But what particularly strikes above all his other virtues, is the entire absence in his character of any tendency to sensuality, debauchery or dissipation of any kind, so general among young natives born to power or wealth. Not an anchorite of old, who died in the odour of sanctity, and was canonised with the full consent of the “Avvocato di Diavolo” possessed in this respect a more irreproachable character than the Rao Deysaljee.

Great praise, no doubt, is due to the fostering care of the British Government, and the happy selection they have made of Captain Crofton of H. M. 6th Royals for his instructor in English, a man possessed of great persuasion of manner, sweetness of disposition, and, what is uncommon in a soldier, an accomplished scholar. I shall regret the day when he leaves his present master to join his regiment: he has only been with his Highness about 18 months, and it will require at least as many months more to confirm his work. His Highness will also have the commanding abilities of Colonel Pottinger, who conducted the revenue matters of Ahmednagar so successfully for many years, to assist him with his advice in fiscal arrangements.

The ceremony of investiture occurred at 1 o'clock; in the evening we again attended his Highness's durbar, and witnessed some fire-works, after which we adjourned to a splendid supper, provided by order of his Highness, in the Mess Room of the 16th Regt., where ample justice was done to both his Highness's character, and the good things which he had ordered to be brought before us. The only drawback to this entertainment was, that from some oversight on the part of the Mehmandar, the ladies had not been invited; and, although

we sent a polite invitation apologising for the oversight, it was then too late, as most of them retired for the evening.

His Highness has commenced his reign most auspiciously, as the season bids to be a most productive one, yet there is still labor to occupy his active mind for years in correcting abuses of the former Government, which notwithstanding the plastic hand of the British superintendence exercised in it for years, is still a chaotic mass.

His first act of Government is to put down infanticide, which he is determined to do: he has seven wives; five of whom were lately as ladies wish to be; so that he will have ample opportunity of setting a good example in his own person. He shewed great consideration on the day of his assuming the Government, by ordering that his own subjects should present him with nothing but a cocoanut, the consequence was, the place before his Gadje was filled up with them.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TRAVELLING REMINISCENCES, BY CAPTAIN DIDDLEY WAYWARD,

Formerly of the Honorable Company's Army.

When in the service I belonged to a sensible party of Civil and Military, whom the envious called Company's bad bargains, because the constant alteration of "sickness" and "urgent private business" which distinguished our order, enabled us to pass the time like gentlemen, without submitting to the drudgery of vulgar duty. I was born with a spirit far above Drill Guard-mounting and Parade. My genius was shewn chiefly in reconnoitring a good public table, and making a lodgment so as to command the best fare without cost.

I have also shewn talents in the diplomatic way, at various Native Courts, which gained me access to many interesting sights and illustrious persons. My delight has been to wander at will, stare at strange objects, and chat with persons who rejoice like the lilies of the valley and neither toil nor spin. The dim recollections of "a thousand scenes" float in my mind, but I never was fool enough to undergo the trouble of committing any thing to paper, and never shall with my own hand. But out of respect to the Council of the *Delhi Gazette*, I am ready to reveal my Reminiscences now and then, while smoking my hookah, and if Mr. Philip

Scratch, their short hand writer, will favour me with his company on such occasions, he is welcome to take down what he hears. Matter-of-fact men, whether talkers or scribblers, are my antipathy. Tell all of them therefore not to weigh and measure my statements with the scales and callipers of their foolish minds, for I relate what is in my head and care not a straw whether it existed elsewhere or not. Just shew me the heading of an article, Mr. Scratch, to set me agoing; the word if you please; what is the parole?

JEYPORE.—I was once quite at home there. It is a peculiar, beautiful and genuine Hindu place. How well I remember the general appearance of it in approaching through the fertile but desert looking valley interspersed with long reeds and fields enclosed by fences of earth, on the road from Ajmere. Two ranges of little hills converge from a distance with their white summits of quartz and marble glittering in the sun till they meet at an angle beyond the city. There, where they seem to join, is the Fairy Palace of Ambeer perched on the cliffs above the remains of the old capital, and reflected in a lake at the foot of the rocks. Passing "the Maje's Garden Houses," once elegant native structures, afterwards barbarized, westernized, and finally, I believe, deserted by the generation of Political agents, you arrive at two useless forts outside, next come in full view of the wall stretching from one chain of hills to the other, and then enter the city of Jey Singh. The house tops on each side of the magnificent streets are covered with monkeys, and with peafowl, whose voice assuredly never is mute. The pavement seems formed of live pigeons, so annoyingly fearless that they will not stir until your horse is about to trample them, when up they dart in successive clouds, making thunder with their wings, terrifying to steeds and timid riders. At day-break, noon, sun-set, and mid-night, the full bands of 113 Pagodas, aided by the devotion of worshippers, produce sounds unrivalled in any other part of the world, which impose vigils on the stranger for the first week of his sojourn.

Arriving shortly after the conclusion of the treaty which brought this State under British protection, and always preferring the best company, I called on the Prime Minister at his apartments in the Palace. Though not what philosophers call a great man, or I the keeper of a good table, unlike some other functionaries, I found him amenable to advice, a most commendable quality in a Prime Minister.

Mohun Ram who bore the style and title of Nasir, was a Brahmin by birth, a eunuch by misfortune, and a statesman by the grace of a master little above idiocy. He might be at that time between 50 and 60, fat, shrewd, loquacious and good humoured. Though I bore no credentials, my white face and English uniform intimately associated in his mind with the stability of his dignity, secured me the honor of a cordial embrace. "You know the General?" said he, meaning the Resident in Rajpootna, "and Mr. Metcalfe too?" I had dined and drank wine with both, so I answered in the affirmative with a clear conscience. Instantly as if I had robbed Alladin's lamp he ordered an empty palace to be prepared for my reception, servants, an elephant, and a guard to attend me. "Make my compliments to *Acha Mia* and his brothers, and tell them the gentleman has arrived." These persons were descendants of Don Pedro De Silva, the Portuguese physician of Jey Singh, who attended forthwith to give me the advantage of Christian society. They turned out poor ignorant creatures, but I made use of them to shew me the lions and we got on very well. One of their people having luckily studied a few days in Sir David Ochterlony's kitchen, had proceeded in cookery to the grilling of fowls and preparation of kid chops. My worthy friends indeed offered to make our daily fare thoroughly orthodox by catching a pig at their village in the country and dressing it as I might direct. But a discovery in the lumber rooms of the palace furnished a substitute more to my liking in the shape of a batch of old Italian wine, tasting like Xeres, which was supposed to have lain there in a box of sand for a century or more. Thus having fairly billeted myself on the state, lodged in a palace, and equipped like a Prince, I saw sights, paid visits, hunted by day, drunk, enjoyed natches and made others drunk at night for a whole month.

The art of spunging like others has been degraded by incapable persons; but judge now and hereafter whether I did not raise it to a high degree of dignity.

Next morning was fixed by the Nasir for my introduction at Court. Taking Don Guesepo de Silva, the elder of the Christian brothers, on the elephant, I proceeded to the Royal residence, with 15 silver sticks and spearmen running before me. The ~~Raja~~ ^{Nasir} was seated and propped on cushions, at the end of a street formed by his nobles sitting face to face in two rows, with inferior gentry at their backs. Having borrowed

three gold mohurs of the Minister, I presented them to his master, who accepted this nuzzur, chewing pawn and staring with vacant eyes all the while. He neither spoke nor returned my salute, because as I afterwards learnt, the King of Delhi did neither to *Illustrious Gentlemen*. The Thakoors however all stood up on my entrance, and after I retreated from the presence, hugged me round and round. They placed me above all: but every one else I found had his place marked out with scrupulous exactness. As others continued to arrive part, the whole or none of the rest rose to receive them according to their relative importance, and room was made in the particular spot where etiquette decreed that they should sit. The courtiers and even their attendants entered into conversation, but the meeting was (on the whole) extremely dull and lasted full two hours. My limbs were quite benumbed, by sitting so long like a tailor at work. I was rewarded however with a present of seven trays, containing valuables to the amount of five hundred Rupees. There were no laws in those days against receiving presents, though if they had existed, I should have agreed with Shakespeare that there is more merit in the breach than the observance of them.

Visiting the Minister after this levee, I complained of his master's discourtesy in a confidential way. It is the custom, said he, merely custom, His Highness is delighted with your appearance, and will be quite affable in the evening when you go to see the beasts fight. To this Royal shew, as in duty bound, we repaired at the appointed hour. Ascending to an open gallery of the Palace which overlooked an area outside, now crowded with men and animals, I found the Raja surrounded by his Grandees. He acknowledged my obeisance and beckoned me, rather awkwardly, to approach. His chief counsellor perhaps finding prompting insufficient, became spokesman. "His Highness asks how you are." "Very well," responded I with proper formality. "Theek!" said the Majesty of Jeypore. "Is your house all as you wish it?" "Superbly to my liking." "Theek! Is the General well?" "Exceedingly well." "Theek!" The gentlemen belonging to the Residency and then half the functionaries in India were separately enquired for by the Minister. I answered and the Raja approved in the same manner. His Highness, though then only thirty-four, and through every kind of debauchery and excess, reached the last stage of mental and bodily decrepitude. I never saw him do any thing but chew pawn, nor

heard another word escape his lips than the ever repeated "Theek!" The Thakoors were intently gazing on the assemblage beneath the gallery.

A sea of heads rolled its waves over at least three acres of ground, and thousands of faces turned with uplifted eyes to their imbecile Prince. All the beasts of the field seemed landing from Noah's Ark. Elephants, rams, stags, hogs, cats, and dogs were brought forward in pairs to contend as I imagined in mortal strife. But the sleek well-fed creatures knew better what was for their good. Although I was assured that they underwent no tuition to make them harmless, the combatants made a shew of striving for victory, without injuring one another or drawing blood in a single instance. The eager anxiety and frequent shouts of noble and plebeian spectators, were incomprehensible to me, when I was told that they saw similar exhibitions once a week. They seemed equally at a loss to understand my laughter, when a great brute of a buffalo, instead of advancing to the sham encounter with an adversary, wheeled about twirling his tail, and made his escape through the dismayed crowd. So far from joining in my merriment they bewailed the flight of the animal.

Getting away at last from this superlative entertainment, I had to receive about a dozen of the great lords at home. From reading the dispatches of our politicians, one might form very exalted opinions of Rajpoot chiefs. You shall see how well at this time they were capable of estimating British power and the glories of Old England. We all squatted down on the quilted floor, whilst I was doomed to hear and answer questions from 3 o'clock to sunset in the month of February. I can only pretend to give specimens of our conversation. "Are all gentlemen of your caste born in Bengal?" said Rao Beri Sal, of the Royal blood, and afterwards Premier. "Oh no! almost all of us are born in the distant country," meaning Europe. "Belat, is it Gazni?" "Not at all, my lords, we have a country called Furrungestan beyond the sea or blackwater." This caused the whole party to stare with incredulity. After a little interrogatories recommended to the effect, "Who is the Nuwab Governor in your Belat?" "King George, by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith and so forth," "A king? A king?" enquired they of one another. "Has the name of Akbar on his coin?" Thinking of the poor gentlemen of Dehli who still figures on the Com-

pany's rupees. A being of such dignity beyond the *kala panee*, of which inland natives have a shuddering horror, was a fact very difficult to believe. On being asked how many harvests we had, I gave them descriptions of the seasons in Europe. In winter the lakes and rivers congeal and bear such a hard that vast carts, horses, and crowds of men travel over the water." "Ay? Ay? elephants and camels too?" "We have none of these?" "How then do your great men go in state?" I attempted also to give an account of snow for which I could hit upon no word that they comprehended. But when I spoke of its falling in flakes, and making the whole island white like their lordships turbans, every mouth flew open and each noble lord stretched out a hand to request further explanation of such an unheard-of phenomenon. I had much difficulty in turning them civilly out of the house at last.

Being now on decidedly good terms at Court, I took occasion to suggest a commutation of the royal bounty. A dinner consisting of various uneatable kickshaws and monkey's meat had hitherto been sent to me daily by the Raja; but on representing through my Christian friend to the Minister that a pecuniary substitute was customary in our provinces when Chiefs of the times were honoured with the visits of illustrious gentlemen, His Excellency the Nazir from thenceforward favoured me with two hundred rupees every morning in lieu of all demands on the state larder. This was the best monthly allowance which the discernment of any Government has yet conferred on me.

The excellent large elephant which I had the use of, proved of the greatest service in carrying me through the beautiful streets to the neighbouring *Baghs* or garden houses. I shall not repeat descriptions with which most readers are already satiated.

The architecture, like every thing else of the Hindoos, seems to be borrowed and compounded from many sources which I shall not attempt to trace. One form of a suite of apartments is incessantly repeated in all sorts of buildings.

Two quadrangular rooms surmounted by domes, are connected by an oblong running between them which has a roof resembling an inverted boat, called I think, *Calabuti*. In garden houses they are often highly ornamented within, crowned with pinnacles outside, and the immense flag stones sloping and projecting from the top of the wall to throw off

rain, look like the wings of a living creature; or a reader of the Arabian Nights might fancy the whole structure prepared to fly through the air at the back of a *Genie*. I have never met with any account of the origin of the order common to Hindoos and Mussulmans, and much varied by both. One might conjecture the prototype to have been a *Posy*, made up in the native way, with half the flowers rising perpendicularly from the floor to become the entablature, and the rest falling downwards to constitute the base, at the same time that the stalks of both united to form the fluted shaft. When well executed it is truly elegant. In most of the old houses built or improved by Jey Singh, elaborate and regularly proportioned pillars of this kind are to be seen. There are some in the palace of Ambeer, on which the best workmen of that Augustan age of this country must have expended years of labour.

The outer windows of one apartment at Ambeer are of venetian glass stained of different colours, exhibiting gods and goddesses, probably in imitation of the Apostles on the windows of our cathedrals. The worthy Monks are traditionally reported to have given lessons to both painters and architects in the days of Jey Singh, who made use of them to embellish his new city, heathen temples and all.

This great man, the only prince of whom the Surujbans or sun-born Rajoots, of the Gutchwa tribe, have reason to be proud, might no doubt derive many scattered ideas from his European servants, but he has followed no western model which they were likely to set before him. All his works are homogeneous and oriental. He created no monstrosities by engrafting foreign architecture on the discordant system of his countrymen. The width, straightness, and regular intersection of the streets of Jeypore are frequently cited in proof of the European origin of the founder's improvements. But to any man of discernment, accustomed to consider geometrical figures and demonstrations as he was, the beauty and utility of right lines were likely enough to occur in arranging the houses of a populous city.

Jey Singh not only studied Euclid, explained to him by the ancestor of the De Silvas, but got the work translated into Sanscrit, which translation the Hindoo priesthood, in a way characteristic of their admiration, declared a lost chapter of their Vedas which the Raja had the pious merit of recovering. He seems to have overlooked or perhaps disregarded

the military objections to the site of his new capital. It is built on a plain only more spacious than that of Ambeer, between the two receding chains of hills, which command it on both sides. The walls which connect them are sufficient to keep out predatory horsemen, though neither they nor the other defences would stand a battery of six pounders under good management.

The place certainly held out some months against Meer Khan. I remember being called on to witness the havoc he had made. He or his General of Artillery essayed to form a breach by chipping off the parapet first and descending gradually to the foundation of the wall. As the masonry however appeared no where injured two feet from the top, I fancy the shot generally went over.

Unfortunately the accomplished founder did not live to finish the city, and his successors spoiling whatever they touched, committed barbarities still visible. It is a remarkable feature in the architecture of Jeypore that the roofs which have no timbers in them are constructed of stone of beams hewn out of the neighbouring rocks and embedded in mortar. The palace is little else than a cluster of square courts, each of which comprises the same suites of apartments. They differ principally in the degree and number of embellishments. These quadrangles are two or sometimes three stories high, and the ascent is by inclined planes, instead of stairs. The Sheesh mahals, crusted with mirrors and flaming in all the splendour of Hindoo mythology, are elaborately painted. They are the boudoirs of the Princesses. The present Queen mother in the days of her youth inhabited a succession of beautiful pigeon holes elegantly ornamented. The terraced floors were covered with cotton quilts about three inches thick, over which snow-white cloth was drawn and fastened down tight as the parchment of a drum. Little glass windows, veiled with remarkably fine muslin, excluded glare and admitted plenty of "milky light." Her household gods and religious pageants were depicted in vivid colours on the walls and in innumerable niches. Screens, or purdahs of satin purpet and broad cloth, were all that separated one room of the interior from another. Had it not been for the monotonous repetition of the same objects under every dome and calubuti the residence of the Rani would have been enchanting,

The larger apartments for receiving company are just what Mussulmans called *Burak Dares*, consisting of the stone

roofs mentioned, supported on arches, and I think none in Jeypore exceed 24 feet square.

The gardens attached to some of the town houses have avenues of cypress trees with fountains playing in the middle, as in the area of the Taj at Agra and other places. I spent many an afternoon by special invitation in these mansions and bowers of the Thakoors. Each and all of their Lordships had at this time a rather voracious appetite for crown lands, and being convinced of my irresistible influence with the great men of my country, they were willing to treat with me for slices and patches on liberal terms. "How much," said I frankly to one of them, "how much would you give me for getting you such and such lands?" "What is customary, the half to be sure!" was the ready reply. But I have always thought, like your friend the *Meerut Observer*, that no business could be safely transacted without hard cash.

The fallacy of land being any security for realization was proved on this occasion, for neither the worthy Thakoor nor I would trust to it, and so the negotiation dropped.

My dear Mr Philip Scratch, though the Prince of Stenographers, you made a mistake at one of our interviews! What you sent to the Press the Saturday before last makes me leave the palace late in the evening and go home to receive company at 3 o'clock the same afternoon. You left out a sentence which would have fixed the date of the visit of the Thakoors on the day after the exhibition of tame wild beasts. No matter, only be it understood that I rarely take the traveller's license, though I may sometimes, inadvertently or otherwise, mention two occurrences as contemporaneous which happened with an interval of a few years between them. As for your men of honour about town who grudge me the title of Captain, if you want to satisfy them put "commonly called" before it, as is done in the case of titular Lords to please laymen in England. You shall know hereafter how and why I ceased to be one of themselves. His Highness Maharaja Juggut Singh of Jeypore, had at this time a well fed pack of hunting leopards, and the master of them was my intimate friend and constant associate, the Right Honourable Thakoor Megh Singh, one of the most circumspect moralists of Cutchwa blood, whom none but confidential menials ever saw dead drunk, and that on his own private terrace, up two pair of inclined planes. His Lordship, desirous of shewing a stranger how things were slain in this kind of field sport, appointed

a day for the chase. Perceiving how much plentiful diet abated ferocity in the late fights, I recommended a general fast for the benefit of the animals, which was observed in the afternoon before we set out. The hunting party was, what we may call, a marriage procession in masquerade. A band of music with dancers and singers skipping along, led the van, next followed three covered Bhy ies drawn each by four bullocks containing leopards two and two. The noble huntsman and I occupied a similar vehicle in the centre, and great personages of inferior note brought up the rear, in conveyances of the same sort. Getting into these hackeries about three miles from the city, we proceeded slowly through the deep sand of a road little frequented, in order to approach a field where flocks of deer were feeding without disturbing them. The game, I understood, were too simple to apprehend any danger from people engaged in nuptial festivities. Nevertheless, the players of the Rajpoot *been*, or *vina*, an instrument of considerable noise, and the capers of those they inspired, in their zeal caused the deer repeatedly to crowd together, and then dart away, with those beautiful quivering bounds, which bespeak the elastic buoyancy of every limb and joint. The leopard's eyes had hitherto been bandaged with a piece of leather, having a lining of stuffed cloth tied over them, like the catcher in blindman's buff. From jawbone to brisket their throats were covered with shields of strong camel hide. Being at last within perhaps twenty paces of four or five deer browsing fearlessly, the eyes of one of the leopards were unbound, and after being shewn his prey he was lowered to the ground masked by a sheet, while the carriages kept moving. Instead of rushing instantly at the nearest, the animal instinctively crept towards one of the flock which had its tail to him, precisely as I have seen a cat stealing upon a sparrow. The first deer which he passed giving the alarm by jumping off, the proposed victim saw and distanced his pursuer in the twinkling of an eye. The beast of prey, quite out of breath by going 50 yards at speed, lay down helpless and was brought back by the keepers. We presently slipped another that likewise missed his aim, but getting into a terrified crowd, one of the deer in its confusion crossed his path so near, that the leopard sprang on its flank. With its large eyes glaring horizontally towards us from the posture in which the horns kept its head, the poor

creature twisted on its back and struck furiously with its long sharp hoofs which rattled on the leopard's shield before he succeeded in the work of death. It was late in the afternoon ere I witnessed what my friends reckoned a genuine hunt. Seeing the outline of a single deer behind a sand heap overgrown with rank grass, one of our leopards, cowering and crawling with the wreathy motion, peculiar to their family, got near enough to take it by surprise, and at one tell spring alighted on its back. Both went down. When I reached the spot, he bestrode the belly of his prey with his remorseless fangs buried in its throat.

The sport being over and the "towery elephant" within hail, I returned more rapidly and joyously than I came through the waste of sand. To Calcutta Cockneys, and other gentlemen who may yearn in vain for a sight of Indian deserts and mountain ranges, of which the miniatures were now before me, I beg to certify the striking similitude of the first, in all but colour, to a plain covered with drifted snow, and of the other to a bank of summer clouds. "Praise to Cuneya, I hear the peafowl again!" is a common ejaculation of Jeyporians when they return from a distant journey. As we re-entered the town serenaded by this music, and fanned with the wings of pigeons, "how abominable!" said I to the Thakoor, "that these fine spacious streets should each be made into three by two rows of ugly huts in the middle!" "That was just what General Ochterlony said when he first saw the place" answered my friend. He proceeded in a long circumstantial story to tell me an anecdote very characteristic of Native politeness before they discover its inefficiency, on most Europeans. The Nazir extolled the taste of the General, who, to his utter surprize on paying another visit, soon afterwards found that all the miserable booths had been swept from the streets which now appeared as Jey Singh left them. Compensation to the poor hucksters, whose shops had been destroyed to propitiate the Resident, formed no part of the ministerial measure, but when the people petitioned the General for relief, he blamed the act severely, to the astonishment of the Nazir, and requested him to recompense the sufferers for their losses. He promised compliance with all his might, and compensated the ejected traders not by giving them money, but permission to re-build their abominations on the spots where I saw them.

I am sorry, indeed, Mr. Scratch, to shock your pure and

untainted mind, but the truth must be told that the Lords and Ladies of Jeypore were, in my time, no better than they should be. To characterize the sexual morality of the place, a scandalous European traveller might call their city the Paris of central India. I do not dispute the claims of Benares, but it lies far to the East. Most of the Thakoor, besides three or four wives of their own rank, have from ten to twenty spouses attached to their establishment by a sort of matrimonial tie, which leaves the consciences of the ladies a good deal at liberty. My Lords are wont, after the evening durbār, to indulge at home in various domestic amusements, the last of which, though various in kind and degree, is generally very exhilarating. Almost every Thakoor, when in town at least, which is only during a few months in the year, eats opium in enormous quantities, smokes intoxicating drugs, drinks a kind of brandy made from the grapes of the country, or quaffs the bazar beverage of our thirsty privates, until his Lordship is—dead drunk. No trifling, sipping, or social merriment with him, he goes to work in a business-like manner commonly alone, and is carried to bed, where he is reckoned, by his household, quite safe till the next morning. Whenever he begins to snore, or snort in the peculiar manner of one so intoxicated, his nose proclaims jubilee to all the family, and whoever wishes to go abroad takes leave of absence. The gates sufficient to keep them in and always closed soon after sunset, fly open to give exit to equipages in which the ladies proceed to visit their friends and return unquestioned by the watchmen. The paramour of each was known, talked of with little reserve: but though the naughty things were scarcely blamed for infidelity, I observed a disposition to be severe on them for neglecting the strict rules of caste. A grave friend once declared, that could he believe a certain Rajpūtnee guilty of intriguing with a certain Jhat, he would tell her master (or husband.) I thought this strange cruelty amidst so much liberality.

I felt a great and particular curiosity to know the secret history of the palace, but found my visitors shy of talking on the subject.

Besides three Ranees of the other Rajpoot tribes, and the Oudipore Princess who was poisoned by her father, should have been a fourth, the Raja claimed the exclusive affections of, it was averred, 200 females. Circumstances, which no one doubted or denied, rendered their offices perfect cures, in so far as royalty was concerned. What then were

the domestic arrangements of the charming sinecurists? I managed to gather some contraband information which excited in me very ambitious hopes. I shall not reveal all that I discovered, but confine myself to a personal narrative. Understanding that the wife of Acha Mia as he was styled at court, the "Good Man," Signor de Silva the elder, had the privilege of waiting on one of the Princesses when she pleased, I laid my plans through that channel. The *karleidoscope*, "a philosophical toy," was then quite new to us, and having one in my writing desk, I got it presented to Her Royal Highness. To my disappointment and astonishment, she repaid the compliment not as I expected, but in kind by sending me a thing different in outward appearance certainly, yet made precisely on the same principles, and equal in effect to Brewster's invention.

"No matter, thought I, on reflection, we have exchanged presents; perhaps I shall have a private message in good time." This happened on the 12th day of my month of good allowances, and I had almost despaired before it had any consequences. One night after attending a match till very late I was just falling asleep in my pajamas under a European blanket, when I heard the large outer door jarring on its hinges and presently people ascending the stair which was of steps in my abode. Next entered my Jeypore chamberlain, throwing open the peg and socket doors, as he coolly announced two ladies, who immediately presented themselves in my bed room. The only light in the apartment being in a small earthen cup of oil at one corner, I could only see that both wore petticoats and large white *doputtas*, ornamented with shining lace. They were neither girls nor old women, but passable creatures, I thought, and rose to welcome them, still gaping with surprise. But each, stretching a hand from under the veil, beckoned and commanded me to sit still. When I obeyed, one of them ordered the servant to be gone, and sat down with her companion on the quilt. Oh Lord! said I inwardly, is it come to this? A brace of Rajpootnees "bearding the lion in his den, the Duddler on his couch!" They talked apart one to another and stared at me in quiet composure.

"Ladies," began I, endeavouring to make a speech for the extraordinary occasion, "I grieve that you have not done me the honour to bring the light of your presence to the darkness of my chamber singly, wherefore shine two suns in my apartment at once?" "Wah!" answered they laughing at

the sublime in gallantry. "Wah! if you had brought your wives with you we should have come to see them." "I am not married, ladies, quite disengaged, I assure you." "But listen if you please, Sir Knight, (Sahib Bahadur) will you tell us truth if we ask you some questions?" "Truth? assuredly Madam, I never played false or broke a vow to womankind, and never shall, depend upon it." "When a King, beyond the black water, dies without children, who succeeds him?" "Pshaw!" quoth I to myself, and to her "his brother, sister, nephew, niece or whoever is next of kin." "And his Queen?" cried both at once. "No." "Why not, Sir Knight?" "The laws forbid it." "If the King leave a sucking manchild, who governs for the infant?" "Any body whom the king before his death and the nation appoint Regent." "Do they appoint the Queen?" Sung out both inquisitors again. "Yes, they do sometimes." This answer seemed so satisfactory that one was going off, as if her business were done, but the other pulled her back. "Suppose two Queens to have sons after the king dies, do both reign?" "Their Majesties are blest with only one wife a piece in Europe." "What do you style the rest of your sovereign's ladies then?" "Naughty women if he have any." "Such people!" whispered she aside. By this time I had wrapped myself in the sheet, and observing that we might converse more agreeably than on politics, proposed to seat myself beside them on the floor. But they uttering the interjection "Re! Ré!" rather loud though in what I thought a laughter-loving mood, brought a couple of armed men to the doorway, who withdrew when ordered, and so did I. After a few more questions the ladies asked if I would wait on one of the Ranees whom they named, if Her Highness's mace-bearer came to tell me when and where. "Ha! they are but go-betweens after all" said I to myself, as making their condescending obeissances, my visitors walked away.

This was a marvellous domiciliary visit, but having always found the ways of women inscrutable, I never gave myself the trouble of trying to account for any thing in which they took a part. One fact, however, struck me that the states women of this place were better at their craft than the Raja's hereditary counsellors, though what the succession to thrones had to do with the feelings of a young woman towards a young man I could not comprehend.

The mace-bearer appeared at last, not at all as a secret messenger, but with a present of fruit.

On the appointed evening, though long before the guardians were likely to be snoring drunk, I hastened to the palace with a palpitating heart. Met at the gate by half a dozen silver sticks, I was ushered from a Court through a bara duree, to a corridor, close to a raised platform which was the floor of a suite of rooms with domes and the inverted boat roof. There were three openings, or *jerocas* in front, covered with yellow muslin which I soon perceived with transparent, to admit of those behind it seeing me whilst the darkness in which they sat made it impossible for me to get a sight of them. To my great mortification the elder De Silva, and two old men, occupied the carpets and cushions on each side, and after being announced and salaming, I took my place right opposite the large *jeroca*. The interior proved to be full of Princesses and their maids of honour. The sitting grey beards never stirred or spoke, but a solemn person clapping his ear to the yellow screen, brought questions and carried answers of the common place kind. I spoke aloud, and saw that I was understood without his aid. One, that I should pronounce an hermaphrodite, who giggled like a girl but talked with a masculine voice, said at me but to the spokesman; Where are his wives? I replied direct and heard them all tittering at my denial of having any help-mate. I had next to repeat the old story of which they had heard about frost and snow, or as they called it "white rain." "Are the ladies of his country all red faced?" "Yes, like myself in respect to colour, but wonderfully handsome." At this moment a purdah was rolled up which let a flood of light upon me, and I could perceive the outline of faces pressing eagerly against the curtain to gaze at a strange object, whilst many voices grew audible. "La, his hair is like white sheep's wool." "What funny green eyes!" "They are cat's eyes!" "Nar-rainjee! I never saw such a skin, has he not the leprosy?" Mr. de Silva, who had been receiving some instructions at the *joroca*; now came up without leave asked, and laying hold of my hand drew me nearer the ladies. "It is quite smooth," said the animal, running his fingers over my cheek "and no scales upon it." "I see his teeth, eh, look here, what a queer face it is altogether!" continued some curious damsel who seemed to command a general survey. "I declare," said one with her mouth near the ground, "his countenance is just the picture of a monkey's reverse when its tail is up." "Hush! Ha! ha? Hush! ha! he! he!" but the gigglers had it five to one, and the whole of the

party adjourned, laughing outrageously, to another apartment.

I raised my voice to Signor de Silva in no measured terms against this treatment of an English gentleman, and ordered my equipage with a thundering tone of command. A grey beard disappeared, and as foreseen, trays with splendid presents and an apologetic message were hurried to the spot, lest I should decamp without being pacified. They sold afterwards for 900 Rupees. I faithfully kept a promise which the Royal Ladies exacted, of not complaining to the Governor General of their impoliteness.

About a year and a half subsequently, I learnt from the old Nazir, in his retirement at Muttra, that the Raja having adopted an heir at his suggestion, died without issue; but after the British Resident had been listening to swearing and counter-swearing to prove or disprove the adoption, for two months, one of my gigglers was safely delivered of a son. The veracious parties now prepared for a new course of oaths on the child's paternity and even maternity; but said the ex-Minister smirking, the General would hear no more and always answered, was not the late Raja her lawful husband? To be sure he was, and the lady's son is now sovereign of Jeypore. This same General, I must now tell you, presently ejected me from the most comfortable quarters I ever occupied. I still remember the ugly brown envelope, in which I received the following intimation through the Minister.

Dear Wayward,—I am directed by the Resident to express to you privately, his astonishment at your late proceedings in Jeypore, of all which he has been particularly informed, and he requests you to leave the place without delay. Recollecting your services in the Hills he is unwilling to take that public notice of your conduct which in his opinion it merits on this occasion. The General has made no report to your Commanding Officer as yet, nor will he, provided you make haste in taking your departure, but he knows that you are absent, ostensibly on sick leave, and has seen a letter from you purporting to be dated on board of your budjerow at Agra 10 days ago.

Yours sincerely, * * * *

I explained these awkward appearances of course, but on another occasion I will tell you about my "Services in the Hills."

THE HILLS.—Between you and me, my dear Stenographer of the *Delhi Gazette*, I miscalculated sadly in volunteering to

serve in the Hills; but like many others at that time, I expected a pleasant tour over a new country full of strange sights without any fighting at all. The officers of my regiment were a hum-drum set of fellows, among whom it was impossible to get up a venture at hazard, gold mohur points at whist, a natch, or even a jovial party. Some Baraset cronies, whose corps were ordered on service when the Goorkha war commenced, enticed me to quit such unworthy society and join them in the field. I got permission, of course, with a little blarney for my zeal, and was appointed to do duty with the light battalion of the North West Division, just as it was preparing to enter the highlands of Hindoor. Here I found my ancient friend (and now lamented) boon companion John C——y flourishing in all his glory. He and I had been rival chiefs of a Baraset Club, until the members insisted on watching us at plain gin, when John beat me by half a case bottle. This victory of his created a great sensation at the time, and his character ever afterwards maintained the ascendancy over mine. But he being clever, well informed, and warm hearted, and though no ornament for a drawing room, made to be the very soul of a night cellar or a bivouack. I bore his superiority with good grace. I do not mean to acknowledge, however that he, or any associate recorded in their Reminiscences, could rise to the conception or practice of the private diplomacy and financial operations which distinguished me. The light battalion being added to the old 3d Regiment to form the reserve, its commandant the redoubted Joot Sing, proved a delightful accession to my acquaintance. He was at this time a man of about fifty, though sixty in appearance, of rather diminutive size, with the leer of a satyr on his countenance which contrasted oddly with the mumbling motion of a pair of jaws nearly bereft of teeth. His military renown was only approaching the dawn, but he had already earned his title and extensive fame in the army, by uncommon excellence in *Conversational Romance*. Yet the Colonel was no deluding theorist. He told inimitable stories from practical experience, of what happened to himself in wondrous scenes of love and peril, which were highly relished by his youthful auditors in our tentless fields of the Nepal war. Though no longer soothed by tender Emphresses and Lady Marias, Joot Sing had still a representative of the sex called by the profane Nield Swivel, who followed him on foot, yea and unveiled, over mountain through chasm, brake, and flood, in his career of glory, to the

knowledge of every man in the reserve.

I shall never forget the first prospect of mountain ranges indented with glens and covered with forests, in their quiet majesty, after a sojourn of seven years on the dreary flats of India. The streams which issued from them instead of being masses of dirty water, rippled clear as crystal, over beds strewn with pebbles. After the capture of Nallagurh, which defended the entrance into the Hills, we encountered new objects at every step reminding us of home, and disclosing beauties which none of us expected to meet within eastern scenery.

Being yet a military novice, I found myself lamentably taken in by the term *reserve*, which I innocently associated with a post in the rear until it appeared that we were destined to move in advance and lead the way to danger. Leaving beds, tables, chairs and every article behind, which a bearer might not truss on his back like a knapsack, we followed the indefatigable steps of Lawtie, the field Engineer, who took us by a route which he had previously surveyed alone, at awful hazard of immolation through "the punch bowl" to the naked summit of what was called, I think, *Kang Wang*.

This ugly ridge, with the Chinese-like name, ran parallel to another immediately beyond, on which the main body of the enemy under Ameer Singh Thappa, their general in chief, had taken post to dispute our further progress. This formidable line of natural and artificial fortifications, probably five miles in length, extended from the fort of Ramghurh on their right, to the high conical peak of *Cot-ka-tiba* on the left, and all the commanding eminences between these extremes bristled with palisaded defences and armed Goorkhas. I had no inclination to go nearer these same ghastly stockades. "Colonel," asked I as Mrs. Joot affectionately handed him a hubble bubble, "the General cannot mean surely to make us march through that frightful hollow, up those precipices, and over the walls of sticks and stones ten feet high to drive the Goorkhas from such vile crow nests as they occupy yonder?" "An he order us, we man do it, that's all I can tell ye!" answered he. This was small comfort: and after the line came up, every one seemed of my opinion, thinking we must retreat, since advancing was impracticable. Lawtie, however was again afoot, and as I learnt subsequently, reconnoitering every spot by night. In place of opening the road, therefore by forcing the enemy's works, the reserve was ordered to seize the table land of Candui, on their left,

with the view of turning that flank and moving on their rear. We took this beautiful post without opposition. I had passed my boyhood in a country of fir trees of which an extensive forest, the first we had seen, grew on the north side of the mountain at this place. I wandered into it alone, and well remember what time can never revive, the ineffable recollections and feelings which were awakened within me, by the peculiar sound that a light breeze made over my head in passing through the long fibrous leaves. No person who has listened to the "moaning pines" when young, can hear them with indifference in after life. There were, and doubtless are, two knolls at Candni on the edge of the steep descent rising "like sentinels to guard enchanted ground," from the tops of which I have gazed for hours on the *Gumber* and its woodland banks. The stream in some parts darting through several narrow channels, looked like meteors: in others collecting into one sheet of deep blue, rolled along over a bed of variously coloured stones, and often overhung, or partially obstructed, by jutting rocks. Dells crowded with trees on the opposite side of the river, seemed gulfs of verdure, which the eye could not pierce, and on that account dwelt upon with greater interest. The primrose grew at my feet and the declivities were sprinkled with wild strawberries. I could not enjoy such scenes now; but let me recommend any sentimental gentleman or lady, going to the Hills in quest of them, to visit Candni. "They can do naught without us," said our gallant commander, as a detachment arrived to relieve the reserve, and an order for us to proceed by a route which I did not admire, to the rear of the enemy and take a position behind their principal stockade. We marched after dinner in a dark night, descending into the valley of Neher where the army was soon to encamp for a month, and followed Lawtie to the destined place. D—k A—g in command of the Pioneers who, as I once heard a distinguished person say, growled like a bear, worked like a horse, and was ready as a game cock to fight, having plenty of fascines ready, threw up a battery and had two six pounders planted in the embrasures before day break. When the morning revealed the state of affairs, it was agreed that field pieces could make no impression on the stockade, which moreover would be useless to us if captured. A mortar next brought up like the light guns on elephant's backs, was used to throw shells; which the Goorkhas squatting behind their works saw hiss and flame and crack around them, with the

greatest apathy. The general now arriving, his sagest of councillors, the young engineer got orders for a reconnoitering party of 100 men under a junior officer, with which he set out along the face of the hill, which rises in many heights and hollows, towards Ramgurb. They had gone perhaps two miles from us before any thing remarkable occurred. But on reaching the crest of one of the ridges, they unexpectedly discovered a Goorkha picket, within musket shot on the opposite side of a dell, and 20 or 30 overloaded matchlocks went off in succession, informing us that the party was attacked. Having no glass of my own, I seized one belonging to a griffin, too well bred to claim his property, and gazed eagerly at Lawtie and his men under fire. None of them dropped, nor I believe were touched. They closed up, and advancing at quick time presently vanished to charge the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The same fire continued for some minutes, and when it ceased, we could discern the seapoys caps and glittering muskets on the spot somewhat higher than that whence they had driven their opponents. The battery rung with acclamation of the gallant exploit, and I followed Joot Singh and others to a rising ground not far off to have a better view of the scene of action. Our attention was drawn to the fort by the hideous sound of a large sort of trumpet, which echoed among the rocks. We were ere long destined to know that this was their beat to arms. A crowd of perhaps 400 men assembling under the walls of Ramghur, now got in motion not ferociously, but somewhat like an English mob running to see a boxing match. My commandant, seeing a senior officer in the battery, sent me to ask his orders "Whether we should support." The superior, known by the style and title of Jawing Jack, made two bad puns, and at last said "Why, if the Colonel thinks he can beat off the enemy and secure the post taken by Lieutenant Lawtie, I think he had better do so." "Them are not orders Sir," said Joot Singh when I returned. He presently got instructions from another quarter however to protect the battery in person and to detach a company to the assistance of the engineer. This fatal duty fell to Lieut. Williams of the 3d Regiment. He was a handsome young fellow of about 22, gaily dressed, in the Hussar boots and tight pantaloons of those days, which were very ill suited to mountain warfare, yet he ascended briskly and hurried up his men on hearing the fire of their comrades open on their assailants. It was not in volley or by sections, but in irregular bursts, indicating to experienced

ears that it had began without orders. I shall state the facts as I learnt them on a future day. The place being naturally strong, the officers proposed to maintain it, but by the time the Goorkhas came near, the upper layer of cartridges in the cartouche boxes was expended, while the second layer being inverted lay at the bottom of the case, and could not be reached until the boxes were turned. "Turn them for God's sake!" said the officer. "Sepoys, you have your bayonets," cried Lawtie. But a panic seized the men, and they fled in utter confusion towards the battery, falling and dispersing over the unknown ground. When they came fairly in sight of us, the Goorkhas yelling like a pack of bloodhounds in full cry, were constantly overtaking the hindmost, and strewing the ground with their bodies. The stream of fugitives crossing Williams in an oblique direction, he endeavoured by a brave effort to throw his company between our party and their pursuers: but alas! flight proved too contagious, and his men joining in it, left him almost alone. Exhausted, it was said by advancing so rapidly, he seemed to trust his useless regulation sword against the reeking sabres that now came upon him from all sides. His limbs were cut through and his head cleft in an instant. Every Goorkha passing the spot delighted to heap barbarous insult on the mangled remains of the gay and spirited youth who had been jesting with us half an hour before. Lawtie and his companion were safe. The enemy retired, and Ameer Singh allowed the bodies of the slain to be disposed of by their friends.

After sleeping for three weeks in the open air with harness on our backs, and wearing the same clothes night and day, it was perfect luxury for us to return to cantonment-life at Neher, where our tents now arrived in a few days. Little stockaded posts being established at Candni and other places kept open our communication with the plains, in spite of all the forces which Ameer Singh could command, though he still lay literally between us and our supplies, had they come as the crow flies, or indeed by any route previously existing. At first every European and hillman pronounced the idea of taking 18-pounders with the army chimerical, until the science of the engineer and the dexterity of the Pioneers expunged impossibility from our camp dictionary. Cannon and camel roads had been made up, down, and athwart, steep on which wheels had never rolled, nor any animal nobler than the goat and monkey ever found footing before.

The universal deficiency of information respecting this country had to be supplied by one indefatigable youth, who penetrating the uninhabited jungles to find untrodden ways, and ascending unfrequented summits to examine hostile posts with his telescope, enabled his leader to plan successful operations. After exposure for a whole month to imminent dangers, which no glory promised to compensate, he discovered, as we learnt, that what Ramghur was to us, the interior and parallel range in Dibu was to the Goorkhas. It intersected their communication with Malown, Irky, and Basaher, in which their chief resources lay.

A great and small stockade, one on each side of the road, defended the centre of this chain of hills, but the eastern portion of it was protected by only two inconsiderable parties whom we saw lying, like flocks of dirty sheep, on the slopes overlooking our camp. The reserve was doomed, it appeared in due time, to establish itself between these bivouacks and the small stockade; but until we were actually in motion, utter ignorance and dismal prognostics prevailed of the General's designs. The old hands declared it impossible to go further without taking Ramgurb and all its dependencies. We long expected many broken heads in consequence.

But at last the mandate came for us to be ready at a moment's warning: then to follow our old guide, who led us by night, now tumbling over stones, now splashing in nullahs, until the road began to ascend.

Winding, crawling, and panting along, we heard the wild black birds and chakor singing before our destination became visible. A slight fog lay on the hill when the first glimmering of dawn shewed the summits above us, and Lawtie, who had been in advance, came back saying, "Colonel, we are close to the enemy." "Milao," cried Joot Sing to the sepoys. I suspect he exerted his lungs too much, for in a few seconds after eight or ten flashes appeared on a neighbouring height, followed by the loud reverberating roar of as many matchlocks. The balls whizzed several feet, I doubt not, over head, but quite near enough to make bearers drop their doolies, and to send them with the carriers of provender and bedding down hill in tumultuous confusion. As my men were forming with the fire on their left, I hastened to fall in on the right, and we moved forward in defiance of a number of straggling shots. Getting a footing at last on something like level ground, and perceiving the Goorkhas, the leading

section of the column was ordered to skirmish by sniping. I love to use the only English term in war, which means taking aim and shooting at leisure. Not the least execution was done on either side, but retiring as we advanced, the enemy retreated to the small stockade and left us in possession of the ground which we were appointed to take.

We were now fairly lodged on Mount Dibū, near the former station of the dirty sheep, and lay down like our predecessors along the shadeless ridges. The valley lay far beneath, and we discovered with dismay groups of our frightened camp followers still running towards Neher, with all our hopes of breakfast and bed clothes on their backs.

A battery was now erected within 400 paces of the small stockade, with embrasures for four 6-pounders. One elephant being allotted for the barrel and another for the carriage of each of these field pieces, they came up a little after midday and were soon mounted. A stockade, as made by the Gorkhas, though generally strong from position, consists merely of two rows of stakes with loose stones heaped between them, and enclosing the area occupied by the garrison. I have seen them with kookeeries (crooked knives of ghastly aspect) cut down growing trees and collect fragments of rocks, the whole army working like bees and constructing one of these redoubts in half a day. Such defences look like rubbish, but are difficult to demolish. On this occasion such shots as hit the perpendicular posts, in nine cases out of ten, glanced off from one side of the convexity and were spent. Others striking the loose stones as if they fell on an elastic body, exhausted their force in making them recede a few inches. Night came on before any thing resembling a breach could be formed. The enemy, however, evacuated the post soon after dark and retired to the large stockade, on a point called *Mungu Kedar*, which was by the road at least three miles to the west of us.

Meanwhile a messenger arrived from Neher, and in his train part of our runaways with fragments of provisions and shreds of bedding. "D—n their long yarns!" cried Joot Sing, cramming the official despatch into his breeches pocket unopened. "I say, lets have some grog!" A table cloth, which might once have been stainless, was spread on the mountain top and the joint stock of viands deposited upon it.

One contributed half a fowl and a slice of Christmas cake, both steeped in dirty water by falling into a nullah, and afterwards dried in the sun. Another produced a piece of

tongue, stiff, and tough as the hill of his boot. A third had hard boiled eggs, and a fourth a pine apple cheese. A thong of the tongue and a morsel of the cake falling to my lot, were at that place and time exceedingly savoury. John C—y's banghy, consisting of a serai of water, equivoised with three bottles of brandy, a part of his supplies rarely allowed to be cut off, now most opportunely hove in sight. There was not as he boasted another drop of "sap" on Dibul. About a glass a-piece satisfied 20 officers who partook of the aforesaid feast, and they soon retired. C—y, Joot Sing and a select party, of whom I remember none but A—y, remained to sip a little "half and half," as our jovial friend called equal parts of brandy and water, which he helped us to in tumblers. "Now," observed our chief, "now I think of it, I may as well see what the General has to say." As we sat round a fire with our feet to it like wild Indians, he soon read the letter. It communicated the important intelligence that our success had made the Goorkhas abandon the whole of their posts between Candni and Ramguri, but the purport of it was to warn him, lest Ameer Singh might intend, in withdrawing his troops from those places, to concentrate his force in an attack on Dibul. "Well Colonel," said C—y in a mood of maudlin seriousness, "there is no saying: but as we dined poorly, let us hope for a good supper with the old gentleman if we must see him before morning: heres to old Pluto!" A—y looked grave, and drank in solemn silence; but Joot Sing having heard of the Hedtman of the Cossacks, and not of the heathen God, said gaily, "Here's to him with all my heart, he is a brave fellow, that same *Plutof*, and was not it a good thought in him to offer his daughter to any man that should catch Bonaparte?" "An admirable thought Colonel." "Well, I say C—y, I told you, did I, of my affair with the Countess day Law Revere (ascertained to be otherwise written and pronounced de la Revire) the pretty French noblewoman? "Yes, we heard of her at the Punch Bowl" "He! but I did not tell you that I had a fine little daughter by her, who will be 16 in two years. Now hang me an I don't give her to you, if you take the Tappa (Ameer Singh) dead or alive, that's fair. Ha! ha! ha!" "A bargain Colonel! and come, you must all drink a bumper to my intended with three times three." So saying, C—y prepared stiff glasses for each. The blunder of our Commander and the specimen of romance which came out so

naturally, had set even D—k A—y a laughing, and we drank to “*Adelaide de Tonson.*”

The next undertaking was to go to sleep. Spreading out my cotton mattress, and tucking a blanket round me, I was soon oblivious of the world. C—y had nothing but a quilt or *rosai*, which extending to full dimensions, he as wont to lay down upon, and seizing one side in his hand rolled over till it enswathed him completely, and there he lay like one in a cask.

Fatigue and brandy locked me in profound slumber until that chillness, well known to sleepers in the open air, which marks the approach of morning, made me essay to stop the crevices by which the cold entered. A loud blast of the Goorkha trumpet pealed suddenly in my ears, and I sat up, but all was still dark, and our camp silent. Day broke slowly, and hideous objects appeared dancing in the twilight on the long declivity between *his* and *Mungakedar*, but dreading the ridicule of giving a false alarm I gazed and trembled. At last several matchlocks were fired, and our sentries began to challenge, crying “*Humkumdar!*” as they do in a quiet cantonment. This roused A—y, who said instantly, “We are attacked! I knew how it would be: no arrangement, not an officer on duty! C—y, why the devil are you snoring at such a time; get up, or by heaven the *Tappa* will catch you and *Adelaide’s* father too.” So saying he took hold of the quilt and made John spin out of it, sworded and sashed, like a top from the string. More irregular firing drove in a party of sepoys, who lay in advance, and being perpsaps frightened in their sleep they ran through the whole bivouack, treading and stumbling over their companions, to the rear. This retreat had the good effect of rousing every body. Our bugles sounded, and C—y was the first to muster his company, which was soon joined by another under H—n of the old 7th Regiment. Other officers ran about in search of their men with less success, and voices innumerable rose on all sides, enquiring “Where is the Colonel?” Nobody knew. Even the field swivel, rushing into our group with elf looks, dishevelled and open mouth, disclosing her serrated files of jappaned teeth, prepared for flight with tucked up garments, and a walking stick taller than her person, implored us to tell her whither to fly in quest of her lover. Meanwhile the column, or rather drove, of the enemy was advancing furiously. Every man carried a sword in

his right hand with either a shield or a matchlock in his left. When fairly in sight, they began to brandish their weapons, shout, and leap as I have seen drunken Hindoos at their festivals. The guns were presently drawn out, and directed against the moving crowd. It is astonishing how few shots, on any occasion, take effect, but it appeared quite a miracle here to see the six pounders falling in the midst of at least two thousand men, and bounding along over rocks without injuring one. The hollow dividing the place on which we stood from the long and gradual slope which our assailants were descending, had a narrow elevation called a "neck of land" running across it, in an inclined plane from our bivouack. The Goorkhas instead of marching over this neck, separated into two parties, one of which pushed to our left and the other to the right. The most numerous body threatened to turn the left, and cut off retreat on the Neher road, but the other must scale a rock, almost perpendicular, before it could reach or pass us, unless, as seemed probable, the enemy intended to climb the neck of land where screened by the hill from our fire. A forlorn hope presently made its appearance on this service, and I still recollect the expression of the truculent square faces which peered suddenly within twenty paces of us. They sprung like tigers at some sepoy, passing to fall in with their companies, and were not opposed. Now was this crisis of our fate. If these daring men got a step further, hundreds ready to support them would pour in a torrent upon our force, and in the confusion which prevailed, sweep it from the eminence. A—y who always slept with a double barrell'd gun under his head, at this moment took aim at the foremost Goorkha, from whom a sepoy was running, and made him roll to the ground with a bullet through his chest. The rest fell back and disappeared. C—y and H—n having observed these occurrences, and expecting a renewal of the assault from the same quarter, brought up their companies to the spot whence the forlorn hope had first emerged. Discovering the enemy among the bushes and rocks beneath, they directed their men to fire and thus drove the Goorkhas from the only place which afforded them any shelter there.

Not knowing this at the time, I had gone to inspect the rear, anxious to ascertain whether the road to Neher remained safe, when I heard a well known voice calling out "Ao baba, ao juldee!" and saw the sepoys of Joot Singh's own company of the 3d gathering like chickens about an old hen. I

went up to him on a spot, distinguished by some stunted trees, which jutted out from the southern face of the hills, and saw with no little dread from 12 to 1,500 of our foes climbing the slope to attack us, and wedged into a confined space not much larger than a regimental barrack. "Here Wayward, take charge of the left there," said the Colonel. "Sepahae shust bando, fire ! fire !" The men pointing their muskets at the dense mass, commenced a sort of file firing. I saw at least a dozen of the enemy reeling and the whole turning their backs, when the smoke became so thick that nothing was visible. This discomfiture driving them back across the hollow, their flight was perceived every where by the corps, now regularly under arms, and every point of the general bivouack began to vomit flame and shower bullets on the Goorkhas.

Both parties of them uniting, they retreated leisurely in the face of cannon and musketry without making any efforts to carry off their dead. Our victory was complete and decisive.

The battle of Dibu, decisive at the moment and most important in its consequences, was just as regularly fought and as much the result of the ready combinations of martial genius as many of the victories blazoned in history. It is not every day that a second in command tells the world what happens behind the scenes of war. Impressed with a high sense of our merits, particularly my own, at the time I drafted a dispatch in the usual style, describing the advance of the Goorkha army in two columns, which made separate attacks on our right and left, with equal impetuosity and obstinate valour. Then followed the intrepid gallantry of A——y in command of that undaunted corps, the Pioneers, scattering and repulsing the head of the enemy's column, whilst C——y and H——n rushing on opportunely, routed the main body of the assailants. During this severe contest on one wing, the commander of the forces on Mount Dibu, stationing himself at the most vulnerable point of his position, awaited the approach of the largest division of the Goorkhas, at the head of a select portion of the troops with that steady officer Lt. Wayward in charge of their left flank. After a sanguinary conflict the enemy gave way and retreated, leaving the field covered with their dead. Now this was all true, though magnified, to let people at a distance see our proceedings more distinctly. But will it be believed? C——y laughed at my "humbug:" and A——y growling said, "Joot Sing had bet-

ter hold his tongue to the General, and thank God. I see now why this hill ought to have been taken, and Lawtie chose good ground for us the difficulty of getting to it has saved the detachment, but Heaven and Earth ! dont speak of our arrangements for defending the place." In my private opinion D——k himself prevented a total defeat, and Joot Sing in person really struck the blow which gained the victory. However as his friends could not agree about an official communication, he made no report whatever of the action. The principal staff officer at last requested him, in a private note, to conform, to custom, and let the General and Commander-in-Chief know how he had triumphed over the Goorkhas. I think these are the very words which he scrawled on a bit of rumpled paper laid on the crown of a hat. " Dear C— if you want me to write as well as fight, I think you may give me Brigadier's allowances as well as Colonel A——

Yours truly, „

After some deliberations at Head-quarters, and new surveys, the personage just mentioned ascended with his brigade to relieve the reserve, which now returned to Neher. Seeing his favoured successor pitch a tent in the captured redoubt, " that's the boy," said Joot Sing, " for taking an empty stockade ! but, off to more work, they can do naught without us !" Notwithstanding the deficiency in despatch writing, we were all exceedingly well received by the general, who entertained us at dinner. He knew those who had distinguished themselves and marked his reception of them, but not recollecting me among many strange faces, he asked " where is Lieutenant Wayward ?" I repeated my bow and he coming up took me by the hand saying " I am very happy to see you, Sir." I was now a hero, and kept my countenance admirably. As for our leader, he believed himself one of the first magnitude, and took liberties and recited romances to his military superior which he never attempted before.

Our operations having cleared the range all but Ramgurih itself, which and also the forts of Jurjura, Tarragurih, and Chumba, were now reduced to insulated posts, with the approaches to them undefended. The Kadgi (or Goorkha Chief) was on Mungakedar with all his disposable forces, watched and expecting to be attacked by the Brigade. Beyond Dibb, as I have already stated, a third parallel range of fortified hills ran between the rivers Gumber and Gumerora,

from Surajgurh on the East to Malown on the West. Through these posts Ameer Singh kept up his communication with his own districts in the interior, and with his ally the Raja of Bellaspoor, on the Sutledge, whose capital is within sight of Malown.

The General, resolved as it afterwards appeared, to outwit his opponent a third time, set off with the reserve on a tremendous journey up the stony bed of the Gumber, till he passed Surujgurh, and then proceeding along the bank of the Gumerora, took possession of a flat piece of ground at a village called Buttoo, opposite the centre of the range. Here we enjoyed a long rest. Ameer Sing confounded at the audacity of this movement, marched from Debu bag and baggage into Malown. The brigade followed him to the west of that stronghold, and was joined by the Belaspurians, who threw open the gates of their fort of Ruttengurh to our troops. Then followed the successive reduction of the four mountain fortresses in our rear, almost without the loss of a man.

General Martindell having come to a dead stand before Jaituk, since the dreadful repulse which his columns suffered in December, and Colonel Nicholls not being yet in possession of all the forts in Camaon, the whole of which countries and places was under the authority of Ameer Singh, it was evident that the success of the campaign must depend on our next operations. The artillery drew attention to Surajgurh, by illuminating the dark nights with showers of bombs, while Major Innes with part of the 19th Regiment was conducted by the Engineer to a peak called Rayla, about midway between the bombarded place and Malown. This detachment was close to the Goorkha post on Senj, commanded by their famous champion Bukti Tappa, an officer who had seen much dangerous service, and whose acts of personal valour were renowned among his countrymen. The 5th of April, 1815 now arrived, the day of Malown, which all who witnessed will long remember. The reserve was destined to establish itself on the ridge between Senj and the fort. The 3d Regiment and the Light Infantry got orders to proceed from Butto. The 7th Regiment, now at Ruttengurh, was to descend to the bed of the Gumerora, and rejoin us at the village of Dawntal. This was, I believe to be the main attack: but two other columns moved at the same time from Ruttengurh to threaten the enemy's stockades, which guarded the approaches to Malown on the west, and thereby make a di-

version in our favour. Captain Showers, who commanded one of these, was charged by the Goorkhas sword in hand before he reached their post : and meeting a jemadar who preceded the party, he killed him in personal conflict ; but after setting such an example of bravery to his men, a matchlock ball deprived him of life and they retreated in disorder.

The co-operating column under Captain Boyer got to the appointed place, and retaining its ground during the rest of the day, kept a portion of the enemy's force in check.

As these events were passing, we uniting with the 7th at Dewntal, occupied the heights without opposition. Bukti, now in our rear, was restrained from moving like a chained lion. If he left his stockade to fall upon us, it would be immediately taken by Innes who had by this time fortified Ryla. Our commander seeing all fairly lodged on the hill top, delivered over the new post to Major Lowry, a bold good man, in whose clear understanding and presence of mind every one felt confidence in danger. Taking none but the light battalion with him, Joot Sing set off as it seemed on the direct road to Malown. "There" said he as we dived into a hollow and proceeded along the ridge beyond it : "there Lowry will do very well at a long shot, if they attack him ; and as he keeps you place, the old fellow is satisfied, but he wants a position within battering distance of the fort as we can get it : so I'll take it for him, Chulla Baba ! we are the boys to wallop them !" We stared at one another with an air of reckless mirth, as swarms of Goorkhas appeared lifting their heads from behind rocks, bushes, and long grass in front. They presently opened a murderous fire from their cover, and the iron balls rebounding wherever they fell, raked the whole line, whilst we kept advancing to the eminence which the Colonel desired to capture. I was astonished at the coolness of the sepoy's under this fire, and heartily wished myself out of it by flight or otherwise, long before a change came over their spirits. The nature of the ground and the haste of our leader had caused a good deal of straggling. The foremost section, or group, was within 100 paces of the spot to be taken, when a band of probably less than twenty Goorkhas, rising from the jungle on one side of it, and flourishing their sabres, dashed at us like hungry tigers. "Milao, Baba Milao !" cried the Colonel, but there was not one to hear him. Every man turned his back and ran full speed. Seeing Joot Sing himself retreating, I felt my limbs endued with the agility of an antelope, leaped over stones, dead bodies, and brown barrelled

muskets innumerable, then peculiar to the Light Infantry, and got far enough to be able to look back. At least 1000 men were at our heels, and visibly gaining on the fugitives. Two stout orderlies held the Colonel by the shoulders, and he came panting along between them, until reaching the descent to the last hollow, he fell and lost his hat, which a Goorkha, to secure the spoil, clapped on his head, whilst its right owner escaped. But some minutes before this event occurred, I had got to the bourn of safety, and seeking a near cut in my trepidation, I tried to cross over to Dewnial at a point where the precipitous declivity was covered with loose fragments like gravel, and rolled, as it slid beneath me, half way to the bottom, where I lay stunned with one of my ankles either sprained or broken. The ferocious cries of our pursuers were instantly above and around me. Such was the terror that possessed my whole frame, that I saw Lowry bring forward the men and make them point their muskets, to all appearance, at the very spot where I lay without being impressed with the least dread of them. I saw, with inexpressible satisfaction, the dark circles of the muzzles, as the sepoy by special direction took aim at the enemy, bearing right on myself, and thought only of deliverance from the hands of the yelling savages. Lowry had arranged the battalions under him beautifully for this service. They were drawn up in a body, eight file deep, if I recollect right, but as each rank stood on a different plane or elevation, every one fired over the heads of those immediately in front. Their first discharges, the divinest music I ever heard, continued rising and falling like the peals of a scattered thunder cloud. Not daring to look back during this uproar, I was dismayed by the rattling of the gravel over which I had descended, and turning to one side I saw a Goorkha with a hat and feather beside him rolling towards me. I crawled out of his course, and soon perceived by the blood on his neck that he was shot or at least mortally wounded. Though the body, when it came to rest, shewed no signs of life, I thought it was well to make sure and enlarged the wound by laying open his throat with my regulation sword. I next secured Joot Sing's captured hat, but in hastily laying hold of the dead man's sabre by the blade, without perceiving that the handle was entangled, I inflicted a horrible gush on my left hand, which bled profusely. I lay still and ere long the enemy were out of hearing. After they had retired, a Doctor fresh from Aberdeen followed by a Dooly came to the spot, and seeing two bodies

smearred with blood lying side by side, a desperate single combat naturally occurred to him. He talked to the bearers, who concurred with him perfectly about the valour of the dead: "and the sahib must have been victorious," said he, "for look he has the Goorkhas sword by him!" The imaginative young man was delighted to find me alive though speechless, for I resolved not to spoil so good a story by another version of it, and so was carried to our post on Dewntil in reverential silence.

On being deposited in the post on Dewntil, I was happy to find the Pioneers in the act of stockading it, after the manner of our enemy. Time, however, did not allow of the works being made more than four feet high, so that when the men stood erect they were exposed. Before and behind the descent from the eminence was precipitous. On the Gumber side, there was an even slope of sufficient breadth to let four men advance abreast. Towards the *Gumerora a much wider inclined plane lay between the stockade and a level spot, 100 yards below, on which a little forward, a body of Hindurians was stationed. To defend each of these approaches, a six pounder was planted in an embrasure which commanded the ground completely.

As the firing on both sides continued all night, I thought it best to remain speechless. The Doctor after applying a lotion to my sprained ankle, which became dreadfully swollen, placed me, still in the dooly, under the wall of the stockade where I rested in safety during the terrible scenes that followed.

Bukti, it appeared, receiving orders after dark had abandoned Sanj and repaired with his whole party to Malown, where he and Ameer Singh resolved to dislodge the feringees from Dewntil. The warrior of a hundred fights put on the saffron robe and turban, which his countrymen call the "death dress," made the Kadgi put his hand on the head of his son in token of future protection, and took leave of his two wives with an injunction to prepare for the funeral pile. Ameen Singh, and one of his sons, coming to the field before day break of the 16th, caused the well known trumpets to sound the onset. The Goorkas, prowling round like jackalls at night, were now discovered by the first glimmering of light to be in great force close to our sentries. The surface of the ridge, the hollow, and partly on both our flanks, began to emit flashes of fire from every point, streaming in the direction of the assaulted stockade. Bukti's "horn" or rather

conch, I believe, was presently heard on the Gumber declivity, urging on five hundred chosen swordsmen to enter the works. They came on with their wonted impetuosity, yelling and repeating the name of a God, which I think was "Sree Mahadeo !" Lieutenant, Captain, Major, (whatever he is now) Cartwright, the best artillery marksman I ever saw at a breach, had the gun ready loaded with grape, and as the Goorkhas advanced in spite of a thousand muskets, it was discharged amongst them with awful effect. They rallied and the foremost were again swept away. In a third assault, some men got close to the wall, and Bukti, it is said struck his sword against the fascines, but the poor remnant of his band could do no more. Their daring leader falling back, proceeded to the other wing. Meanwhile the working and recoil of the six pounder having thrown down the fascines, which formed the embrasure, an awkward breach exposed the European artillerymen to a deadly fire, which the Goorkhas poured in upon them with their matchlocks, from a distance beyond musket shot. Every matross there was either killed or wounded. Cartwright, Armstrong of the Pioneers, and an Engineer officer, to prevent a renewal of the charge and silence the enemy's fire, worked the gun a long time with their own hands. An alarm was now given on the Gumerora side. Bukti as a final effort attempted to cut off the Hindurians, and attack us once more where our post was naturally less defensible. The grape showered upon him by the officers who had lost their privates, again thinned his ranks, and the gallant Bukti himself fell by one of their missiles. Although this momentous accident was unknown at the time, the confusion which it created became immediately apparent. Our commander anxious to complete his triumph and to enjoy pursuit in turn, sallied out with a battalion to charge the Goorkhas, but was anticipated by the enraged Hindurians who, pouring into the retreating droves of the oppressors of their country and violators of their women, glutted themselves with vengeance. So tamely did the defeated Goorkhas submit to slaughter that I could not easily believe them the same creature who had chased us the day before with unbridled ferocity.

The bravest of the warlike mountaineers who had extended the confines of Nipal from the Gogra to the Sutledge, and from the valley of Palassia to the summits of Basahir, now lay in lifeless heaps on the heights before us. The strength of the potent state fell with them, and Malown with all the conquered provinces ruled by Ameen Singh were now in our grasp.

A truce ensued for the funeral rites to the dead. Some were simply interred on the spots where they had been killed : but the prevalent practice was to burn the corpses in the Hindu-manner, and bury the ashes on the fatal field. The remains of every individual were marked by a small white flag which his friends attaching to a short staff, planted over his grave. Lowry discovered the body of Bukti, lying undistinguished among the slain, with the indications of a ball which had passed through his head. He conveyed it to the stockade and sent word to the General, who ordered the corpse of the hero to be wrapped in a large Cashmere shawl, and carried to the Kadgi with a letter from himself. General Ochterlony and the Goorkha chief had previously met on the frontier of their jurisdictions, and for years kept up a friendly correspondence. Their sons, at one of the meetings, had exchanged head dresses and hereby in the opinion of the Kadgi's family became *brothers*, in a manner which entitled each to call the other's parent, *father*. At the beginning of the war, Ameer Singh affected to think, or really imagined what the other considered an idle ceremony, a connection which ought to preclude the British officer from fighting against him.

He now renewed his appeals to this fraternity, when called on to surrender the whole of the vast Government which, after conquering for his country, he had long held almost in sovereignty. He had the mortification to learn that the adopted father of his son could not relinquish a single fortress or one small district for the comfort of his disappointed old age. All that he held power over must be surrendered unconditionally, and the only favour which the victor could grant to the vanquished chief was time to settle his private affairs.

Meanwhile the ceremony of burning the body of Bukti and the suttee of his wives excited a mournful interest in both armies. The pile was erected on an open space under the walls of Malown, which could be seen from our principal posts.

It seemed at least twelve feet high and consisted, as we understood, entirely of dried fir with sandal wood and perfumes spread on the bier. All who survived the conflict appeared to have collected round the pyre, where the deceased warrior lay. Two hill palangins came slowly in procession from the fort, and we saw the devoted women in their yellow dresses, stand on the platform delivering presents to the spectators after which they disappeared from our view. A few

minutes elapsed, when we could perceive a number of torches, applied at once on all sides, and the flames rolling at first in a circle which left a dark space in the centre, rapidly rose over it like waves, and finally ascended in a pillar of fire above the ashes of the mortal forms which it had annihilated. A loud shout raised by the partakers in the ceremony announced the consummation of the funeral rite and the sacrifice.

There are some features in this remarkable campaign which the friends and improvers of the Company's army may attend to with advantage. Of the field officers, we had only Lowry in whom the juniors placed confidence and he had just been promoted to a majority. The second in command could never have taken the troops into the Hills, or if any accident let them in under him, not a man would have got out alive. Joot Sing was capable of doing all that a game cock might but nothing more, and he would probably have ended his career at Nallagurh, as the gallant Gillespie perished at Kalunga. The General, not selected for the service, succeeded as a matter of course to the command of the expedition, from his accidentally holding a situation in the vicinity of the field of operations. The Engineer an unobtrusive young man, not known at Head-Quarters, was appointed on the same principle of proximity, and saw his commander for the first time when the force was leaving Loodianah. These two men one on the borders of sixty, the other turned of twenty both endowed with extraordinary talents, and both nominated to act together, by chance, had not only to originate but to execute every important measure. Lawrie supplied the requisite information as I have shewn on different occasions. There is no doubt that the General who took advice, in the common acceptation, from none, formed his own plans entirely; and to get them executed he adopted the expedient of making the Engineer an Aide-de-Camp, who fully comprehending his objects, remained with the old officers to direct them, in the name of a superior, until he saw the orders actually carried into effect. Had he possessed ubiquity there would have been fewer errors for me to record. But it is mainly owing to him that while general success was uninterrupted our detachments, compared with those of other divisions, committed no faults of consequence, though we were opposed to more voracious and bolder enemies. The grand movements, which I do not pretend to have described, were of a masterly character and worthy of the highest commendation for energy and victory while they prevented carnage. Lawrie. alas!

whose unremitting energies had advanced the British flag to the gates, did not live to see it wave over the ramparts of Malown. His unequalled and sleepless exertions for weeks before, and during the action, brought on a fever of which he died at Ruttengurh in the beginning of May. I never knew grief so universal in a large body of men. The whole army went into unfeigned mourning. They subscribed to mark their respect for the deceased by raising a cairn on the bleak summit where his remains are interred, and to erect a monument to his memory in Saint John's Church at Calcutta. —*Delhi Gazette.*

REVENUE SUITS.

(From a Correspondent of the Courier.)

You are no doubt aware of the great importance of those summary suits for the decision of questions relating to rent and revenue which were brought into use by Regulations VII. 1799 and V. 1812. The former Regulation gave to zemindars a power of compelling the payment of just rents, and the latter held out to the ryots and under-tenants a speedy remedy against illegal distraint. Beneficial as these enactments were calculated to prove, their operation was greatly hindered by the delays which attended the decision of the suits; and when in 1831, after long consideration, these suits were made over altogether to the Collectors, a great improvement was supposed to have been effected. About that time it had grown into an axiom with Government, that Collectors could do and ought to do every thing, and they were saddled in consequence with every kind of duty which other functionaries had resigned as excessive or impracticable. In short, they became in a very short time, Magistrates and Post-masters, and Pay-masters, and Custom-masters, and Excise Officers, and Judges (of summary suits) and Superintendants of Roads, and finally men of all work, to the Governor General in Council. That such a system should break down is not at all surprising: it is, in fact, giving way in all its parts, nor will it be long before a new organization will be required to prevent matters from coming completely to a stand.

One of the most entire failures was exhibited in the department of summary suits, which but three years ago were proclaimed to be satisfactorily provided for.

On the 28th April last, the Government took into consideration the state of things consequent upon the Regulation of 1831, by which summary suits were made over for decision to Collectors. It appeared that "in numerous districts under the control of the Board, both in Cuttack and elsewhere, so great an arrear of suits had accumulated before the Collectors as must entirely preclude promptitude of decision, with a view to which object alone the provision for a summary process of enquiry is intended." Then follows a return of suits pending on the 30th Sept. 1833, in some of the zillabs—to wit:

Hoogly,.....	930	Cuttack,.....	1492
Burdwan,.....	3723	Jessore,.....	2537
Midnapoor,.....	749	Bakergunge,....	1165
Pubna,.....	1237	Behar,	761
Purneah,.....	2496	Tirhoot,....	759
Patna,.....	515	Shahabad,....	927
Khorda,.....	949		

His Honor the Vice President in Council, after remarking upon the above return, proceeds to refute a heterodoxy into which the Board had fallen, when they insinuated that summary suits were not necessary to enable the zemindar to make speedy collections of his rents, and that the zemindars might very safely and justly be left to regular suits, which, as things go now, are decided in twelve months where the Judge is quick, and in twelve years where he is slow. This opinion, His Honor declares himself unprepared to adopt, nor will he consent "to deprive land-holders who are liable to have their estates exposed to immediate sale for any default of punctuality in their payments to Government, of the power of applying for the exercise of equally prompt means of coercion against their tenants" Here we find laid down, 1st, the importance and necessity of summary suits; 2dly, the propriety of having them speedily decided; 3dly, the delay which at present takes place in their decision by Collectors; 4thly, the injustice of leaving parties to find justice in matters of rent by regular suits. You or I, or any man, might fairly presume from what has preceded, that the conclusion of the proceedings in Council would be the enactment of some admirable rule calculated to produce the decision of the pending suits with speed, and the regular hearing of all such cases in future.

If such is your view, as it was mine, you will share in my astonishment, when you learn, that the result of His Honor's deliberations of the 1st April last, was an order by

which summary suits are utterly swept from the face of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in their place are substituted those very "regular suits," against which, as substitutes for summary enquiries, His Honor had so strongly expressed himself only a few paragraphs back.

Regulation VIII. 1831 contains a proviso, by which Collectors are empowered in cases which may appear *prima facie* unfit for summary investigation, to reject the application of the plaintiff and refer him at once to a regular suit. The Vice President in Council has discovered that his clause relates not to the nature of the suit, as has been ignorantly imagined, but to the nature of the Collector, and his capacity and capability for deciding summary suits; for after quoting the rule, he goes on to say, "His Honor in Council is not disposed to impose any more positive restriction on the Collectors in the exercise of their discretion regarding the reception of summary suits, than that they be authorized to admit them *only* when they may be able to decide them promptly and without detriment to their other duties;" and he adds, that the Board will be expected "to see that the condition specified, is duly attended to; and that other duties are not neglected from the time given to the particular object of disposing of these suits." Again "as regards the advantage summary process for the protection of the ryots," His Honor in Council "would not deprive ryots who may be desirous of resorting for a summary judgment to the Collector, of the option of preferring their applications for that purpose—the Collector having the power to admit or reject the application under the general discretion vested in him.

The plain English of this is, that the Collector is to admit summary suits, if he has time, or industry, or inclination to decide them—if not, he is to refer applicants to regular suits. Now it needs no ghost to tell us that such an order quoad at least the districts quoted in the return, is tantamount to a suspension of the Regulations by which summary process was established. The Collector of Burdwan, for instance, with his three thousand suits, has of course long ago pleaded "the importance of other duties" in excuse for the number pending. He must in consistency refuse to receive any more, and in Burdwan summary suits are at an end, and so with all the rest of the zillahs named. As for the few that are not named, the case will be much the same in them as in Burdwan; for there is not a Collector under the Presidency, who may not

safely say, that summary suits encroach upon settlement making, and chur hunting, and other "more important duties," and they may all therefore refuse to receive summary suits under the discretion now vested in them.

Under these circumstances, and looking upon Regulations VII. 1799 and V. 1812, as entirely exploded by the new orders, I would put it to the Vice President in Council, whether it would not be more straightforward to rescind the Regulations at once, than to pass an order, which, setting out by declaring summary suits important and indispensable, ends by throwing them overboard altogether.

But leaving His Honor in Council to reconcile the head and tail of his resolution, I proceed to enquire, what is to become of the zemindars and ryots who had so great an interest in this summary process now abandoned by Government? They are now thrown back upon the state of things which existed in the earlier days of the perpetual settlement. Zemindars must, and will collect their rents by brute force, since it cannot be expected of them that they should rest satisfied with the tardy justice of the Courts, at the same time that they are pressed by summary sales on the part of the Collector. As for the ryot, I know not what resource is left him. The zemindar has still his power of distraint, which he will enforce with greater severity than ever; but for unlawful distraining, excessive and unjust demands, the tenant deprived of his summary redress under Regulation V. 1812, has no remedy left. The consequences of such a condition may be imagined.

It is true that the Vice President in Council has expressed a readiness to appoint native deputy Collectors to the districts, in which the greatest arrears exist, with an especial view to the decision of those cases; but the futility of this hint, which only relates to the districts having *very* heavy arrears, is demonstrated by the fact, that though the resolutions were passed in April, and we are now in the month of August, yet in none of the districts named has a deputy been yet appointed. For the rest the Sudder Board, acting upon the resolutions of Government, have issued such orders as effectually put an end to all hopes of additional appointments being made for the sake of summary suits. They have directed the Commissioners to fix upon the number of suits which can be decided by their Collectors without detriment to other du-

ties, and to restrict the Collectors from admitting more than that number monthly. The Commissioners, in acting upon these orders, have had no better ground to proceed upon than the average of previous decisions. For instance, Mr. Wiggin, the Commissioner of A., upon looking back to the number of cases decided during the last six months by Mr. Aram Tulloh, the Collector of B., finds the average to be ten per month, while Mr. Aram Tulloh aforesaid assures him that, with reference to the heavy settlements pending and the other weighty duties in which he is engaged, he cannot decide more. Ten suits per month (for a population of perhaps half a million) is the amount fixed upon by the commission, as that beyond which the Collector is not to go, and Mr. Aram Tulloh hears with extreme joy that, whereas the number of suits heretofore filed before him in every month was 300, he is now to receive but ten, to reject all the rest, and to refer them to regular suits.

But in that district will a deputy be appointed for the purpose of deciding the numerous suits which the Collector is unable to investigate? I answer no. No deputy will be appointed for any such purpose—though for making settlements it is possible that assistance may be given to many.

The truth is that Government are loth to acknowledge what very soon they must assent to, the inexpediency and impropriety of giving such duties to the already overburthened Collectors. The Vice President in Council knows perfectly well that the Collectors cannot give attention to summary suits; nay, so heavy are their occupations, that no assistance will enable them to give the required attention. Appointing deputies is of no use. The deputies in two months will have just as much to do as their principals, and the principals little less than before. It will soon be seen, even if deputies should be appointed, that the summary suits will be as far from investigation as ever. Some more decisive step must be taken, and if, as is not yet denied, summary process is indispensable to the zemindar and to the ryot, the execution of that process must be taken from the hands of the Collectors, who have no time for any thing of the kind, and put into hands capable of enforcing it with promptitude and punctuality. The Moonsiffs seem to me the only functionaries at present capable of undertaking the work; but if they are pronounced incapable, it is worthy of consideration, whether some Court for the decision of these and other small debts, similar to your Court of Re-

quests, should not or could not be erected in each district, so to give the zemindars a chance of realizing their rents with punctuality, and the ryots an opportunity of speedy redress against illegal distraint and unjust demands.

August 22; 1834.

ON THE IRRIGATION OF LAND.

Some time ago a good deal was said upon the subject of boring for water, and, if we were to believe the sanguine anticipations of many, artesian, or overflowing springs would rise from beneath our feet as certainly as we pierced the ground for them.

The idea was a captivating one to a thirsty community, just as visions of good dinners are to men in a state of starvation. It is no doubt, a pleasant exercise for the imagination to dwell upon these playing fountains, and very refreshing, and fertilizing too, they would be, if we could really obtain them. But I am not one of those who believe that attempts to meet with them, however praise-worthy, will be generally successful. I do not mean to deny that they may succeed in particular places, as they have already done; but merely that the instances of success will never be so numerous as to confer an important benefit on the country at large. However that may be, all I wish to observe with respect to them is, that in our pursuit of an advantage, the attainment of which is somewhat problematical, we have passed by unnoticed one that nature has made ready to our hand. Wells are dug in every part of the country, and the only difficulty lies in raising the water they contain. For this we want a cheap moving power, and such a power we have, inferior only to steam, and which in all the flat countries of Europe, supplies the place of water for working mills. I mean, of course, the wind. Lest this assertion should appear extravagant to those who have not attended to the subject, I must mention that great part of Holland, being below the level of the sea, is preserved from inundation by windmills constantly at work: Who then can doubt the immense benefit that they would be here? Who that has ever watched the process of extracting scarce a haiful of water from a deep well by the naked cultivators and their tardy kine—the noise—the incessant thumping and twisting of tails—the groans and imprecations. Who that has ever witnessed this would hesitate to acknowledge the superiority of cheap and simple machinery.

There would be some *difficulty* in bringing such a novelty into general use among the natives, but of this we need not despair. In the absence of precise data for calculation, I can only conjecture that the result of such a power of irrigation universally adopted would to double the winter crop (which is 3-4ths of the whole) if not to increase it many fold. I apprehend that the price of one pair of bullocks would more than pay the expense of constructing a windmill with apparatus for raising water that would do much work as three or four pair. However, we must recollect, that by every permanent increase we give to the yearly crop, by so much do we diminish the chances of famine and disasters; for by every fixed item that we add to the sum total, by so much do we diminish the proportion which the fluctuating part bears to the whole, and consequently in the same degree do we prevent the fluctuation prices.

Since my last communication I find from the *India Gazette* of 16th August, that a windmill has actually been erected for the purpose of irrigation near Poonah on the Bombay side of India. We have no time therefore to loose, if we do not wish to be behind hand with our neighbours in the prosecution of a good work. The surface of the country seems well adapted for irrigation, being extremely level, and in places where there is an abundant supply of water to be had, as by the banks of the Jumna and other large streams, a limit can hardly be fixed to the extent to which a cheap moving power may be used. In drier parts of the country the wells would soon be exhausted were any power much beyond that of the four customary bullocks applied to them; but at best the work of those bullocks might be more cheaply done, and it is probable that if the wells were sunk a few feet deeper, a much better supply of water might be procured. It is calculated that a large windmill, each sail being 35 feet long and 6½ broad, will do the work of 34 men; but as the labour of a Native of Hindoostan is fixed by a low estimate at two-thirds of that of an European, (See *Gleanings*, Vol 1) we must reckon its work equal to that of 51 men for this country. There is one other circumstance much in favour of its adoption, viz: that the winds seem to increase with the dryness of the airs, calms and light airs prevailing during the rains and fall of the year, and strong and regular breezes from December to June. The writer in the *Gleanings*, whose paper I have referred to, has fallen into what I conceive to be a mistake respecting the employment of machinery in this country, and as

his assertion, viz : that, because human labour is cheap, machinery cannot be introduced to advantage, is one commonly repeated and believed, I will point out where I conceive the fallacy lies. To begin with his own data—that the first cost of a Steam Engine is equal to that of the number of horses whose place it will supply, and its feed about half as much. Say that the first cost of the Engine in England is 800 pounds; there at one pound per week for the wages of workmen, it will represent the labour of one man for 800 weeks or 5,600 days. Now supposing that to pay its expences and yield a fair profit on the capital, it would be necessary that it should return one-fourth of the first cost yearly—then if it did 1,400 days labour in the course of the year, it would be said to answer. But supposing it imported here, at its original price, and labour being about one-tenth of what it is in England, 800 pounds (the first cost) would be the representative of 56,000 days' labour, and, to return a fourth part of its outlay yearly, it must do 14,000 days labour. To be sure its expence for attendance, &c. would be less, but still the great item to be required, viz : the interest on the capital, would be the same. But if a Steam Engine could be constructed in this country by Native workmen, there is no reason why it could not be profitably employed. For this assertion then “that machinery cannot be advantageously introduced into this country,” let us substitute “that machinery cannot be imported to advantage,” and that if we are ever to reap the benefit of it we must learn to make it at home. Consequently it becomes a point of first importance with those who wish to develop the resources of the country, to diffuse the elements of Mechanical and Chemical knowledge among the mass of the people; and it is well worth attention whether such a line of education is not more likely to lead to national wealth and greatness than a profound acquaintance with the fables of the Hindoo Shasters, or the parallel absurdities of Greece and Rome. There is one other objection to things of this kind, viz : that the Natives will not receive a novelty, and that nothing can induce them to forsake the track of their fore-fathers. In answer to this I would say : Look at the Students of the Hindoo College of the present day, and compare them with what Hindoos were, and yet are, in many parts of this country. He who first introduced the plough among them had no doubt many difficulties to contend with, but he persevered and overcame them.

THE BANK OF BENGAL:

Copy of a Letter, dated Calcutta, 4th October, 1833, and addressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to the Governor General in Council; with explanatory Notes to the 1st August, 1834.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD WM. CAVENDISH BENTINCK,
G. C. B., Governor General in Council, Fort William.

My Lord,

ABSTRACT.

Directors acknowledge receipt of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 13th ult

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 13th ult., communicating the sentiments of your Lordship in Council on the printed balance statement of the Bank, dated the 22d of August last.

They propose to reply to certain points of that letter.

2. We proceed to notice such parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter as appear to us to call for reply.

They state those points.

3. Our observations will accordingly embrace the following points:—

The amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the Bank:

The amount of those acceptances for which the Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is liable:

The advance to Messrs. Alexander and Co., and to others, in excess of the limit imposed by the Charter:

The Securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander and Co.: and

The advances made by the Bank, for the cultivation of Indigo, in aid of the Securities taken from Messrs. Alexander and Co.

They remark on the first point.

4. *On the first point, the amount of over-due unpaid acceptances held by the Bank, we cannot do better than refer to our printed statement, from which it will distinctly appear that the amount on the 29th June last was Sa. Rs. 31,42,544 13 5

That there stood under the head of Private Bills discounted and considered good, Sa. Rs. a. p.
17,73,674 3 9

and

On the Doubtful Debts

Register, 13,68,870 9 8

Sa. Rs. 31,42,544 13 5

that, of the amount on the Doubtful Debts Register, Rs. 6,49,712-7-2 was written off as Bad Debt previous to the 29th June last, and that Rs. 98,066-4-0 was so written off since: that the balance standing against the Doubtful Debts Account was, on the 29th June, Rs. 7,22,394-1-9, that that balance was valued by the Directors, declaring the last dividend, at Rs. 8,09,474-3-6, but that such valuation depended in great degree, *Sa.* Rs. 3,56,694-13-4, on the success or non-success of the Bank's Appeal from the Supreme Court's judgement in the case of the Government Promissory Notes stated to be forged by Raj Kissore Dutt.

They remark on the second point.

5. †On the second point, the amount of over-due Acceptances for which the Estate of Alexander and Co. is liable, we beg to explain that that amount was on the 29th June last, Rs. 23,83,586-0-0, of which was advanced on the joint responsibility of Fergusson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Alexander and Co... 17,73,674 0 0 and on the responsibility of Alexander and Co., joint with numerous parties other than the above.... 6,09,912 0 0

23,83,586 0 0

They remark on the third point.

6. In regard to the third point, the advance to Messrs. Alexander and Co. and to other parties in excess of the limit imposed by the Charter, we would make the following remarks:

7. In August 1829, the Bank held acceptances of Alexander and Co., for about Rs. 35,000. In January 1830, a season of the year in which business is most brisk, the Bank held their acceptances to the amount of Rs. 62,248; but on both occasions the acceptances bore the names of other substantial parties by whom they were discounted, and represented actual business transactions.

8. The unexpected and calamitous failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. in January 1830, will be in the recollection of Government, as also the consequent panic in the money market of India.

9. Messrs. Alexander and Co. were peculiarly obnoxious to that panic, having at the time 'a bank note' circulation of about nineteen lacs of rupees, and being well known as an Agency House of most extensive dealings as well in India as in Europe.

10. The first consequence of the panic was a run on the Bank of Hindostan, to the extent of almost its entire circulation, of which it was never afterwards able to get out more than five lacs of Rupees.

The second consequence was the withdrawal from the house of deposits to an almost incredible amount.

11. It was not in the nature of an establishment such as that of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to have its funds at call, and it was not unreasonable that it should look on the occasion of any money pressure, not merely to that portion of its funds more immediately at hand, but also to its long established and well supported credit.

12. To meet the run, Messrs. Alexander and Co. took loans from the Bank on deposit of Government Securities. They took loans from the Government on pledges of goods, as well as of real and other property, and the monies thus raised, being insufficient to meet the sudden demand, they applied to the Bank for accommodation on simple personal security.

13. The Directors of the Bank were convinced that the credit of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was unimpeachable, and that the occasion was one which called for extraordinary and prompt aid, and though they were aware of the literal objection in their Charter Deed to an advance in excess of one lac of rupees to any one party on simple personal security, they did not deem the spirit of the Charter to be opposed to a contingency which it could never have contemplated.

14. Under this impression, the Bank was in advance, on the 30th June, 1830, Rs. 9,87,766, on the joint security of the acceptances of Alexander and Co. and of the names of numerous other parties including the two wealthy Banyans of Alexander and Co. Kissenmohun and Konnoiloll Burrall.

15. In special advertence to the exigency of the times and to the prospect of improvement in their affairs, this accommodation was continued to Messrs. Alexander and Co. till December 1831, when, from some accountable and unfounded rumour, the notes of the Hindoostan Bank were suddenly again returned upon it.

16. At this crisis, the houses of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co. came forward to the assistance of Messrs. Alexander and Co., and lent the credit of their names to obtain discount accommodation from the Bank, for the support of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

17. Accommodation was accordingly granted, under a least two of their four names, till April 1832, when the four Houses made a specific proposal for an additional advance of 10 lacs of rupees, under acceptances to be discounted. They stated, that if the Bank would consent to this advance, they would make themselves jointly and severally liable, not merely for the additional accommodation asked for, but also for all the acceptances discounted with two or more of their names, since the previous December.

18. At a meeting of the Bank Direction on this occasion, it was distinctly stated by the four Directors, who represented those four Firms, that they had examined the books of Messrs. Alexander and Co., and were satisfied that the additional accommodation requested, would enable them to get over their difficulties, and to give up the issue of their bank notes. A fifth Director who had also examined their books, was of the same opinion, and the Bank accordingly discounted the proposed acceptances, till the month of June 1832, when they amounted, as already mentioned in paragraph 5, to the sum of Rs. 17,73,674 3 9, of which, however, but Rs. 6,60,000 was additional since April 1832, when the loan of ten lacs was applied for. This accommodation was continued till the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. in December last.

19. Such were the circumstances under which the Directors of the Bank were induced to contravene that provision of the Charter, which limits the accommodation to any one party, on simple personal security to one lac of Rupees. We are persuaded that your Lordship in Council will agree with us, that that deviation from rule was most urgently called for.

They remark on the fourth point.

20. †We now come to the fourth point for remark, viz. the securities taken for the liability of Messrs. Alexander Co. We have stated in paragraph 4, that the direct security for the whole liability was simple personal only, and we would now be understood to refer to the collateral security alone, and to that part of the liability to which it was applicable.

21. Messrs. Alexander and Co. in consideration of the credit of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Cruttenden and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., assigned over to them divers properties, consisting of lands, houses, indigo factories, and indigo, some of these properties were primarily mortgaged to the Government, some primarily mortgaged to the Union Bank, and the remainder primarily mortgaged to the three houses.

22. On the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co., those houses, at our requisition, assigned over the properties in question to our Secretary, in trust for the Bank.

23. Your Lordship in Council will observe, therefore, that the Directors did not *advance* money on any security forbidden by the Charter; but that after the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. the Directors took the collateral security of real and other property for money advanced to Messrs. Alexander and Co., long previous to their failure.

24. The position of this collateral security on the 29th June last, was as below :

	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Debt.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
<i>Mortgaged primarily to Government and valued by it.</i>	13,64,000 for	7,00,000	6,64,000
<i>Proceeds of Indigo payable in extinction of Government debt by our Secretary as Trustee, and to be due on the 1st January 1834.</i>	„	„	85,000
<i>Primarily mortgaged to Union Bank and valued by Alexander and Co.</i>	8,00,000 „	3,00,000	5,00,000
<i>Primarily mortgaged to this Bank and valued by it.</i>	„	„	2,20,000
Sa. Rs.			14,69,000

25. The Union Bank will, in all probability, be repaid, or nearly so, from the profits of this season's produce of the indigo factories mortgaged to it, but as the valuation of those factories by Alexander and Co. may be excessive, the balance of security to revert to the Bank, may not exceed the amount stated in the last paragraph, viz. Rs. 5,00,000.

26. From what we have stated, it will appear that for over-due acceptances, Rupees 17,73,674-3-9, being the joint responsibility of the four Houses mentioned, the Bank holds, in addition to the direct security of their names, a collateral security valuing thirteen lacs of Rupees, after allowing for

interest to accrue on the debt to Government and to the Union Bank. It was under these circumstances that in our balance statement we considered this amount to be good for the whole.

They remark on the fifth and last point.

27. The last point that remains for remark is the advances made by the Bank for the cultivation of indigo, in aid of the collateral security alluded to.

28. And here it should be recollected, that Messrs. Alexander and Co. failed about the middle of December last, that a large portion of the valuable security in which the Bank was interested, consisted of indigo factories—that these, if not regularly worked, became all but valueless; that the Assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. had not the means of advancing; that the Government would not advance; that the season for advances was at hand; that in the then state of the money-market sales were impracticable without a great sacrifice of property; and that, in consequence of the failure of both Messrs. Alexander and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., the cultivation for the year was expected to be contracted, and the produce to be advanced for to be pretty sure to arrive at a good market.

29. §Under the influence of these considerations, and after the most mature deliberation, the advances were made, and are likely to answer the end for which they were made.

They conclude. 30. Having now replied to the several parts of Mr. Macnaghten's letter, which called for remark, we have only to add, that the Quarterly Statements, requested in that gentleman's communication, shall be regularly furnished. We infer that those statements should be similar to the half yearly Balance Statements duly submitted to your Lordship in Council agreeably to the 20th section of the Charter.

We have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servants,

(Sgd.) C. MORLEY.

(Sgd.) B. HARDING.

G. A. BUSHBY.

R. H. COCKERELL.

J. A. DORIN.

W. SMITHSON.

W. M. BRUCE.

W. F. FERGUSSON.

J. CULLEN.

Bank of Bengal, 4th October, 1833.

By order of the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors,
4th August, 1834.

C. UDNY, Secretary to the Bank.

Bank of Bengal, 7th August, 1834.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1ST AUGUST, 1894.

* The amount balance of overdue unpaid acceptance on the 30th June, 1894, was Sa. Rs. 30,21,815 8 5
viz.

Under the head of Private Bills discounted,
and considered good, as per note to para. 5,
Sa. Rs. 14,63,515 6 4
and

On the Doubtful Debts Register, , 15,58,300 2 1

Sa. Rs. 30,21,815 8 5

Of the amount on the Doubtful Debt Register was written off up to 30th June, 1894, Sa. Rs. 7,61,917 10 0
and

Subsequently, Sa. Rs. 3,04,804 4 2

Total written off, Sa. Rs. 10,66,721 14 2

Balance of the Doubtful Debts Account on the 30th June, 1894, Sa. Rs. 7,96,382 8 1

Valued at Sa. Rs. 4,00,051 14 5

Difference, Sa. Rs. 3,96,330 9 8

To meet which was applied the profit of the past half year, or the amount written off subsequently to the 30th June, 1894, as above-mentioned, 3,04,804 4 2

Leaving, Sa. Rs. 91,526 5 6

Plus the advance for legal proceedings on the Appeal case lost, 3 235 15 3

Total, Sa. Rs. 94 762 4 9

Of Bad Debt to the met by the Profit of the half year to end 31st December, 1894.

† The balance of over-due unpaid acceptances, for which the Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co. is liable, was on the 30th June, 1894, Sa. Rs. 18,91,718 8 10
viz.

With Fergusson and Co., Crutenden and Co.,
and Mackintosh and Co., under the head of Sa. Rs. A P.
Private Bills discounted, 14,63,515 6 4
and

Jointly with numerous parties other than the above mentioned, included in the sum on the Doubtful Debt Register, 4,28,203 2 6

Sa. Rs. 18,91,718 8 10

The unrealized, but in course of realization, proceeds of the mortgaged properties of Messrs. Alexander and Co. (See paras. 20 to 26) are Sa. Rs. 16,98,600 0 0

Add value of 3 houses unsold, 10,000 0 0

Sa. Rs. 16,48,600 0 0

Deduct the amount to be applied in reimbursement of the sum paid to the Government Loan Committee. Vide Statement dated the 1st July, 1894, 6,97,301 8 9

Balance Sa. Rs. 9,51,198 7 3

Which, deducted from the balance of the joint liability of the four Firms, 14,635,15 6 4

Leaves Sa. Rs. 5,12,916 15 1

exclusive of interest, to be proved against the several estates of the parties. Suppose that those estates pay together but nine annas and six pie in the rupee, and there will remain uncovered less than the sum, at credit of the Suspense Account, and applicable to such amount as may be uncovered.

The sum of Sa. Rs. 4,28,203-2-6 is, as stated above, part of the amount on the Doubtful Debt Register. That portion of it considered bad and not already written off is included in the Sa. Rs. 94,762-4-8 of bad debt (see note to para. 4,) to which a portion of the current half year's profit is to be applied.

The profit on the business of the half year ended the 30th June 1834, is exclusive of the sum of Sa. Rs. 50,000, carried to profit and loss on account of bank notes outstanding for more than 15 years, Sa. Rs. 2,54,804-4-2. There is no reason to anticipate a diminution of profit on the business of the current half year. Let that profit equal Sa. Rs. 2,50,000, and there will remain, after providing for the Sa. Rs. 94,762-4-9 of bad debt, a sum equal to a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

‡ In reference to paras. 20 to 26. See note to para. 5.

§ After satisfaction of the advances with interest there was a surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012-8-1 as mentioned in the balance statement, dated the 1st July, 1834, and printed for the use of the Proprietors. Since the date of that statement Sa. Rs. 5,72,049-8-5, the advances for the current season have been repaid with interest, the arrangement with the Assignees of Alexander and Co., alluded to in the statement, having received the sanction of the Insolvent Court.

SUPREME COURT,—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1834.

MR. SHERMAN'S CASE.

At a little after eleven o'clock Sir John Grant entered the Court, which was crowded with persons of all ranks. The three Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut took their seats at each end of the Bench, and the Honorable Mr. Elliott occupied the seat of the absent Chief Justice.

Mr. Holloyd read the indictment, after which the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The following gentlemen were then empannelled as a Jury, three natives having been called, and challenged one after the other by Mr. Turton, the prisoner's Counsel:

John Parsons, Foreman,
Robert Burkinyoung,
Peter Begbie,
George Allan,
George Gattie,
George Hill,

William Clarke,
Francis Augustin,
Samuel Ferris,
John Chalcraft,
Peter Dissent, and
John Humphrey Miller.

Mr. Turton moved that the witnesses on both sides be directed to leave the Court, which was complied with, Mr. Turton said that his motion did not apply to the European witnesses, whose presence would not be objected to on either side. Sir John Grant said he could make no distinction; the order must be general, though the Counsel could of course

come to any understanding they pleased between themselves. Lists of witnesses were exchanged between the Counsel, with an understanding that the Christian witnesses should be allowed to remain, but the native witnesses were all sent out of Court.

Mr. Cochrane then opened the case; after which the *Advocate General* addressed the Court and Jury as follows:—My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury! This case is instituted by an officer of this Court, and I have received instructions to conduct it on his behalf. I have received this mass of papers [pointing to a heap of papers on the table before him] so lately, with the view of conducting the trial, that it is possible some errors may creep into my statement. If they are errors of omission they will not be of much importance, because they will be supplied by the evidence; if I mis-state any thing I shall regret it extremely, and beg you will attribute it to the hurried manner in which I have been obliged to prepare the case. The prisoner at the bar is indicted for what is commonly termed being an accessory after the fact to a murder, but what in the language of the law is called harbouring. I think in a case of this sort,—so unusual in this Court that I recollect no instance of it since my arrival in this country, (and there are other difficulties in the case besides its novelty, such as trying a man in this Court for an offence committed under the laws of another,) that it would be desirable that I should read to you the nature of the offence with which the prisoner is charged. I refer to a book that may be called elementary, but which is not therefore the less valuable, and I refer to it the rather because the writer, Judge Blackstone, always avoids technical language as much as possible, and clothes his ideas in the plain language of common sense. He says an accessory after the fact, may be he who, after the fact, comforts and receives a felon, knowing him to be such. In the first place it is necessary that he knows of it. In the next place he must receive comfort and assist him, and generally an assistance to prevent him from being taken or tried makes the accessory,—as furnishing him a horse to escape, money or victuals to support him, or a house to shelter him from pursuits. You will hear from the evidence whether any one of these or similar circumstances occurred on the part of the prisoner towards a man who had caused the death of another. About a year ago a person of the name of Muttoor Parree was charged with having killed a man by collecting a number of people and

beating him to death. This Muttoor Parree was a servant in the indigo factory of the prisoner at the bar, who is an indigo planter. It will appear that Mr. Forbes, who is the Magistrate of the district in which this factory is situated, did, as he was bound to do, make an immediate investigation. In May last year he sent one of the principal officers of the court, who is I believe called a nazir, to Mr. Sherman's factory, in order to take this Muttoor Parree into custody. At the time the prisoner had a brother living, Mr. Edward Melville Sherman, whom I understand is now no more. The prisoner was standing on this occasion with his brother on the veranda, when the nazir went up to them, explained the nature of his journey, and asked to have the person he was in search of delivered up to him. He addressed himself particularly to Mr. Edward Sherman, who took upon him to answer the question. He stated that there was no such person in the factory, and that he knew of no such person being either in, or in the neighbourhood of the factory. It will be in evidence that the nazir had hardly left the house when Muttoor Parree came down from an upper room in their presence. How far that may be thought harbouring will be for you, under the direction of the Court, to determine; but it adds to the evidence of his knowledge of the party, and the accusation made against him, and it is with that view only that I bring it to your notice; for it is neither my province nor my wish to enter too minutely into circumstances in a charge of this nature. In the beginning of the present year it appears that, from circumstances which it will be sufficient for you to hear once, Mr. Alexander, a missionary residing in the neighbourhood of this factory, in riding or walking with the prisoner, took an opportunity of speaking to him on the subject of Muttoor Parree. He told him that the man was charged with an offence of a capital nature, and advised him to part with him, and not to keep such a man in his service, in answer to which Mr. Sherman said "I do not believe him to be guilty," thus shewing his knowledge of the charge. Subsequently to this the nazir made a second visit to the factory. He said he went there to take up this man, who was charged with murder. The prisoner then said that he had no such person in his service, that he had left him long ago, and that he had not seen him of late; and yet while this conversation was going on, Muttoor Parree was seen coming out of the factory himself, and endeavouring to make his escape. He was taken into custody, tried for the offence with which he was charged, and

the result I shall presently bring to your notice. Previous to his being taken Mr. Sherman had, as I stated, professed himself to be ignorant of his whereabouts, and of this he was afterwards reminded by the nazir, when he said that the man had only come to his factory five days before. It is for you to say, when he stated that he was not there, and when he afterwards stated that he had come to his factory five days before, whether he was aiding or assisting him to avoid the ends of justice. He came from the factory, where he had a house. He had a hut in the very compound of the factory; and I shall prove that he had been residing there a considerable time, and had never left that factory, or at all events its neighbourhood, from the time that he had been employed there by the prisoner or his brother. These are the main facts of the case, but there are many more which you will be bound to listen to and decide upon. I shall not weary you by repeating them. Muttoor Parree was subsequently tried and convicted. I will shortly state to you that it is not necessary for me to prove that the murder was committed, or that he had caused the death, or led on the people: it will be sufficient for me to put in the record of his conviction. That is sufficient on my part; and if my learned friend on the other side has any facts to adduce to shew that that was a wrong conviction,—that the party was not guilty,—it will be in his power to do so. It is sufficient for me in the first instance, as I said before, to put in the record of his conviction. This took place in May last. I believe I have stated the main circumstances of the case,—the particulars you will hear from the witnesses, and the law of the case you will hear from much better authority than mine.

The following witnesses were then called :—

Eara Khan sworn. I am naib nazir of the zillah of Burdwan, and have been so about six months. When I was first employed Mr. Forbes was Magistrate. In March last I went to Coolhada—

Mr. Turton objected to any evidence on other points being taken till his friend had proved *prima facie* the guilt of the principal, his client being accused as an accessory.

The Advocate General apprehended that he could go on with his own case in the order that he found most convenient; and Sir John Grant did not know how a prosecutor could be tied down to any particular mode of conducting his case, though he allowed that the course suggested by Mr. Turton would be the most convenient one.

Mr. Turton urged that in many cases the parties were bound down to a particular line of proceeding, and instanced cases of high treason accompanied by conspiracy, in which it was necessary to prove the conspiracy first. Besides this mode might prove injurious to his client, in the event of their not being able to establish the guilt of the principal.

Sir John Grant could not see how it would affect the prisoner, even if he were proved to have kept the man in his house, if that man were not proved to be guilty. He was of opinion that the Court ought not to interfere with the Advocate General in his mode of conducting his case; and even if he were inclined to do so, how could he tell what the witness was going to prove till he heard him?

Examination continued. That factory belongs to Mr. Sherman. That (the prisoner) is the choota sahib, Mr. Stephen. That factory is in the zillah of Burdwan. When I went there Mr. Forbes was the Magistrate of the zillah. I went there about the 26th or 27th of Choit of the present year. I was directed to go there by the Magistrate. I was accompanied by about ten burkundauzes. I went to Mr. Sherman's factory. As I was about to enter the factory I met a Bengallee whom I understood to be the dewan, who questioned me. I enquired whether the gentleman was in the factory, and was told that he was. The gentleman (pointing to the prisoner) came down. I told him I was the naib nazir, and that I had a perwannah to arrest Muttoor Parree, Boota goolah, Tunnoo goolah, and Kalia Katalia. He said "They are not here, nor are they in my service, you may go up and look." Anundo Roy darogah, Ramdeen jemadar, Gungapersaud moonshee, and others whose names I do not recollect, were present when this was said. The gentleman was taking me upstairs when I heard a noise below that Muttoor Parree had been arrested. I went down again, when I saw a man in the hands of the burkundauzes, who said in reply to my questions that he was Muttoor Parree. I said to the prisoner, "You told me Muttoor Parree was not here, and here he is; how is it that you have granted him shelter?" on which he (the prisoner) said "that he had been there five days only." I said to the prisoner "Then the other persons must be here too." The burkundauzes who had the man in custody first told me that he was Muttoor Parree, and the prisoner was close to us at the time. I also said to the prisoner "I will now insist upon your delivering up to me all the other persons." He

said " I have none of the other persons here, the person who was here is arrested." I said to him " If I do not get all the other persons I must act towards you conformably to the orders of the Magistrate ; you are a native of Europe, I cannot arrest or confine you ; there is a padree at Ambooa, if he becomes answerable, I will take the prisoner that I have got, and take him to the Police, and leave you." I had no other person than that one in my custody. I was not present when he was seized. I did observe Muttoor Parree, when I was above, running in an easterly direction towards the limits of the factory. I took Muttoor Parree to the thanna, and on the same night Mr. Forbes the Magistrate came to that place and pitched his tent there. On the following morning I saw Muttoor Parree before Mr. Forbes ; and on the next day I saw the prisoner in Mr. Forbes' presence. Muttoor Parree was before Mr. Forbes at the same time. Muttoor Parree had a hut on the factory premises. The village people pointed it out to me as his residence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton. I have been only six months a naib nazir, and was an orderly chuprassee before that. I have been only a short time in the service of the Police at Burdwan ; I was first a jemadar of a thanna, and from that I was appointed naib nazir. I was first a peon only. I know Imdad Ally, who is my nephew. He was only a peon, and was promoted to the rank of jemadar. He is the private jemadar of Mr. Forbes. I know Dalgobind Baboo. I don't know whether it was by his interest that we were promoted. Dalgobind Baboo is here. He was not before the Grand Jury. He was unable to attend from indisposition. I do not know whether Mr. Forbes was or was not before the Grand Jury. Dalgobind Baboo is a copying writer. Mr. Forbes did not say to me, Dalgobind Baboo, and Imdad Ally, that if we could get up a hundred petitions against Mr. Sherman, he would apply to Government to get him sent out of the country. I had been to Cooliada factory once before the occasion I have mentioned, when I was accompanied by Cossinauth Sing, another nazir. No depositions had been taken when I went to the factory the last time with the perwannah. I never saw or heard of any being taken before that. I myself took no depositions at the factory. I had about twenty or thirty people (jemadars, gomastahs, chuprassees, peons, and others in the service of Government) with me when I went to the factory. Mr. Forbes had four chuprassees with him when

he arrived from Burdwan. The sheristadar Luckeenarain Bhowe was also with him, but the others you mention were not. Seebnarian Bhowe and Dalgobind Baboo were with him, as were also Isserchunder, Anandchunder Roy, Ramdeen Dutta, and Kallipersaud Roy. There were twenty-five or fifty people there; villagers and others. There were no sepoy there then, but seven or eight came afterwards. There were not sixteen. There were three elephants. There were not five. There were two camels. They were elephants belonging to the Maha Rajah. I don't know anything about Zuffar Ally. I have heard that there is such a person. The elephants brought the camp equipage, but they brought no other chains than those that are used to chain them (the elephants.) Afterwards I saw some thick rings and chains in a basket. I don't know what they were taken there for. There were officers there superior to me. Dalgobind was there. He ranks higher than me. He could have no control or authority there when the Magistrate was present. I was present when the prisoner was arrested; Mr. Forbes did not enter his house. Mr. Forbes did not arrest every body he could lay his hands on. I arrested Muttoor Parree, but Mr. Forbes gave no orders to arrest any body while he was at the factory. He only directed those persons who were accused of murder to be arrested, Muttoor Parree and the others. The other three were arrested some where without. From the time of Mr. Forbes' arrival to his departure, none but these four, and one Ruggoo Dhome, who was charged with theft, were arrested. None of Mr. Sherman's books or papers were then meddled with; but some of his papers that had been secreted elsewhere, were seized afterwards and sent to Mr. Forbes by the darogah. I did not see any of his papers taken from the factory. Mr. Sherman's pistols, fowling pieces, gunpowder, swords, and hog-spears, were taken away from the factory. I took them away; but I did not take any papers. This was done whilst Mr. Forbes was in the tent. They have never yet been restored. I did take one book afterwards from the factory to Mr. Forbes. I did not handle any books this morning, but I saw Dalgobind and two others examining some, which I understood to be Mr. Sherman's. I repeat that there was nobody but those four persons arrested, belonging to the factory. Odit Dutt and Haradhun were not arrested and bound back to back. I did not bind them, nor did I see any one else do so. They are Mr. Sher-

man's servants. They were in jail when I left Burdwan; so I heard, but I never go to the jail myself. I did arrest them under a different number from this case. I did not bind them back to back under a different number. I did not see them bound. Muttoor Parree was arrested at about eight in the morning, and those two persons were arrested about three or four hours afterwards, on a charge of plunder and pillage. I don't know Kalley Roy, nor any thing about him. I never heard that Surroop Roy, the dewan, died in prison, or that he was in prison at all. The nazir, by direction of Mr. Forbes, took him with him to Burdwan. He was not in custody. He used to remain in his own house, but he was under the charge of the peon; there was no perwannah or process issued against him, and how can I say he was in custody; I was sick and went home in the Moharrum month, at which time I understood him to be in charge of the peon. I think that was two months after I went to the factory. I received no process against him during that time. Mr. Forbes told the nazir to send a peon for the dewan, that he might look into the books to see whether Muttoor Parree and Bootoor goolah were in the prisoner's service. I never heard that he died at Burdwan. A person called Kissen Koormee, who I understood to be the gentleman's shepherd, was taken into custody also. I did not see or hear of any of Mr. Sherman's sheep being taken into custody. I did take the shepherd, on the plunder and pillage number. There were about ten or twelve men taken into custody altogether, under different numbers. I did not see any depositions taken against them before they were taken. Sepoys were stationed in Mr. Sherman's house; one of them was posted at the bottom of the stairs. He (Mr. Sherman) was not marched backwards and forwards every day under a guard of sepoy to Mr. Forbes' tent but he went on horseback and in a palanquin, with sepoy following him. None of the sepoy are here. When the men were taken into custody I neither saw them beat nor heard that they had been beaten. None of them were beaten. None of those ten or twelve men are here as witnesses. I never knew Mr. Forbes to get stamped papers and deliver them out to people to make petitions against Mr. Sherman, nor did I ever see him deliver blank stamps to any one. I cannot say how many days Mr. Sherman was in custody at the factory. The sepoy were stationed there four or five days, and he was not in custody previous to their arrival. He was not taken into custody on

the same day as Muttoor Parree was; but the padree became security for him that day. You talk about his being confined, now the reason sepoys were placed there was because he threatened to make away with himself. I don't know Mr. Donaldson, the civil surgeon of Burdwan. Mr. Forbes did not tell me then that the sepoys were placed there to prevent Mr. Sherman from killing himself, but the prisoner told me that he would do so if I disgraced him, and on my telling this to Mr. Forbes he sent the sepoys to take care of him. Mr. Sherman was one day in custody at Burdwan. He arrived in the morning and left in the afternoon. Mr. Forbes did not tell me that Mr. Donaldson had told him officially that Burrut Jugdee had not died from the effects of the beating. I don't know whether there were any depositions taken or proceedings had in the case of Muttoor Parree till after the arrival of the writ of habeas corpus from this Court.

Rumdeen Ditchet sworn. I know the prisoner. Coolia-da is the name of his factory. I went there on the 14th of Choit last, with the last witness and several others. The naib nazir desired a person to inform his master that he was come. A gentleman, whose name I don't know, came and the naib nazir spoke to him. Mr. Sherman is the gentleman. The nazir told him who he was, and that he had gone there to arrest Muttoor Parree and others, adding "They are in your factory, produce them." Mr. Sherman said "Muttoor Parree is not in my factory, you may search and see." Mr. Sherman then took us upstairs, but we did not find them there. While we were searching in the upper story we heard a noise from the eastward of the factory. We ran down; when we saw Muttoor Parree in custody. I knew Muttoor Parree before that. He was brought into a garden. Mr. Sherman was in his bungalow. After the man had been arrested and brought in we went to Mr. Sherman, when the naib nazir said to him "You told us that Muttoor Parree was not here, how is that we find him?" Mr. Sherman replied "He returned only three or four days ago." Muttoor Parree was conveyed to the thanna. There is a hut at the factory in which Muttoor Parree lived. I know this because I saw him lying there when he was in a dangerous state from a beating he had received in a dispute with Zuffer Ally's people three years ago. Muttoor Parree was in Mr. Sherman's service. He was employed as a *latteear* (a club man). Mr. Sherman had constantly in his service about twenty or twenty-five of those *latteears*,

but when any disturbance was about to take place he used to have two or three hundred of them. Muttoor Parree was the head man of these *latteears*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke. I am the jemadar of the Culnah thanna. Culnah is about a coss and a half, or three quarters from the prisoner's factory. There was a perwannah from the Magistrate directing to aid and assist the naib nazir, and I went in obedience to it. The naib nazir produced the perwannah to me, and I thought it my duty to accompany him. When he produced it he had ten burkundauzes with him, but no sepoy. I took four burkundauzes and from thirty to thirty-five chowkedars with me. There were about forty or forty-five persons who went to the factory. As soon as we asked for Muttoor Parree, Mr. Sherman said "He is not in my factory, go and look for him." I saw him afterwards in the custody of Ram Sing, who told me he had taken him where I had seen him. Ram Sing is here. I saw him in custody, but don't know where he was taken. Muttoor Parree arrived there when Mr. Sherman established his factory about four years ago, and has resided there on the factory ever since. The prisoner and his late brother both came together, and I cannot say to which of them the factory belonged. I heard of the death of the prisoner's brother, but I never heard of the death of any other brother. From the time that Muttoor Parree was charged with murder I never saw him till he was taken. I first heard of the charge against Muttoor Parree in the month of Cartick, but I don't remember in what year. Before the arrival of the naib nazir with the perwannah, I received a perwannah from the Magistrate to apprehend him wherever he could be found. I received this about a year ago. I had no opportunity to arrest him before. When we arrived at the factory Mr. Sherman told us to look for and take him if we could find him. He offered no obstruction. We certainly arrested five or seven persons. Gaddi Dutt and Harradun syce were not bound back to back that day to my knowledge. They were taken into custody that day. I was there when the Magistrate arrived. I don't know any thing about the persons taken into custody being placed in the stocks, as I went over the river on the following day to catch some other people. After they were arrested they were sent to the thanna, to which I did not go, being in attendance at the place where Mr. Forbes pitched his tents. I told the burkundauze to keep the prisoners in safe custody,

as they were under a serious charge of murder, but I did not order them to be put in the stocks. Teencowrie Bagdee was the person who preferred the charge against Muttoor Parree. Occoor sirdar I believe was the name of the person that was killed. I was concerned in the investigation into the murder of Burrut Bagdee, and the daroga sent the body to Burdwan. Burrut Bagdee, the person killed, was the husband of Teencowrie Bagdee. I think the person killed was called Burrut Bagdee, but I am not certain. Occoor was not a chowkedar; he was of the Bagdee caste; and it was him that first gave information at the thannah that the gentleman's *lattees* had killed him. I do not know any thing about the charge being withdrawn because Mr. Donaldson reported that the man had not died from the effects of beating. I do not know that the charge was withdrawn at all. I do not know that Mr. Donaldson examined the body. Mr. Patton or Pattle was the Magistrate to whom the body was sent.

Re-examined. Muttoor Parree came to that place with Mr. Sherman, and has lived at the factory ever since.

Ram Sing sworn. I am employed by the Police. I went with the last witness and several others to Coolidah to apprehend Muttoor Parree. We got there about three hours after day-light. The naib nazir gave an order to us to arrest any body that attempted to escape. A man was running off, and I and Anis arrested him. There is a ditch, and beyond that a narrow road, on the other side of which is the Hooghly district. I saw him jump over the ditch, from the factory, and caught him just as he was crossing the road. When I first saw him running he was about four cubits from a godown, which is about a hundred and sixty cubits from Mr. Sherman's house. After we had arrested the man, the nazir came and gave us orders to keep him in safe custody, and when the people collected we learned that he was Muttoor Parree. When Mr. Sherman saw Muttoor Parree in our custody he was at a distance of about eight yards from us.

Cross-examined. I have been employed in the Burdwan Police about ten years. I don't know Dr. Donaldson. I know nothing about the examination of a body. I went to apprehend Muttoor Parree. I went to his ordinary place of residence, and took him without any trouble; he was running away, and I caught him. There was no obstruction. A ditch and a bamboo hedge surrounds the factory.

Annis Khan sworn. I am a burknadauze attached to the town of Burdwan. I went with the naib nazir and several others to Mr. Sherman's factory, and seized Muttoor Parree within the enclosure of the factory, as he was running away from it.

Cross-examined. I did not seize him up the chimney of the lower room. He was seized on the road, which is just beyond the limits of the factory.

Alfred Alexander sworn. I have known Mr. Sherman about four years. I knew Muttoor Parree. I have been about six years in the service of the Church Missionary Society. I had some conversation with the prisoner in March last. In consequence of something that I had heard I spoke to Mr. Sherman about having Muttoor Parree on his premises. He said that he was an innocent man. I told Mr. Sherman that I had heard that the man had been accused of murder, and asked him if it was the case. He said no, and that the man was innocent. I don't remember that we had any other conversation. This took place about fifteen or twenty days before Muttoor Parree was seized. I always understood Muttoor Parree to be Mr. Sherman's servant. I have seen him at the factory at times. I discontinued my visits at the factory because I thought my advice on the subject of Muttoor Parree's remaining about his premises was not acceptable.

Cross-examined. I pointed out to him that it was improper to withhold the man from legal authority. I had heard that the man was sought after. I have heard of Aga Zuffier Ally Khan as a quarrelsome man. I know enough of the native character to be aware that a person being in disgrace with any of the higher authorities, is enough to induce all his enemies to prefer charges against him.

Rada Gobin Oodecajee sworn. I am a gomastah out of employ. I know Mr. Sherman. I know Cassmauth Sein, the nazir of the Burdwan Fouzdarree Court. He went to Mr. Sherman's in the month of Bysack last year, a year ago. I saw him in conversation with Mr. Sherman and his brother. I heard him ask Mr. Sherman to give up Muttoor Parree and Buttoor, who were charged with murder, or slaughter. The elder Mr. Sherman said "He is no longer my servant, look about here; if you can find him here take him away."

Mr. Clarke objected to evidence being given to a circumstance that appeared to have taken place a full year before that to which all the preceding evidence referred. The differ-

ent counts in the indictment set forth only one act of harbouring and concealing, and the prosecutors were at liberty to make their own choice out of several that might have occurred, but having made that choice, and given evidence to a particular period, they were not afterwards at liberty to give evidence to another act that had taken place at a different time.

The *Advocate-General* contended that evidence might be given, not in proof of another act of harbouring and concealing, but to shew a guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner, as for instance, where a man was charged with uttering a forged bank note, although one note only was entered on the indictment, yet it might be given in evidence that he had uttered fifty similar forged notes at or about the same period, not to prove him guilty of having uttered them, but as proof that he could not have been ignorant that the one laid in the indictment was a forgery.

Mr. Cochrane spoke on the same side as the *Advocate-General*, after which *Mr. Turton* addressed the Court on the other side.

Sir John Grant allowed the objection, being of opinion that there was no evidence of what occurred twelve months before that did not amount to a substantive accusation, and that the intervening time was too long to permit a substantive fact which amounted to a distinct charge being given as evidence of a guilty knowledge.

Mr. Frederick Millet, a civil servant, and judge we believe of the Sessions Court of Burdwan, was then put into the box, but as his name was not in the list of witnesses that had been handed to *Mr. Turton* at the commencement of the trial, and as *Mr. Millet* had been in Court all day, he objected to his being examined.

Cossinauth Sain sworn. I am the nazir of the Magistrate's Court in the zillah of Burdwan.

Two documents which were marked A and B were put into the hand of the witness, who proved that the seals attached to them were the seals of the Sessions Court of Burdwan, but it appeared that they did not bear the Judge's signature. This was not stated by the witness, but appeared by the documents.

A was warrant from the Sessions Court of Burdwan, to *Mr. Forbes*, the Magistrate of the same place, informing him that *Muttoor Parree* and the others had been convicted of riotously assembling and causing *Burcut Bagdee* to be beat

with clubs, of which he died, and that they had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, in irons, Multoor Parree for seven years, and the others for five years; and directing him to carry the sentence into execution.

B was the *fitwah* of the native law officer, which found that the parties had riotously assembled, &c, and that the deceased had died in consequence of the beating he had received; but it did not state the nature of the homicide, though it expressly stated that it was *not* murder.

Cross examined. I was appointed to my present office in March 1833. I don't recollect any gentleman at Burdwan called Donaldson. I was appointed by Mr. Forbes. When I left Burdwan Mr. Millet was the Sessions Judge of Burdwan. I don't know why he was not brought here as a witness, or whether he has been or not.

A long discussion here ensued whether the documents were sufficiently proved to be read in evidence; Mr. Turton maintaining that the seal without the signature was not sufficient. The Court was at first of opinion that they were not, the last witness having stated on being further examined, that he had never known an instance of a warrant of the Court with a seal but wanting a signature being carried into effect. His Lordship however subsequently, on perusing some law authority, admitted that he had been under a misapprehension, and allowed them to be read.

Mr. Rattray, one of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, was then examined on the mode of proceeding on the trial of prisoners in the Mofussil Criminal Courts. His evidence was to the following effect. The preliminary proceedings by the Magistrate are forwarded, together with the prisoner, to the Judge of the Sessions Court. On the day of trial the prisoner is called on to plead guilty or not guilty, much in the same manner as in this Court. The evidence for prosecution is then taken, after which the prisoner makes his defence, and calls witnesses, if he has any. The whole of the proceedings are then submitted to the native law officer, who has been in Court during the trial, and who has had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. The law officer gives in his *fitwah*, or opinion, with his seal attached to it, which generally contains his signature also. If the Judge agrees with this opinion he passes sentence, if the sentence is one which he is competent to pass; if not, he forwards it to the Court to which I belong, with his assent or dissent to the opi-

nion recorded thereon. In the *futwah* which has just been read I observe that it is stated that the prisoners are convicted of beating the man, in consequence of which he died within three or four hours: now it is usual for the law officer to state the description of homicide, which has not been done here; and I think that a deficiency. The *futwah* states what has *not* been established, but not what has; and if it had been sent to me in that state I should most probably have sent it back for correction. In cases of affray, without any homicide, the Sessions Judge is authorized to pass a sentence similar to this, consequently the omission I mentioned does not vitiate the proceedings. There are four descriptions of homicide known by the Mahomedan law, namely, murder, culpable homicide, or what you call manslaughter, justifiable homicide, and erroneous homicide: there are other minor distinctions, but these are the four principal ones.

Cross-examined. The Judge first records on the record of the proceedings his assent or dissent to the opinion of the law officer, which is tantamount to a verdict of guilty or not guilty. He generally adds what the sentence is to be [looks at A.] That is the warrant to the Magistrate to carry the sentence into execution, and not the record of the proceedings of the trial. In case of an appeal the proceedings of the trial would have to be sent and a copy of that warrant. Those proceedings would be all regularly made up in a record, and forwarded to us. The original proceedings would not be sent, but a copy of them, together with the original proceedings before the Magistrate. Those are what we call the record of the trial. In cases of affray without homicide, the Sessions Judge is competent to award seven years' imprisonment. It is generally the practice to examine the surgeon when one has examined a body, but it is not universal. The Sessions Judge has no power to add to or alter the *futwah* of the law officer without referring to the Nizamut Adawut.

Re-examined. We call the whole of the proceedings before the Sessions Judge the record of conviction.

By the Court. I should not call that (A) the record of conviction, because the record is closed before the warrant is made. This is merely the warrant for the execution of the conviction already passed. The signature of the Judge as well as the seal is necessary to authenticate a warrant.

The case for the prosecution here closed, the Advocate General informing the Court that he could not carry it any farther.

Mr Turton. Then I presume your Lordship will not call on the prisoner for his defence, where there is no record of conviction.

Sir John Grant. Certainly not.

The *Advocate-General* said, that in justice to Mr. Paulin, he felt bound to say that that gentleman had only received the papers necessary to conduct the case on the preceding day from the Clerk of the Crown, and that the time had been too short to get the necessary documents translated, though they had been put into the hands of the Interpreter immediately. He also felt it due to the Court to say that he would not have taken up so much of its time in going on with the case, had he not been in expectation, that the translation of the record of conviction, which was in the hands of the Interpreter, would be finished in sufficient time to put it in evidence.

Sir John Grant said in explanation that, on the finding of the bill by the Grand Jury, the Clerk of the Crown had asked his opinion whether it was not a case that required the assistance of Counsel. The case being a very intricate one, and so far as his recollection went a very novel one, he had been of opinion that, in furtherance of the ends of public justice, the aid of Counsel was necessary. He regretted that a greater length of time could not have been allowed; but the advanced state of the Sessions at which the bill had been found, and the interval that had elapsed in communicating with Government, had unfortunately rendered that impracticable. His Lordship then addressed the Jury as follows:

I have only to observe to you that it is necessary in all cases where a person is accused of being accessory after the fact to a homicide, whether it be murder or manslaughter, that evidence should be given of the conviction of the principal. The crime of being accessory after the fact consists of receiving and harbouring the offender, in such a way as to facilitate his escape from public justice. The first thing necessary therefore in a trial of this kind is to produce evidence of the conviction of the principal, since no man can be an accessory to one who is not guilty. Now sitting here we are bound to pay every attention to the proceedings of the Courts in the Mofussil, and if the documents produced had been agreeable to the course of proceedings in those Courts, I should have been prepared to receive them as *prima facie* evidence of his guilt and conviction. But you have it in evidence that it is not that which the Superior Court in this coun-

try would receive as the record of his conviction : it is only the warrant of execution, and not the record of conviction. Under these circumstances I have only to state, that the foundation of the charge not being laid, the charge itself cannot be sustained ; and it will therefore be your duty to find a verdict of acquittal.

The Jury immediately found a verdict of " NOT GUILTY," and, on the motion of Mr. Turton, the prisoner was discharged.

There being no more cases for trial, Sir John Grant released the gentlemen of the Petty Jury from further attendance, thanking them for the diligence and attention they had shewn in the performance of the public duty, and intimating that the Jail Delivery would take place on Wednesday.—
Bengal Harkara

INSOLVENTS' COURT,—SATURDAY, AUG 23, 1834.

BEFORE SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

In the matter of Francis John Spiller.

In this insolvent's case Mr. Clarke appeared on behalf of Mr. Holroyd, at the same time presenting a petition stating the insolvent's pay and allowances as a Major of Cavalry to be sonat rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine, six annas, and four pie, (929 6 4) per mensem, praying that he might have one-half of the amount given over to the assignee for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Clarke reminded the Court that a hint had been thrown out some time back, that an application would be made to certain authorities to ascertain what amount could really be spared from the pay and allowances of insolvents, as in this case, to liquidate their just debts, and he had been instructed that those authorities had considered one-half from Captains and field officers and a third from Subalterns would be a fair liquidation. He therefore made this application for half of the insolvent's pay and his allowances to liquidate his debts for the benefit of his creditors.

It appeared from an affidavit of Major Spiller's, which was put in on a former occasion by his Attorney, Mr. Strettell, that his debt being so great was entirely from the interest accruing so quickly and from life insurance, &c. The original sum received by the Major was sicca rupees thirty thousand (30,000). The affidavit likewise stated that Major Spiller had a family in England, and a son in this country totally unpro-

vided for, and that if so large a proportion of his income were deducted, he would not at the present time be able to support his family respectably, and at the same time to discharge the duties of his situation as the service requires. Combining these circumstances, he prayed that the Court would only deduct one-third instead of one-half of his pay and allowances. Other circumstances also were to be taken into consideration, and that was a separate maintenance which the Major had to pay to Mrs. Spiller, amounting to sicca rupees two hundred and twenty-five (225) per mensem, and which had been made under the sanction of Government, and which was deducted monthly from his pay at the Pay Office. This sum had been settled upon her by the Marquis of Hastings in Council, and it would continue to be deducted from his pay, whatever might be the decision of the Court in the present question; and if half of his pay were to be deducted, it would leave him with much less to support himself and family than an Ensign in his corps. The affidavit also stated that his pay as a Major of Cavalry was sicca rupees two hundred and thirty-two, thirteen annas and four pie (232 13 4), his batta being four hundred and fifty-nine (459), his horse allowance one hundred and twenty (120), and his tentage one hundred and twenty (120), making altogether sonat rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine, six annas and four pie (929 6 4). He was obliged to keep four horses which the regulations obliged him to do, and they could not be kept for less than the above amount, and it also frequently happened that horses died, in which case it required one year's horse allowance to replace a single charger; as the Government make no allowance for the purchase of horses and animals of the description required, and they generally cost from one to two thousand rupees each. The tentage, &c. that was allowed was scarcely adequate for what was required, and the same might be said with respect to the batta. A deduction could not be made from the pay and allowances of an officer without reducing his efficiency in the service, and taking from him that degree of respectability that it was necessary for him to maintain, particularly among native soldiers. Mr. Strettell represented that the Major's regiment was now at Cawnpore, and that he could not join it for six months, although the regiment was likely soon to march from that station, and during which time he would get neither batta, tentage, nor horse allowance, and the boat hire to the above place would cost him at least one thousand rupees (1,000).

Mr. Longueville Clarke for the Assignees then stated, that the whole reasons which had been urged about horses, &c. might be summed up in a sentence contained in the affidavit "that no deduction could be made &c. without lessening the insolvent's efficiency in the service." The best answer to that he thought was the deliberate opinion that had been expressed by Government. The Court had always and invariably deducted a half or a third from military insolvents, and he had again and again procured deductions from parties, and ineffectually opposed others; what grounds therefore there were for departing from the general rule he was at a loss to understand. The amount of his debts it appeared was three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. It would have been more to the purpose if he had put in affidavits from other officers, and not his own notions of necessary expenditure. They had however better authority than the insolvent's opinion to rely upon, and when Major Spiller said that no deduction could be made without affecting in some degree the efficiency of the service and lessening him in the estimation of native soldiers, the answer was decisive. Government thought otherwise, and it was hardly to be presumed that Government would say that a half or a third might be deducted, if that deduction could not be effected without impairing the efficiency of its own service. He was not entitled to the compassion of the Court on other accounts, for when the money was borrowed he knew the rates of interest and the manner in which transactions of that kind were carried on in India. In speaking of Alexander and Co. he said that he had executed a bond in their favor in 1812, and had no transactions with them since, so that by his own shewing he had made no attempt during twenty-two years to liquidate an enormous debt which was originally, comparatively speaking, very small. The insolvent had not attempted to shew that he had suffered from any losses, that his pay was inadequate to his expenses, nor had he given any grounds for the enormous amount of his debts except that they had arisen from small sums which told not much in his favour, but very greatly against him: in fact there was not a single point in the affidavit which entitled him to the compassion of the Court. It had certainly appeared by affidavit that a deed of settlement had been executed in Mrs Spiller's favour in 1821, that had been filed in the Court, and the parties to it were Colonel Stevenson, and (we believe) Lieutenant Burton, but the Government did not appear to be parties to it. It was merely an un-

dertaking to pay; she (Mrs. S.) was to receive her allowance from the "Pay Office," and any one requiring a portion of their pay to be given to others through that channel, must of necessity obtain the sanction of Government for that purpose. As to the settlement it was quite clear that, as a part-nuptial settlement without any consideration, it could not be held good in preference to the other creditors, who were entitled to the payment of their debts. They might come in to claim as other creditors, but not in preference.

Sir John Grant in reply stated, that what Mr. Clarke had been urging was not the question before the Court, and even if it were, it would require something more to make it good. It would require either a condition or an undertaking.

Mr. Clarke said that he perfectly agreed with the learned Judge, and said that he had mentioned the subject merely to counteract the impression that Mr. Strettell was so very desirous of establishing that the Government would make him pay the money *volens volens*. He trusted that the Court would not take Major Spiller's statement of what was necessary to defray his expences into consideration, particularly in opposition to the practice of the Court, and the already declared opinion of Government.

Sir John Grant said there were three circumstances in Major Spiller's affidavit to which attention was required. First, the way in which so large a debt had accumulated; second, the payment to Mrs. Spiller; and third the risk of rendering him inefficient as an officer, should so much of his pay be appropriated to the liquidation of his debts as was required by the petition. With regard to the first, he was not to listen to claims of commiseration still less to read lectures on morality which might come from him, sitting where he did, with an ill grace. He was convinced in his mind that it must be a sufficient visitation for any ordinary degree of want of thought to have it stated in a public Court, that the debts of a gentleman who had never possessed any prospects on which he could found hopes of being able to pay them, and which amounted to no less a sum than three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, without one farthing on earth to meet the payment. The trustees in Mrs. Spiller's case would of course take care that they discharged their duty and take such steps as would enable them to maintain their right if they had any. If this question had been brought before him, it would have been his duty to dispose of it to the best of his judgment whether the Government

were or were not the means of judging, because the Order in Council referred to had not been produced. If the Government had interposed a sort of paternal authority in favor of the wife of one of their officers, he was bound to presume that they had done so from cogent reasons, and from the characters of the individuals then in authority, but this circumstance was not before him. The last part was the subject, namely, whether the deduction would render him inefficient for the performance of the duties for which he received his salary. That had appeared to him a question of very great importance indeed, not as it affected the individual in question, but the public generally, and it had appeared also to be a question on which he was incompetent at present to decide without knowing the opinion of Government. He had most certainly accordingly addressed Government upon this question, and had received a communication from Mr. Macsween, the Chief Secretary, in reply to which it was stated that it was the opinion of the Vice-President in Council that military officers should be required to surrender for the benefit of their creditors, Subalterns one-third, and Captains and field officers one-half of their pay and allowances. Therefore the public service he was well assured could not be at all impaired by such surrender; therefore his order should be "that one-half of the pay and allowances of this gentleman be assigned over for the benefit of his creditors accordingly."

Mr. Strettell suggested to the Court that the deductions from the Major's pay should not take place till four months from this date, that he might be enabled from this circumstance to join his regiment; as three months and a half was allowed to proceed to Cawnpore by Government.—*India Gazette.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, August 2, 1834.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—

Pasqual Maria Benza, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service; *William Boxwell Thompson*, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service; *William David Digges La Touche*,

Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service; and Thomas Chapman, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service.

William Dunbar, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, was proposed as a Member of the Society by Dr. French and Mr. W. Twining.

Read letter from Mr. Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, requesting his name to be withdrawn from the list of subscribers to the Society.

Read letter from John Jackson, M. D., conveying his regrets at being obliged to resign the office of Assistant Secretary to the Society, in consequence of his being about to leave the presidency on duty.

Read letter from Doctor R. H. Kennedy of Bombay, announcing the presentation to the Society's Library of 23 volumes of rare works on various subjects connected with Medical Science.

Read letter from Doctor F. Boott of London, acknowledging the receipt of a series of the Society's publications, and conveying his thanks for his having been elected a corresponding member: also announcing his intention of presenting to the Society as soon as the 2d volume is published, his work on the Fevers of Europe and America.

Presented to the Museum.

1. Specimen of a Dracunculus extracted from the cellular structure on the right side of the abdomen of a native of Ispahan, who had resided above a year in Calcutta, presented by Mr. Twining.

2. The Cranium of a Chinese, who was executed for murder, presented by Dr. T. R. Colledge of Canton.

3. Two specimens of Urinary Calculi, the one from a child, and the other from an adult—natives of Bengal, presented by C. C. Egerton, Esq.

4. Twenty-three volumes of books for the Library, presented by Doctor R. H. Kennedy of Bombay.

Communications presented.

5. An account of fifty-two cases of Fever, which occurred at Howrah during the months of June and July 1834, presented by Duncan Stewart, M. D.

6. Eight cases of Lithotomy on natives by the lateral operation during 1833 and 1834, together with a tabular abstract containing the results of forty-three operations sent on various occasions to the Medical Society, presented by F. H. Brett, Esq.

7. Case of Condylomatous Tumour of unusual size, removed by excision from the pudenda, with a preparation of the same, presented by Duncan Stewart, M. D.

8. Appendix to a case of Snake-bite, presented by C. Morehead, M. D.

9. Case of Laryngitis complicated with Bronchocele, in which the external application of Croton oil was successfully employed, by A. Campbell, M. D.

10. Case of Ovarian Dropsy, in which the fluid was evacuated by the intestines, by W. Twining, Esq.

The following papers were then read at the meeting :

Cases and remarks illustrative of the Pathology of the Heart, by C. Morehead, M. D.

Observations and case on Beri-Beri, by J. Mouat, M. D.

Case of diseased Testicle, by A. Ross, Esq.

Cases of rupture of the Uterus, in such the Cæsarian section was performed by Octavius Wray, Esq.

Discovery of a new principle (Subrubrine) in human blood in the healthy and diseased state, and in the blood of several other mammalia, by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D.

M. J. BRAMLEY, Secretary.

MEETING OF SHIPOWNERS AND MASTERS.

Pursuant to advertisement a meeting of shipowners, masters, and others interested in the trade of the port was held at the Exchange Rooms on the 21st August, to take into consideration the inefficient state of the Pilotage of the river Hooghly, and to devise means to remedy the defect.

On the motion of Captain Andrews, one of the persons who called the meeting, Mr. Cockerell was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was almost unnecessary for him to state the reasons that had led to the calling of the meeting, since it was obvious to every one that very great delay had of late occurred both in sending ships down and in bringing them up, from the inefficient state of the Pilotage of the port. Within the last fortnight no less than fourteen or fifteen ships had been without Pilots, and they had met for the purpose of presenting a memorial to Government to ask them to do something to put the Pilot Establishment on an efficient footing. This inefficiency during these tremendous freshes, kept every one who had the charge of vessels, or who had any interest in their preservation, in a constant state of anxiety and

alarm, and this was not to be wondered at when it was considered what a number of accidents had occurred within the last few years. Within the last few weeks four or five ships had gone ashore, and vessels were ranging about the river without any body to take care of them. It would perhaps be the best course to leave the measures to be adopted to the discretion of the Government; though it might at the same time be advisable for the more experienced Captains of ships to express their sentiments on the subject. Perhaps it would be a good plan to have a steamer to take vessels over the "James and Mary," and it might not be amiss to recommend the taking away of the staff situations of Pilots. Something also was necessary with respect to the junior branches, for at present there were not above three or four who acted as leadsmen. All would agree that measures of some kind were imperatively called for, though, as he before observed, it might be the best course to leave the mode of carrying them into effect to the Government.

Capt. ANDREWS after apologizing for his incapacity as a public speaker, drawing attention to the state of jeopardy in which the shipping was placed by the inefficiency of the Pilot Establishment, and forcibly contrasting its present state with its state of efficiency some years back, propose the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Fergusson, and carried unanimously: "That the present state of the Pilot Establishment imperiously calls for the immediate interference of every one interested in the navigation of the river Hooghly, a navigation the most dangerous and intricate of any in the known world, it being notorious that many vessels are detained for want of Pilots, both inward and outward bound; some of them in very critical situations, to the great detriment and imminent risk of the lives and properties of all the individuals concerned.

Captain FRASER then proposed, without preface, "That it having been ascertained that, within the last two years, the number of ships trading to this port has increased nearly one half, and in consequence of the China trade being now thrown open, it will in all probability be still more considerably increased, and whereas formerly a great part of the shipping came no higher up than Kedgee or Diamond Harbour, and that now nearly the whole proceed directly to Calcutta, it is evident that a much greater number of Pilots will be required; the number however might be lessened by having a steamer

stationed at such part of the river where the greatest detention and risk is liable to occur."

This resolution was seconded by Mr Bruce, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Captain Broadhurst, seconded by Mr. Bruce, and carried unanimously,—“ That the following gentlemen be named as a committee for the purpose of drawing up a suitable memorial, and laying the same before Government, together with a copy of the Resolutions adopted by this meeting, namely, Messrs. Cockerell, Bruce, Turton, Brightman, T. Fergusson, MacIntyre, W. Storm, and A. DeSouza, Captains Andrews, Arkoll and Broadhurst, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

It was next proposed by Captain Ricketts,—“ That a vote of thanks is due to the gentlemen at the head of the different branches of the Pilot department for their unremitting zeal and attention, and for their anxious desire at all times to lessen the difficulties to which we have been subjected.”

This resolution was seconded by Captain Showers, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Captain Andrews, seconded by Captain Broadhurst, and carried unanimously,—“ That a vote of thanks be given to the Chamber of Commerce for the interest they have taken in our present critical emergency.”

Proposed by Captain Fraser, seconded by Mr. T. Fergusson, and carried unanimously,—“ That a vote of thanks be given to the editors of those Calcutta papers who have so ably advocated our cause.”

Mr. Cockerell then vacated the chair, and thanks to the Chairman were moved by Mr. J. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. A. Fraser.

Before the meeting, which was pretty numerous, broke up, Captain Andrews said that he thought it his duty, and he was sure that the others who had signed the requisition calling the meeting would think the same, to return thanks to the gentlemen present for the handsome manner in which they had responded to it. It was not their intention to give unnecessary trouble to the Government, he thought that they should not be doing their duty as British seamen did they not show that they were as much on the alert in looking after their own interest as the Chamber of Commerce were in looking after theirs.—*Harbina.*

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 1834.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXXVII.

ON THE PROSPECTS OF ENGLISH SETTLERS.

Some allusion was made generally to this subject in No. VI. of these papers. The real object of the Court of Directors in preventing the colonization of Englishmen in India was there treated of; and it is gratifying to perceive that the views which were then exhibited have been generally allowed to be correct.* More liberal ideas on this head have guided the framers of the new Charter; and India is now thrown open to all who are inclined to try their fortunes in this interesting country. The present moment presents a favorable opportunity to discuss the prospects which are afforded to Englishmen who are about to settle in it.

These certainly are none of the brightest; and were I in England, I should say to all who cast a longing eye hitherward, "Go not to India, unless you have previously made arrangements to secure some employment or situation." But at this distance the warning voice would be heard in vain; and were it raised on the spot, it would probably have as little

* In the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1833, at the close of an article on Steam Navigation to India, are some remarks which exhibit a curious coincidence with many of the sentiments expressed in Nos. 6, 12, 13, and 14 of this series.

effect. India is still considered the land of wealth, ease, and luxury; and the people of England in general know so little about it that they imagine a man has but to set his foot upon the soil to be on the high road to riches.*

Aburd as these notions appear to us who are toiling under a burning sun for a hardy earned subsistence, with the prospect of being able to return home with a moderate competence only after twenty or thirty years' labour, they are not much to be wondered at when we take into consideration the circumstances which have given rise to them. It has been abundantly shewn that the chief principle of the British occupation of this country has always been that of pecuniary advantage; a principle which has never yielded one moment to the interests of millions of native inhabitants which have been placed in 'competition' with it; it has been the mainspring of action with all who have borne a share in the management of the affairs of the country; and all sound policy and foresight have been sacrificed to the selfish views of those who have been intrusted with the conduct of its administration. The British Ministry have at various times, according to existing circumstances, supported these measures; in consideration of loans, patronage,† and the acquisition of a temporary popularity. The Court of Directors have acted on the same system in order to secure their own share of patronage and a provision for their relations and friends; while those on whom the executive internal government of the empire has devolved have been obliged to mould their conduct according to the views and instructions of their masters.

One of the necessary results of such a principle was that the execution of business was confided to the smallest number that could possibly carry on its details; first, in order to secure as large a profit as could be raised for the owners of the estate

* About five years ago a young man came to India to try his fortune as a "free trader;" he brought several letters of recommendation, any one of which he was assured was quite sufficient to put him in the way of making a rapid fortune.

† In 1698 a sum of £2,000,000 was raised from the new Company for the use of Government at 8 per cent. In 1708, £1,200,000 was levied from the United Company without interest. In 1733 additional sums were exacted. In 1762 it was settled that the Company were to pay £400,000 annually to the exchequer in return for which, in 1769, a grant of the territorial revenues of India was made to the Company for five years. In 1771 the payment of the £400,000 per annum, which in the interim had been discontinued, was again settled. In 1784 another bargain was arranged between the Ministers and the Company. And in 1793 it was arranged that £500,000 should annually be given to the nation, as a tribute from its Indian dominions.

at home; and secondly, to ensure the utmost exertions of the agents, who must be allowed to realize considerable fortunes for themselves. When we take all these things into consideration; the extraordinary and unprecedented acquisition of our political power in India; the limited number of Englishmen who divided among themselves all offices of respectability and emolument in a country equal in extent to the half of Europe; and the still smaller number of men independent of the Government who were able to gain a footing there in, and to devote their attention to trade; and moreover, that every species of corruption and extortion was for a long time most unblushingly practised by all connected with power; it will cease to be a matter of surprize that many were enabled to retire to their native land with enormous wealth. The wonder is that these unfortunate individuals were so few; and it is only to be accounted for by the fact, which has at length forced itself upon our conviction and dispelled the delusion which has so long existed that the wealth of India has been very greatly over-rated.

But all these circumstances were little considered, indeed scarcely known in England. It was observed that young men of humble or at best moderate abilities, possessed of little interest and few external advantages, embarked for India, and after a residence there of a few years returned home with large sums of money. Even in this view a little reflection, "*si mens non læva fuisset*," would have served to dispel the exaggerated notions which had been formed, and enabled us to perceive how small a portion of those who had winged their way to the Eastern world, ever returned to display their wealth to the wondering eyes of their countrymen; the fortunate one was a conspicuous object; while the "*ignota turba*" who had fallen victims to the climate, to disease and disappointment, were unthought of,

"Unwept, unhonoured, and unknown."

But the halcyon days of India are over; she has been drained of a large proportion of the wealth she once possessed; and her energies have been cramped by a sordid system of misrule to which the interests of millions have been sacrificed for the benefit of the few. The servants of Government have no longer contracts or perquisites; those who eventually succeed in realizing a competence must be content to acquire it by patient industry, prudent economy, and incessant labour of mind and body.

The palmy days of the great mercantile aristocracy are also passed away; and those who may be journeying to the El Dorado of India should reflect on the change of times and circumstances. But a few years have elapsed since six or seven "houses of agency" stood conspicuous in the city of palaces. They were the great mercantile Leviathans of the East, uniting in their respective firms the various characters of banker, ship-owner, merchant, and agent; and possessed a virtual monopoly of the whole of the foreign and some portion of the internal trade of a country about six times as large as the British islands. The respective partners could therefore well afford to live in the highest style of luxury, and still at the end of a few years were able to return home with the most princely fortune.

Various circumstances have contributed towards this change. The most conspicuous is the opening of the trade in the year 1813. Instead of employing the established firms in India to manage their affairs, many of the larger English houses sent agents of their own, who had moderate salaries and moderate ideas. The extravagant style in which the agents of the old school lived in Calcutta could not fail to attract attention; and it did not require much shrewdness to perceive, that a man who spent two or three thousand pounds a year must have much larger profits than one who was content with five hundred. The consequence was that many of the established correspondents of the Calcutta agency houses gradually withdrew their business from the latter; and either sent out agents of their own, or transferred it to those of the new description whom they found already settled in India. Had the old houses taken warning by the signs of the times, contracted their dealings, reduced their establishments, and retrenched their personal expenses, it is probable that every firm might have been in existence at this moment. It is true that they would have ceased to be the *great mercantile aristocracy*, and must have been content to occupy a position many degrees lower than that on which they formerly stood, and to have taken their place among many others as wealthy and as influential as themselves.

It is impossible but that some at least among them must have foreseen the crisis that sooner or later must have taken place. Unfortunately, however, a mixture of false pride, and the vain hope of better days prevented them from suiting their conduct so as to meet the revolution of affairs. They

speculated as deeply, and pursued the same system of extravagance as before, both in their mercantile business and private concerns. It is surprising that none of their constituents came forward to call their attention to the unavoidable result of the course that they were pursuing; but an infatuated confidence seems to have taken possession of all. The gradual impoverishment of the people and country, under the mode of rule established by the British Government, has perhaps hastened their fall; but it could not have been much longer delayed; and it is to be hoped that in future a more sound and healthy system of mercantile operations will henceforward be introduced into India.

The same change has taken place in the prospects of the private indigo planters and other merchants who resided in the interior of the country, and for the same reason. The monopoly is gone. Formerly there were one or two in a district who lived in the first style of luxury and splendour, employed several assistants whose pay and expenses amounted each to about five hundred pounds a year, and who nevertheless were enabled to accumulate large fortunes. Of late years the number has greatly increased, while profits have so diminished that in general an indigo planter of the present day may think himself well off if he can afford to spend as much, or even *nearly* as much, as he was formerly accustomed to allow to one of his assistants. The prospects of being able to return home with a competence are greatly reduced; and should the number of settlers still further increase, this hope will be almost annihilated.

Still, though of limited extent there is doubtless some field yet open for the employment of English skill, enterprise, and capital. Two indispenable points should however be borne in mind to prevent disappointment; first, the qualifications requisite in the settlers; secondly, a just discrimination as to the objects which are likely to hold out advantages to English speculators, and those which should be abandoned to the natives, from the impossibility of Englishmen being able to compete with them.

Under the first head must be classed the possession of some capital; a good knowledge of the language and character of the people; and the determination to settle in India for life, with no greater ambition than the prospect of obtaining a comfortable livelihood, and a provision for enabling their children to do the same; to which must be added a resolution to

submit to many privations and annoyances; besides the risk of ill health in a climate uncongenial to the English constitution. It is to no purpose to revert to the days which are gone, to quote the numbers who, on their first arrival in India, and while ignorant of the language, customs, and character of the people, have, on borrowed capital, conducted mercantile transactions with success, and realized large fortunes: * the times are changed beyond recall; and those who come to India with golden dreams and visions of sudden riches will infallibly meet with mortification and disappointment. The conditions above stated are indispensable. With such views before them, who, it will be asked, will leave England with the view of settling in India? Of those who take the subject into full and dispassionate consideration, the number would be few indeed; and even these would do better to look elsewhere. Canada, the United States, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, offer to all who possess the requisite qualifications a much finer field for speculation than India; particularly as one great drawback to settlement here does not exist, or at least very partially, in any of the other four countries. The language of those is English; and though there may be a little modification of character and the modes of dealing in those countries, they are scarcely perceptible compared with the state of things in India, where every thing will be new. "For your own sakes (I again repeat to men of skill and capital) come not to India;" but for the sake of the country and the people I should welcome your arrival most cordially.

The exaggerated ideas of English wealth however are still so generally prevalent, that many will probably be induced to make the experiment; and for their information and advantage, let us now consider what are the objects to which the skill and capital of English settlers may be applied with the surest prospect of return. The class who would succeed best are probably mechanics and artisans: There are many articles in common use in India which are now imported, chiefly from Eng-

* One of the causes of the exaggerated ideas of Indian wealth has been given, and there are others which may be alluded to hereafter. The possession of some capital is almost a *sine qua non* for new settlers: they will find it extremely difficult to become of the Indian bankers and merchants, except by the temptation of such important interest, that it would be ruinous. The reasons are, the general impoverishment of the country, the great losses which the natives have suffered by their dealings with the English merchants, and the dread of being involved in any process of the Supreme Court. India is rich in natural resources, were they properly developed, but in proportion to the extent of country and population, poor in money.

land, but which might be manufactured as well in India; and that too so as to yield a sufficient profit to make it worth while to enter into the speculation; some of these are of that nature that the possession of a little capital would give the foreign adventurer advantages which would secure him for a long time against competition from the natives. The grinding extortion of the English Government has effected the impoverishment of the country and people to an extent almost unparalleled; while the ruinous system of inland customs and town duties has prevented the establishment of manufactures, and greatly lessened the activity of those that were in existence. The calamitous effects of those impositions has been lately so forcibly brought to the notice of Government in an official report by Mr Trevelyan, that it is needless to dilate upon them here. It is impossible that they can be retained much longer; and if not totally abolished, must at least be so modified as to allow the energies of the country some scope for exertion; and then the skill and capital of English artisans and mechanics may be fairly brought into action. The only class among the natives who possess any capital are merchants and traders; and in the permanent settlement provinces some landholders; none of whom have any knowledge of manufactures, or any inclination to turn their attention towards them.

Among the articles which are calculated to attract the notice of English settlers, the following may be instanced as likely to afford room for speculation.

Paper.—All that is consumed by the English population is of European manufacture. That which is made in the country is so inferior that no one uses it. Some has been made, of late years, which is employed in printing; but it is of coarse texture and perishable quality, and not to be compared with the produce of Europe. There is one peculiarity in the country paper, that it is, of a soft spongy nature, and very little of it is adapted to writing with European ink. The natives use a thick species of ink which does not blot the paper, so that from its extreme cheapness it answers in our offices for native writings.

There are several places in India which are noted for paper manufactures: among others Khanouge between Khanpore and Futtehghur. The price it sells for on the spot is ten quires of large folio size for one rupee. The common retail price of English paper of the same size in the interior is one rupee per quire; nor is it probable that the latter can be sold

at a lower rate. There then is a considerable opening for the expenditure of a little capital, viz. the introduction of an improved method of manufacture, which would produce paper of a quality calculated for English use and yet leave room for a sufficient profit to make it worth the experiment.

Gunpowder.—The whole of this article used by the English has hitherto been imported from England. The common price in Calcutta has for a considerable time past been from 2 rs. 8 as. to 2 rs. 12 as. per lb., of course dearer in the interior. Yet very good powder can be made in India; Government have for many years used none but what is of country manufacture. I lately bought some made by a native at 1 rupee 8 as. per seer (equal to nearly two and a half pounds avoirdupois.) In strength it was fully equal to the best English; but it was a little coarser in the grain and soiled the gun a little more. Still here is room for improvement, and the prospect of considerable profit; for if sold at 2 rupees per lb. it would be much cheaper than English powder; and if equally good in every respect would command an immense sale.

Iron and hardware manufactures, both useful and ornamental, might be turned to good account. In brass a great variety of articles would find a ready sale. Lamps, brackets for wall shades, rings, handles, &c. for furniture; screws, nails, hinges, bolts and other items which have been imported from England, can at a distance of even seven or eight hundred miles from Calcutta be bought at a lower price than that for which they can be made on the spot, where all is done by hand without the assistance of machinery. It is also cheaper in the end to use English carpenters' tools than those made in India; a proof that there is a great room for improvement in the latter, with a fair prospect of profit as a reward for success. The same remarks apply to cutlery.

Glass might probably be made in India of a sufficiently good quality to supercede that which is now brought from England, at least in some branches. The manufacture has been known in the country for some years; and I have seen tumblers made at Lucknow equal to the coarser description which are produced in England.

Clock and watch-making—A man who, in addition to this trade should possess sufficient knowledge of that of an optician to be able to repair surveying instruments, &c., might gain a very tolerable livelihood in a central spot in the upper

provinces. The site of the new presidency would of course be the most eligible place.

The establishment of the new presidency would also afford a good opening for an upholsterer and cabinet-maker. It is true there are people of this description at several of the large stations in the interior who do not meet with much success. The reason is want of capital. The climate requires that wood used for the above purposes should be seasoned for several years before it is worked up: not one of those who have attempted these trades have possessed sufficient capital for this. The consequence is that most of the furniture comes from Calcutta. But the climate of Bengal is so moist that timbers can never be properly seasoned there, so as to bear the dry hot winds of the upper provinces. A man who had a capital to enable him to carry on the business properly, would here produce work far better calculated to stand the climate of Upper India than any that is made in Calcutta. Indeed when we consider the quickness of transport down the river and the number of boats that return empty, it is not improbable that in the course of time furniture might be sent from Upper India to Calcutta.

For a considerable time English coach-makers have been located at Khanpore, Meerut, and other large stations in that part of the country.

Saddlery and harness-making.—This business has been carried on for many years in Upper India. It does not afford much field for additional employment beyond what exists at present. The saddlers of the King's dragoon regiments at Meerut and Khanpore already supply a great deal of what is wanted in this line; and they have more or less the use of the public establishments and the tools attached to their department, which give them great advantages over private individuals. There are also native workmen whose work is little inferior to that of the English dragoon saddlers, and considerably cheaper. The sum required to make a set of harness is not great; so that they find no difficulty in buying a few hides.

Gun-making.—A tradesman of this description might perhaps find sufficient employment at the seat of the new presidency; but he would meet with much competition from the armourers of the King's regiments, who are allowed to work at leisure hours for private individuals. Some of these men put out of hand workmanship not inferior to the second rate English gunsmith. They likewise share the same advantages

with the saddlers in the occasional command of the public establishments.

The beautiful manufactory of carpets in the neighbourhood of Mirzapoor, which nearly equals that of Axminster in England, so expensive and so much admired, might by the application of capital and machinery be brought to still greater perfection, and find a ready sale throughout the upper provinces, as well as afford some speculation for home exportation.

Woollen goods.—By the same aids the fine wool produced in the Himalaya mountains might be manufactured both for European and Native use. The only native woollen fabrics that I have met with in India (shawl goods of course excepted) are the coarse blankets which are worn by the very lowest classes, and a finer kind, something like the Welch whittles, made in the neighbourhood of Brindabund called *louees*.

The art of dying is susceptible of great improvement in this country, which might be supplied by the superiority of English skill and chemical knowledge. Few of the very brilliant colours of which the natives are so fond will stand washing, and this is one of the reasons why our cotton prints have found so ready a sale. The raw material of many of the finest dyes is produced in India or in countries in its immediate neighbourhood.

Pottery.—The coarse earthen-ware of the country might also afford scope for European industry. There is a manufactory at Lucknow of which I have seen ornamental specimens of very good taste and execution; and the stone-ware, which is used for the Putteghur soda water bottles, might easily be turned to account for all common household and culinary purposes.

An establishment for millinery, and other articles required by ladies, would be likely to succeed, on a moderate scale, at some of the larger stations in Upper India; Meerut, Cawnpore and Agra. A respectable English or East Indian family might be sure to find an opening, provided they were well recommended, and sufficiently skilful to compete with the Calcutta artisans. They must however be content to occupy the same station and aim at no higher profits than a provincial establishment of the same kind in England.

An Englishman who would unite in his own person the several occupations of grazier, butcher, poulterer, and dairyman,

might make himself so generally useful at every large station in the upper provinces that he would scarcely fail to secure to himself a good livelihood. Most people would be glad to be spared the trouble and annoyance of their farm yards could they depend upon a regular and good supply of butcher's meat, poultry, milk, and butter. This is a sort of thing which, out of Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood, the natives have very little idea of, and it would be a very great convenience to the European residents. Some attempts in this way have been lately made, and with tolerable success.

The refining of sugar and saltpetre may be entered into with good prospect of success. At present a great proportion of the former consumed by the English, is actually brought from China.

The preparation of medicines is a subject well worth attention. India yields many valuable drugs which have been known for years to the native practitioners; and many more are the produce of the Eastern Islands, and the neighbouring countries. Yet so little attention has hitherto been given to the subject, that some of the medicines in common use are actually brought from England, although the raw material of which they are composed is the produce of the East.

With respect to the valuable and costly productions of the country which have so long excited the admiration of the European world and still remain unrivalled, the shawls of Cashmere, the jewellery of Delhi, the Mosaic work of Agra, the gold and silver stuffs of Benares, the muslins of Dacca, &c. &c., there is little doubt that English capital and skill would find ample scope in their encouragement for home exportation; but as long as the heavy duties and oppressive imposts which the interest of our manufacturers in England and the exigencies of Government have placed on their introduction remain, the demand for them is not likely to encrease, as they are now rendered too expensive to be generally sought for; though their original cost is not greater, and in some instances considerably lower than the imitations which are made of them in Great Britain and France. The silk and cotton manufactures of the country lie under the same disadvantages.*

* The fact that cotton has been purchased in India, carried home, manufactured into cloth, and then brought to his country to be sold with a profit, at a lower rate than the produce of the country has often been quoted as a splendid instance of the triumph of English skill. It is a much stronger instance of Eng,

The establishment of mills for grinding corn would probably be a good speculation at all large towns. The moving power may be either wind, water, or animal labour. Flour mills worked by bullocks are known in the Punjab; and I believe a wind-mill for the same purpose has been erected at Nusserabad, and that it yields a good return.*

Other points may be found to which attention may be turned, and new discoveries made for the employment of English skill and capital. The above are such as strike me. It should also be borne in mind, that certain limits are set by nature to the productions of most countries; that some articles can never be manufactured at home so cheaply as they can be imported. Climate and other causes will account for this. With respect to woollen goods it is doubtful how far the manufacture could be profitable. We might improve the coarser sorts with a profit, but the finer descriptions would probably not be able to compete with the English. Very fine wool is however to be procured in parts of the Himalayah mountains.

On the whole there appears at present to be but a limited field for the exertion and capital of British speculators in the department of mechanics and manufactures. A hundred Englishmen would probably supply the wants of the whole Bēngal presidency; and Calcutta could surely spare the greater part of the number, who would possess infinite advantages over new comers from England from their superior acquaintance with the language and customs of the country; its local advantages or disadvantages; and their commercial connections already established. One point must be carefully borne

lish tyranny, and how India has been impoverished by the most vexatious system of customs and duties, imposed for the avowed object of favoring the mother country. Even now the native cotton manufacture is cheapest in the end, by its more durable quality; and when the Government shall by its acts prove its title to the epithet of enlightened, a very different order of things will be manifest.

* One difficulty mechanics and artificers in India would have to contend with, is the silly prejudice so common among the English population of despising what is of country production, and preferring what is European; very often without in the slightest degree exercising their judgment in ascertaining whether the latter be intrinsically better. They consequently pay for their folly; inasmuch as numbers of articles are made in India, which if we chose to take them under their proper name, we might buy at a moderate price, whereas by calling them European or foreign we are obliged to pay dear. We can hardly blame the natives for the deception; they are obliged to have recourse to it by the folly of their customers; and the profit soon reconciles them to it. Thousands of cheroots are made at Chinnarah and sold at a high price as Havannah; and hundreds of tubs of Indian sugar candy is sold as China.

in mind by those who are disposed to engage in any of the speculations here suggested; that they must relinquish the grand ideas which have hitherto influenced the habits and conduct of the English tradesmen in India generally; and the tendency to imagine themselves gentlemen and so vastly superior to the natives with whom they are connected. They must be content to move in their proper sphere, and recollect the old proverb, "keep your shop and your shop will keep you." It is impossible to say to what extent such concerns may be carried hereafter.

The next point is trade, which may be divided into two heads--whole-sale and retail. The foreign trade of the country has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to Europeans; and it is likely that this state of things may continue for some years to come. In the internal trade, there is not much room for the European merchant, even in the wholesale way, unless where it is connected with manufacture. In mere trading, the natives have one great advantage, in the very moderate style of their personal expenses, which enables them to be content with a lower rate of profit. But when trade is joined to a manufacture, the European has a decided superiority, owing to the institution of castes among the people of India, and their prejudice in favor of old customs. The trading class, who alone possess capital, do nothing but trade: they would think it degrading to learn to superintend the working part of any manufacture. On the other hand the manufacturers are so poor, that they can do nothing without advances. These they receive from the former, who have too little enterprize to sanction any new experiment or improvement should such be suggested by the artisans; and the latter have not the means to make the attempt on their own account. It is here that the European who possesses both capital and practical knowledge has a decided advantage, of which the superiority of the indigo, lac dye, shell lac, and some other articles manufactured by Europeans over those produced by the natives is abundant proof. The latter will doubtless profit by the example in time, but at present the advantage is in favor of the European.

With regard to the retail trade, excepting in the sale of wines, eatables, and other European articles, there is scarcely a chance of success for an Englishman to attempt to compete with the native dealers. The number of what are commonly called "Europe shops" are probably as great as there is any

room for, although they may of course be eucreased with the enlarged number of European settlers.

As to the people of the labouring class, it would be the height of folly in them to attempt to settle in India. The climate would effectually prevent their working like the natives; while the expenses of their living would be five or six times as great. The natives are easily taught; indeed their quickness in learning has excited the admiration of those least disposed to do them justice. Look at the handsome carriages built in Calcutta for instance; and the variety of other articles manufactured in different parts of the country, nominally by Englishmen. The work is done entirely by natives: the superintendence and capital required, only are English.

But the chief source for profitable employment of English skill and capital remains to be considered. If Government could be induced to lay aside the narrow policy by which it has hitherto been actuated, and to consider its own true interests, as well as those of the people, there can be little doubt that landed property would offer a very extensive field for English settlers. In the districts under the permanent settlement, a landed estate would even now yield a very fair interest on the capital sunk in its purchase; and if a more enlightened system should be introduced into other parts of India, and the amount of the Government revenue be declared there permanent, the profit which may ultimately be expected would be considerably greater, inasmuch as for the same extent of land the original purchase money would be much less.

Great hopes are entertained from the present settlement which is now forming for a period of twenty one years. It is to be feared that these will prove fallacious: the confidence of the people in the professions of Government and its officers is almost annihilated. The resumption or rather confiscation regulations; those for the appointment of the two special commissions; and some other acts, have been quite enough to produce this impression; and the present mode of proceeding is not very well calculated to lessen it. The collectors who are now making the settlements, in order to induce the people to agree to a high rent, not only promise them that the present engagement will be for the above mentioned period, but hold out strong hopes that it will be declared perpetual; yet even the first is more than they have authority for doing. It cannot be fixed until it has received the sanction of the Board of Revenue, which it can hardly be expected will be given in

all cases; and what will the people think when an order is received two or three years afterwards, to reverse the present settlement and form a new one? They will say it is only of a piece with what they have before experienced. I could testify from my own knowledge several instances where a landholder had been induced to rent the lands of a deserted village at a mere nominal rent, and to expend large sums in bringing it into cultivation on the promise of the collector, that although it was out of his power to grant him a longer lease than for the period of the existing settlement, he should be allowed in the next to hold the lands at the same rent. Yet before that time the collector was removed to another station; and his successor, disregarding the recorded promise when the time came, imposed a very heavy increased rent on the lands; and in some instances actually formed the settlement with the cultivators whom he found in the village; altogether setting aside the person who had been at so much expense in bringing it into cultivation, and who had scarcely reaped any return for his capital. The consequence was, in some cases, that in two or three years the villages were again deserted; some were immediately. It is impossible but that there must be many other similar examples beyond the sphere of observation of any single individual.

There is one subject which seems to call for a few observations in this place. The often repeated assertion that Government is the zemindar of the soil—Government the proprietor of all the land in India! Have those who make this assertion ever considered what they were saying? By what right, by what tenure, can Government be invested with this possession? If we choose to place ourselves on a level with barbarian conquerors, we may then arrogate such a right and advance such a pretension. William the Conqueror certainly laid claim to the lands of England; and having the strong hand of power to support him, enforced it, and parcelled out a great part in grants to his favorites and followers; but

* There may seem a sort of contradiction here. A settlement is ordered to be made for a certain time, but it unfortunately does not begin from the date of the order. On the receipt of this, each village is to be assessed by the Collector, and a report sent in; when this is confirmed by the Board then the matter is settled. Sometimes four or five years have elapsed before the Collector's report is received, and a considerable time longer before the confirmation of the Board is given. Since 1829 there is an extra delay caused by the intervention of the Commissioner between the Board and the Collector.

will any one assert that his usurpation and his acts had the slightest foundation in justice? As well might a foreign conqueror of England in the present day assert that Government was the proprietor of the soil; in proof of which he might quote the existence of the land-tax; and upon the strength of this might increase that tax to such a pitch, that landlords and farmers were equally reduced to the miserable state in which the agricultural population in India have been brought. Even those estates on which the land-tax has been redesigned might be taxed to the same extent as the others, on the same principles and by similar modes of proceeding by which we are now confiscating all the rent-free lands in India. Be the people denominated ryotts, zemindars, or any other name, the soil of India is as much private property as that of England. Instead of taking a rational view of the matter founded on common sense and justice, those who have investigated it have been hunting through old musty Sanscrit books, filled with contradictory dogmas, relative to a state of society which may have existed two thousand years ago, and many of them the invention of ignorant and stupid pundits, of a nature so absurd, that they cannot be supposed to refer to customs which had any origin but in their own imaginations. What better proof of ownership can be required than hereditary possession for several successive generations? accompanied by the right to dispose of the land by sale, mortgage, or any other mode? Virtually it is true the British Government has made itself proprietor of the land; it is by this authority taxed to the utmost, and sold by public auction if the tax be not paid; but the whole of the business has been one scene of infamous injustice from beginning to end.

The wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's measures has often been called in question; and a great deal of pseudo-philanthropy has been displayed on the occasion. It is observed that no proper provision was made to secure the rights of the immediate cultivators, and that this class are not better off in Bengal and Behar than in those provinces to which a permanent settlement has not been extended. It is rather difficult to understand what these rights are, or how, what they are usually supposed to be, can exist separated from a proprietary right in the land. Here then let me quote an observation from No. 18 of these papers:—"If the right of the tenant be to cultivate the land at a fixed rate while the Government demand from the owner is unlimited, the land must ultimately come

into the hands of Government. If the owner be at liberty to demand what rent he pleases, in which case he must have the power of ousting the tenant who refuses to pay, the right of the latter cannot exist. If the tenant be seized with the right of occupancy, subject to the payment of a fair proportion of rent, varying with the Government demand; who is to determine what this "*fair proportion*" shall be, or to settle the disputes which will inevitably arise between from one to three or four hundred thousand ryotts in each district and their landlords? Overwhelmed as every civil office already is with business more than can be performed, such a custom as this must and will resolve itself into unlimited demand on the part of the landlord, with the power to oust the tenant who will not pay, and such I believe to be the real right of the case, that they are mere tenants at will. But in India every situation held for a long while has a tendency to become hereditary (kazees, kanoongoes, putwarries, &c.) and the natives of all classes are peculiarly ready in advancing claims."—In corroboration of this view I have much pleasure in quoting the following paragraph of a letter from Messrs. Fane and Tilghman to the Secretary of Government, dated 25th May, 1831:—

"In some of the large zemindaree estates, there are hereditary ryotts in villages, who seem to be connected with the land and the parties to whom they pay rent, as individuals in pattedaree estates, where there was no superior zemindar, were with the Government before the enactment of the British Regulations; but we are satisfied a single instance would not be found from the western extremity of Suharunpoor to the eastern boundary of the Goruckpoor district, including perhaps the dominions of the King of Oudh, and not omitting the reserved Delhi territory, of a zemindaree, jagheerdaree, mokurruree or of any other description of estate, held by a superior, in which the rent payers, of whatever name or character, claim a right to hold land at fixed money rates in perpetuity, or rates limited in the aggregate for a village, and fixed in detail on the Bach-h-burar principle. The rule of Buttye is, we believe, the only rule of limitation known, and that ought of course, in every case, to be ascertained and recorded."

But on the state of the ryotts in Bengal; let us grant that their condition is no wise better than that of those where the rack-rent system exists. This by no means detracts from the wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's measure. While the cus-

oms of the country remain unchanged, nothing that any Government can do can possibly prevent the ryotts from being in a state of considerable poverty. The universal system of early marriages must always have the effect that the population will be constantly pressing on the means of subsistence. The same result is produced here, and by the same cause as has of late taken place in England. The numbers of the working classes have encreased in a greater proportion than that of those who possess skill and capital or than the capital itself, so that the former are obliged to content themselves with a less return for their labour than they could once realize.* With respect to India the principle of Buttye has been proposed, (*i. e.* to award a certain and fixed proportion of the produce of the land respectively to the proprietor and cultivator.) The policy of this measure is very questionable; and it would most probably be productive of evil rather than good. Supposing an arrangement in Bengal to be made to divide the produce in this way; that the amount of the labouring population is just enough to cultivate the lands; and that each receives sufficient to support himself and family with all the comforts which usually fall to the lot of people in that station of life. If an improved state of agriculture or manufactures be introduced so as to keep pace with the increase of the population, they will be as well off as before; but if the latter increase faster

* It is now generally acknowledged that this is the chief cause of the distress among the lower classes in England; and that it has been mainly brought about by the abuse of the poor laws, which are too often left to very ignorant men to execute. The Factory Bill will in some measure enable us to form an idea of the correctness of what is stated. The principle of it is that children shall not work above a certain number of hours. We can hardly expect that the master manufacturers will pay them the wages that they did before; if what they will now receive be insufficient to support existence, what is to be done? Either the law will be evaded and the children work as they did before; or the manufactories will be stopped; for the profits of the masters are not sufficient to enable them to pay higher wages. The great abuse of the poor laws has been two-fold—first the giving allowances to labourers increasing in proportion to the number of their families; thus affording the greatest encouragement to improvident marriages. "The Parish must support my family. The object ought to be to teach them self-denial and forethought: it is an offence against the community for a man to marry without some reasonable prospect of being able to provide for a family. But the poor in most parts of England have lost much of the independence of feeling they formerly possessed. Twenty years ago it was the honest boast of a laborer "I have never yet been upon the Parish;" now they have lost all shame about it, and neglect to save any thing, even when they have it in their power. The second is the paying part of laborers' wages out of the Parish funds; leaving only a small portion for the farmers to pay; but I have neither time nor space to continue the subject.

than the former, every generation must become poorer and poorer. The share of produce they receive may be the same, but there are more people to be supported by it. No earthly power can prevent this. Were Government to annihilate the present proprietors, and divide the lands among the cultivators, it would only arrest the evils for a few years, on a generation or two. There are but three ways to remedy it. First, the introduction of skill and capital, so as to increase the productions of the country. Second, the education of the people, so as to induce them to reflect, and impose some restraints on themselves; and thirdly, a more enlightened system of Government.

It is not the permanent settlement that has caused the poverty of the cultivators, which is however by no means equal to that of the rack-rented provinces. On the contrary, the existence of large landed proprietors in different parts of Bengal and Behar has its due effect in alleviating the condition of the labouring classes. Most of them doubtless endeavor to make the most of their land, and some are occasionally guilty of acts of oppression and extortion, like other landlords in other countries; but the general aspect of those provinces is a sufficient answer to the declaimers against that measure: "Let those who see evil in it compare the condition of the beautiful provinces now under its influence, either as respects cultivation, or the comfort of the inhabitants generally, with the state of those parts of the British territories where the much lauded native system of temporary settlements (and therefore real *Government* property in land) still prevails; and then let them pronounce whether the great creator of *private* property in land in India deserves to be commemorated by the statue now standing in the Town Hall of Calcutta, or to be branded as the author of a measure of pure and unmixed evil." — (*See letter ut supra, paragraph 24.*)

Another evil which would result from the Buttye principle, is its great tendency to prevent improvement. If the proprietor and his cultivators should agree together and carry on business for their respective benefits, much may be done; but there is a great check to any attempts on the part of the landlord to improve his land unless he is joined by the tenants. For instance suppose a man have an estate which annually produces a thousand bushels of corn; of which two-thirds are fixed as his share, and one-third that of the cultivator's suppose he expend a sum of money in manuring, draining, or

otherwise improving the land so as to make it yield twelve hundred bushels; and that the whole has been done by hired labourers, without any assistance from those who are supposed to possess the right of cultivation: Are the latter to come forward and still demand the third share of the produce? Is it likely that any agricultural improvements will be undertaken while such customs exist?

So much for the policy of these principles. As to their justice, they have been introduced solely by the misapprehension of the English on Indian affairs, which rendered them incapable of understanding customs which were so new to them.

It has been pronounced by very high authority that a right of cultivation, on a fixed money rent, never existed over the whole of the upper and part of the central Provinces; and I am equally certain that, among the natives, never did such a custom exist, or *practice*, by which a cultivator under a superior could claim even a fixed *proportion* of the produce. The Buttye—the division of the produce was common enough. Many circumstances conspired to make it usual for the landlord to take his rents in kind; but the proportion allotted to each varied in different districts, and according to times and circumstances; and the proprietor was *bonâ fide* the master of the land.

The real cause of all this pretended philanthropy for the cultivators of the permanent settlement provinces, is the longing eye which is cast on the wealthy landed proprietors which this beneficial measure has there created. We long to plunder them, and carry the proceeds to the Government Treasury; and the loss which Government sustains is bewailed by *First rate Collectors*. Argument is useless with men of such circumscribed and perverted vision; or I might remind them of the infinitely less expense at which the revenue is collected; of the great assistance derived to the Police by the existence of these landed proprietors;* of the great alleviation which they afford, in the event of any public calamity: such as flood, famine, or general sickness; and though last not least, an endeavor to impress on them the unavoidable truth, that this wealth, which is now so eagerly covered, would never have grown up had the rack-renting system been still continued. The state

* During the Cole campaign, several hundred horsemen were raised and sent at the call of Government to assist our troops, by different large landholders in Behar. Where could any thing like this be done in the rack-rented provinces?

of Bengal and Behar previous to the creation of private property in land (or rather its acknowledgment) by Lord Cornwallis, was one of misery and wretchedness beyond any thing which now exists in the upper provinces. Oppressions, both by English and Natives, were then practised with greater impunity than in the present day; and the people, particularly in Bengal, are a far more timid race, and less inclined to resist. As to the oppressions and extortions of the great landholders, concerning which *Crack Collectors* and *First-rate Secretaries* descant so eloquently, the true remedy will be found, not in plundering the rich, but in establishing a system which would render justice really attainable by the poor.

The establishment of some property in land is imperatively demanded in those provinces which have been impoverished by the rack-rent system: and some hopes are awakened that such a measure is in contemplation by the Government. From the preliminary steps which have at length been taken in the mode of survey appointed within the last few months. The only plan which promised any prospect of success has been adopted; and in several districts, a surveyor in conjunction with a revenue officer has been employed to form maps of each estate, and record the actual occupancy of each individual; after which follows the assessment of the revenue by the collector. The remaining progressive steps are these: First, to enact that nothing but a decree of a court of justice shall disturb the right of each person to the portion of land which is now recorded to be in his actual possession. Second, to declare that, with this reservation, each occupier is to be considered the *bonâ fide* owner of the land; and to lay aside all visionary schemes of *Buttye*, or a fixed proportion of the produce of the land to those who have been supposed entitled to a right of cultivation on such a tenure; which will leave the proprietor at liberty to employ skill and capital in improving the land, giving him at the same time some inducement to do so;—and thirdly, the Board of Revenue must not, as was formerly too often the case, allow several years to elapse before they confirm the settlements which are now forming, but must give a speedy decision if they wish to afford full scope to the prospect of improvement, which the long period of twenty-one years now fixed is expected to produce. With regard to the ryotts, or actual cultivators, the best mode of securing their interests, will be to endeavour to extend the custom generally, (I may say *introduce* it in many districts,) of drawing out re-

gular leases and counterparts between them and the proprietors. Here we must not be in too great a hurry; and above all things avoid the mistake, which has too often occurred in British legislation of punishing both parties, which of course renders each unwilling to bring the omission to notice. A moderate measure will, in time, succeed. The best mode would probably be, to enact that in any dispute for rent, on complaint for exacting more than had been stipulated, which may be preferred before the constituted authority; if it should appear that a regular lease and counterpart had not been drawn out, the *landlord* should be subject to a fine, according to the circumstances of the case. To dismiss his suit, or to adopt any similar violent measure, will only be a means of causing them to forge documents, or otherwise to devise expedients for evading the law, and will be productive of more evil than good. The period of the lease, whether for one or more years, or even harvests, should be left entirely to the parties themselves to fix.

The grand measure which ought to follow should be to declare the settlement permanent. The almost immediate reduction which this would enable Government to effect in the expense of collecting the revenue, would afford a large fund to provide an additional number of officers to be employed in the administration of justice; and this united with moderate and equable establishment of customs, which shall encourage commerce and manufactures, will speedily tend to raise India from the degraded and impoverished situation in which she has so long remained.

If the country is destined to continue in its present state, there will indeed be little encouragement for the industry, capital, or speculation of English settlers. They may certainly purchase land in Bengal Proper and Behar, and live upon the rent; but with regard to all new comers, the capital necessary for this would, as I have before remarked, turn to much more profitable account in Canada, America, or Australia. The attempt to settle in the rack-rented provinces conducted as their affairs now are, would only be to induce certain ruin. But setting aside the great measure of the permanent settlement,* if

* Supposing the permanent settlement is to be granted, the great desideratum is to ascertain who are the owners of the different portions of the land. The customs of the people which obtain at least in practice, and which were alluded to in No. 18, throw the matter into great confusion, and the proceedings of the British Government have still farther increased it. Had a survey such as has lately been carried into effect been

the other suggestions above made should be adopted, the long lease of twenty-one years would afford considerable field for British skill and enterprise, provided those who entered into the speculations possessed the qualifications alluded to in the beginning of this paper as essential requisites, particularly a competent knowledge of the language, customs, and character of the people. Without this, the attempt would be absurd; and as some time would unavoidably elapse before this can be alone acquired, the new emigrants should on their first arrival make it their business to acquire these important preliminaries; or in the mean time associate themselves with some of the numerous indigo planters, or their assistants, who have been rendered by the late mercantile failures almost destitute, and who possess the requisite information, but have neither capital nor the means of raising it.

With this promise, there would be a fair prospect of success; and here an Englishman would have considerable advantages over the natives of the country. There are several reasons which will prevent the latter from attempting any improvement for many years to come. In the first place, their distrust of the British Government is so great, that even were the settlement declared permanent, it would be long before they would give any credit to the assurance that the demand would not be hereafter raised. At present they consider that were the capabilities of the land increased, it would be of no advantage to them, but would only make it

established on our first acquisition of these provinces, so as to ascertain the actual possession of the landed property, with a map to refer to, followed by a declaration that nothing but a decree of the court of justice should disturb possession, what a mass of fraud, litigation, and misery would have been avoided. But nothing of the sort was ever attempted. The Collectors left the business to their native officers. They spent their lives in shooting or other amusements, their business being confined to signing papers; excepting where a man wished to get a name with Government in settlement-making, and he then exerted himself to see how much he could extort from the people. The records of the Collector's offices were the most absurd productions imaginable, nor are they improved at the present day; not even where the far-famed Regulation VII. of 1822 has been introduced. The only mode known in recording each man's share is by *Biswahs*, (a twentieth part of the village or estate whatever may be its size,) *Biswansee*, (a twentieth of a *Biswah*,) *Kuchwansee*, (a twentieth part of *Biswansee*) and so on for two or three more subdivisions. When a Collector is desired to point out any individual's share, he tells you it is so many *Biswahs*, so many *Biswansees*, &c. Ask him to point out in which part of the estate the share is situated, he can give you no answer: neither he nor any one of his native subordinates, either in his office or in the district headquarters, have the slightest conception about it; they never thought of enquiring. The consequence is that

the object of greater extortion on the part of Government; in proof of which I may again advert to the fact I once before mentioned—that in the upper provinces lands have of late years been frequently rented to English indigo planters, under the express stipulation that no wells should be sunk nor any things done to cause a permanent improvement. Not until several years had elapsed, and they perceived that the collector refrained from measuring the lands, and searching into its capabilities, would they believe that they were now to reap the full benefit of any extra expense and exertion. In the next place, the universal poverty of the agricultural class is so great, that even if so inclined, it is out of their power to attempt any improvement. They have but a bare subsistence as it is; and they dread any innovation from the fear, in the event of its failure, of being deprived of the small means of support which they now possess. Besides, their ideas of improvement are very limited; they scarcely extend beyond the introduction of irrigation into land which was formerly cultivated dry. Each small proprietor is content with following the customs of his forefathers; the same rude implements of husbandry; the same inferior race of cattle; and the same practices, are still in operation, which have existed unchanged for centuries. As to any new experiments of general manuring, draining; difference in the rotation of crops; introducing new grains or vegetables, or new sorts of those already known; any attention to their breed of cattle, any adoption

when a portion of an estate is sold for revenue balance; or in satisfaction of a decree of court, the purchaser has a vast deal to do before he can obtain possession. He first has to find out the land. Here he has the whole village against him, who of course wish to give the *interloper* the worst land; and supposing there to be, as there must always be, a proportion of bad and good, waste and forest, land, the purchaser ought to have his share of each. The whole must be measured for the purpose; this gives rise to complaints of partiality; so that unless a man finds it worth while to bribe the Collector's officers, he may often wait for years before he can obtain possession of land bought at public sale by order of Government, and then perhaps has to fight for it. If he can bribe high he may obtain possession of more than he has any right to. It is not often that so clear an answer can be got from a Collector's office as the one above-mentioned; in general it is that, "the person has so many *Biswabs*, *Biswanages*, &c. in conjunction with so many sharers." It was to obviate all this confusion and evil that the mode of survey was suggested in No. 18, on an economical and national plan. Until this be carried into effect, so that a man may know what land he is purchasing, I would strongly recommend every Englishman to refrain from landed speculations in the rack-rented provinces; except where they buy a whole village at once; but even here he will sometimes meet with difficulties which he will hardly credit. It often happens that although the Collector issues the order to

of a better and more combined system by which a smaller number of people could raise the same on a larger proportion of produce—all these are out of the question. It is not so much that they are prejudiced and wedded to old customs, although this feeling has more or less effect in every country; but they have never given their attention to the subject, and were they ever so anxious to improve their estates, their poverty and the minute subdivision of land would prevent the possibility of any such attempt. When, however, they enjoy the prospect of reaping the benefit of additional labour and outlay, and when they shall see the example shown by a neighbour, and witness the advantages he derives from it, they will not be slow to follow his steps.

The case is different with an Englishman. He will feel assured that after a public declaration of a permanent settlement, or of a lease at a fixed rent for a long period, Government dare not be guilty of a breach of contract; consequently all he has to do, is to calculate the price of the land; the expense required for improvements; and the probable profits which may be anticipated, before he enters into the speculation. The present time is rather favorable for the purchase of land. Few estates are now sold for demands of revenue; but considerable landed property is now in several districts sold in satisfaction of decrees of courts. Since the introduction of the new system, the improvement which has arisen in the operation of the civil courts (small as it is com-

put a man in possession, it is not enforced for a year or two. To show to what a pitch it can be carried, I will mention an instance in which, because the owner of an estate would not pay what the Collector thought a proper rent, the latter farmed the estate to another person, to whom he was of course really anxious to give possession; yet what with the influence of the owner, and the connivance of the subordinate native revenue officers, in spite of orders from the Collector issued season after season, and year after year, the whole settlement expired without the farmer being able to obtain possession. No wonder when Mr. Holt Mackenzie came up the country in 1826 and 27 and witnessed such a state of things, that he should be so anxious to have a change in the mode of administering affairs of some sort, or any sort. I quote the following from his minute of 10th October 1830:

"But on this side the Jumna, quite a different state of things presents itself; for there the Oudahs are, comparatively, every thing; the English gentlemen little, the people nothing. Regulations are enforced, and forms observed; but no one can say with what practical result. The real is constantly quite opposite to the apparent result. Many thousand villages were alienated under all the modes of fraud and folly, set forth in the 1st Regulation of 1821; and large communities sold, as if they had been cattle, for the default of their directors: no one, from Government downwards, being able to say precisely what was sold. A strange, arbitrary

pared with what is still required) has induced many to prefer new suits, and bring forward old decrees to be executed, which the hopelessness of getting any thing done deterred them from doing before. The poverty of the people has in the mean time so increased, that numbers who, a few years ago could, if they pleased, have paid down the sum demanded with the greatest ease, have neither means nor credit to enable them to do so now, and whatever property they possess is brought to the hammer. The same cause—poverty—induces many to sell or mortgage their lands by private bargain, either to pay their debts, or enable them to incur the expense of a marriage; their improvidence preventing them from thinking of the future.

It will here perhaps be enquired if the Government assessment is so high, that even the people of the country can with difficulty satisfy it and realize a bare subsistence, how is it that any prospects can exist for an English settler whose habits of living are so much more expensive than those of a native? In reply, I must here recapitulate several remarks which have been made in various numbers of these papers.

First.—The Government demand has been raised in every succeeding settlement since we obtained possession of the upper provinces.

Second.—For a considerable time the capabilities of the country were buoyed up by the artificial stimulus produced by the mode in which business was transacted by the great houses

trary, and unreasonable force being given to the mere record at settlements made in confessed ignorance, the revenue authorities held themselves bound by their own acts to maintain men of straw and paper as renters, while the Courts frequently refused to interfere on the ground, that unless possession were disturbed, there was no judicial cognizance; though exclusion from the Government engagement might rob the possessor of all the profits that give land a money value. Instead of taking the people as they existed, we forced them into all incongruous positions to meet inapplicable laws; and their properties were necessarily thrown into a state of indescribable confusion from a system of revenue management, conducted without judicial investigation; and of judicial decision without revenue knowledge. Every zillah consequently presents a great number of wrongs; which every one sees ought to be redressed, but for which the most skillful regulationist can scarcely tell the injured in what shape they are to seek redress; and the people are bewildered amidst the various opinions and principles of the public officers."

Mr. Mackenzie however ran into the other extreme of giving the Collectors too much to do. Another reason that accumulates such overwhelming business is, that the evils of thirty years' such confusion as above described, are now coming to a crisis; landed tenures are now in such a state, that it is almost impossible to tell to whom a single acre really belongs. Unless something be done, and that speedily, an explosion will and must take place ere very long.

of agency, and the merchants and planters in the interior; and by the large advances of money made by these to native traders and cultivators—advances which, it now appears, were almost all made from borrowed capital.

Thirdly.—But all this time the impoverishment of the country was silently and gradually proceeding. The ruin of nearly all the rich landed proprietors; the almost annihilation of trade and manufactures by the oppressive system of customs and internal duties imposed by the British Government; and the constant drain of wealth caused by the exportation of the fortunes acquired by individuals, and of money by the Government, are the chief causes to which it must be attributed. The evil was checked and partly concealed by the above-mentioned artificial state of mercantile affairs; and now that the machinery which supported this has given way, it bursts upon our view with redoubled force.

Fourthly.—The great want of confidence which exists among the people in our Government, and which it will require a considerable time to remove. Among the landed proprietors, so far from wishing to improve the land, the object with most is rather to deteriorate their estates.

In such circumstances, there cannot be much prospect for any increase in the Government revenue. Intrinsically, it is probable that the amount, as compared with the extent of land and its productive powers, is not high. Had the Government of India been totally independent of England, and its administration conducted by permanent residents in the country, so as to have spent its revenue within itself; had the wealthy landholders been allowed to remain; and had a fair and liberal system of duties on commerce and manufactures been maintained, so as not to sacrifice the interests of India for that of any other country, the present revenue might easily be paid, at the same time that the people would exhibit a very considerable share of prosperity.

But again and again, let it be reiterated that Government will never be able to realize an increased revenue from the land, sufficient to compensate for the large additional expense of collecting. If its own interests and those of the people and country were really understood, the present settlement, now in progress, would be declared perpetual.

But provided that a more enlightened principle is henceforth to be adopted, it cannot be doubted that considerable promise is afforded for individual skill and capital. Allusion

has before been made to the inequalities which exist in the assessments of the different estates whose capabilities are about the same; and an explanation was given of the reason—viz., that those who fix the rate of assessment had often no better ground of ascertaining it than the statements of a writer and measurer, hired for the occasion at a salary similar to what is paid as wages to menial servants. Should this be doubted, I can only repeat that if enquiry were made, the truth of it would appear. The people are but too well aware of it, for they feel its effects. The inequality is indeed very great; and although the collectors cannot find it out, the new settlers would contrive to do so; and would of course bear it in mind, in their selection of lands for purchase.

I have a memorandum of several villages, their rent, and produce, for which I am indebted to a friend in the interior who has given great attention to this subject. While some with difficulty escape being sold by auction, others are in very comfortable circumstances. I will give one instance, which perhaps is rather an extreme case. The revenue demanded from the village is 125 Rs. per annum. The produce of the last year of 1833-4, according to the list of articles and their sale price, was 753 Rs. besides about 50 Rs. worth consumed by the zemindar, of which no account was taken. The crop and prices taken together were average; the former being rather below, the latter higher than usual. The same friend has given me estimates of the result of an improved system of agriculture, and among others mentions one estate, which now with difficulty pays 2,100 Rs. per annum; but which he is convinced might be made to yield a return of full 12,000 Rs. He mentions another, of which the rent is 400 Rs. and the produce of the last year 2,250 Rs. but these are extreme cases.

In this view of the question, I have considered the raising merely of common agricultural produce, and have not taken into account indigo, sugar, cotton, or other valueable exportable articles. In some parts of the country, the planting of trees to be cut down periodically for fire-wood, like copse plantations in England, would be a very good speculation. Near Khanpoor and Agra, for instance, there are large tracts of ground broken into ravines, which will only yield a small produce of the poorest grains, but which are well suited to the babool and sissoo trees, both of which are of quick

growth, give excellent fire-wood, and if allowed to grow large, become the most valuable timber.

Some have imagined that the best field for European settlers would be taking grants of waste lands. I have however great doubts of this. The only waste lands where estates of any size could be obtained are situated in unhealthy parts of the country; and the European would not only suffer himself, for constant and personal exertion would be necessary to ensure any prospect of success, but he would find it difficult to procure native cultivators. Judging by analogy, this drawback would cease as the land was brought under cultivation; but a considerable number of the first settlers would probably soon die. An Englishman who should purchase an estate adjoining the waste, and first devote three or four years in bringing that into a flourishing state, might then take a large portion of waste with a fair prospect of improving it.

As to the assertions that the new settlers will supplant the old landholders, and the question whether the people would not regard the new comers with a jealous eye, enough has been said of late: a summary recapitulation may not, however, be superfluous in this place. On the first point, as no one can obtain possession of an estate except by fair purchase, either of a willing seller, or at a public sale, of a defaulter or debtor, we may safely leave the matter to find its own level. If the new settlers cannot procure land, the permission to do so will have done no harm, but a positive good, in taking away a ground of complaint from the European community. If they illtreat the people, they will speedily feel the effects of their revenge in injury or even ruin to their speculations: and if they succeed, we shall then have what is now so much wanted—an intelligent middle class between the governors and the governed. On the second point, it need only be repeated, that the people have been so long accustomed to masters of almost every country and faith, that they are indifferent on the subject, and provided they are well treated, will serve with equal fidelity Christian, Jew, Musselman, Hindoo, Turk, Infidel, or Heretic. Those who know them best have been of declared opinion, that it is perfectly in the power of any foreigner to acquire the most unbounded influence over them; and abundance of facts might be quoted in support of such an opinion.

In conclusion, the following hints may be useful to those who are inclined to speculate in India.

In introducing manufactures or machinery into this country, some knowledge and discrimination will be necessary to know how far they ought to be carried. In England labour is dear ; in India, very cheap, especially mere manual labour. There, in many places, fire or water power is to be obtained at a low rate. Here, it is often expensive, and in some localities difficult to be procured. The result is that many a machine might answer very well in England which would be a losing concern in this country. Then again, when a machine itself is found to answer, the moving power will be different : for this purpose horses are there found to be cheaper than men. Here, the reverse will sometimes be the case.

In the construction of the machinery, we may sometimes take a lesson from the practices of the natives. Many an Englishman laughs at the rough, dirty looking production of the native workman, and piques himself upon the superiority of that made under his own superintendence ; neatly finished and painted. But what then ? It has cost perhaps three or four times as much as the native machine, but will not last longer, or perform more work. There are also some native contrivances well worthy of adoption, and others which though intrinsically inferior to European inventions, are yet better adapted to the climate and circumstances of India. Let me not be supposed to undervalue our own inventions or to insinuate that their introduction into this country will not tend greatly to improvement. Undoubtedly it will ; but whatever is done with reference to machinery, will require some discretion as to localities, times, and circumstances. "Babbage on Manufactures" is a book that should be in the hands of every one who wishes to introduce any thing of the kind into India.

However contrary it may be to his English notions, the landholder in India will find it expedient to take part of his rents in kind. This will be disposed of by feeding his servants and workmen on the spot, to whom he will consequently give a lower rate of wages than is usual among the present English population, who for the most part give board wages. Several causes contribute to the necessity of adopting this custom ; the chief of which is perhaps, the badness of the roads, and the difficulty of transport. In practice, the landlord will find that he receives a larger share with less inconvenience to the tenants.

The new settlers must also be prepared to meet with a variety of annoyances and difficulties, for which in the present

state of the Government and country, there is no help but submission. The difficulty, notwithstanding the late improvements, in obtaining justice in civil business; the oppressions of the Police and Court officers; the absolute necessity, however revolting to their principles, of giving douceurs and fees to secure the good will of these people; the abominations of the purveyance and forced labour system; these and others must all, for some time at least, be borne with patience. But the Press is open; and as the settlers feel their strength, it is hoped that they will compel the Government to put a stop to such disgraceful practices. While they exist however, it is but justice to remind those who are on the point of risking their all, to settle in India, both of the evil and the good which they must expect to find.

After all that has been said, my observation, at starting, will I fear have been too well proved that there is little real inducement for Englishmen to come to India. What little field is open for profitable speculation, might be occupied with some prospect of success by the officers of Government who are inclined to make it their home for life, or by the planters and their assistants who are already settled in the country; with a few tradesmen and mechanics from Calcutta whose connections in the country might assist them at starting. Few of the former however are likely to relinquish the hope of returning to their native country, and of those who would, as well as the others, few possess the requisite capital for successful speculations. Here, however, an establishment like the Agra Bank will be of the greatest utility. The friends of some of these individual classes may be both able and willing to stand security, although they could not advance the money requisite; and as the interest charged by the Bank will be moderate, if they attend properly to their business, they may ultimately succeed, notwithstanding the disadvantages of beginning on borrowed capital.

Another point must not be forgotten which will have great influence on the fortunes of all those who are about to venture their lives and properties in this land of the sun—the character and habits which are fitted for the undertaking. To engage in any new enterprize with the hope of success, requires mental vigour, and a spirit of manly determination; but in this country a double portion of energy, perseverance, patience, and diligence, are requisite to contend with the difficulties and disappointments which present themselves, and the apathy and

indifference of those around us. Temperance and self-denial are also no less indispensable to resist the effects of climate; together with cheerfulness of temper, either natural or acquired, to rise above annoyances and mortifications, and enable us to look on the bright side of every thing with which we come into contact. Pride, indolence, self-indulgence, discontent, and despondency, will here have no chance. To these fatal enemies to the virtue and happiness of mankind, India has hitherto given but too much encouragement; and to them may be attributed much of the misery which she is now suffering. Her days of ease and luxury are over; and those who by coming here now indulge the hope of improving their condition, or who aspire to future eminence, must be content to make their way by the exertions of that bodily and mental industry, to which alone a just reward is due.

June 20, 1834.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

No. XXXVIII.

ON THE EXISTING NECESSITY FOR A COMMERCIAL CODE.

This has long been felt by the commercial public, and indeed by the community at large, as one of the defects to which, it is hoped, a remedy will ere long be applied. The want of a systematic law on the subject has been great enough, even when there were only natives to be considered; but if an influx of European settlers and merchants is to be anticipated, it will be infinitely worse, when we consider the difference of ideas entertained by the two nations on the subject in question.

It has generally been treated of by the English under three completely distinct and separate heads—bankrupt, insolvent, and debtor and creditor laws; but there does not appear any reason for so wide a division except the tendency to patchwork expedients, and deficiency of general and comprehensive views which is so characteristic of English legislation. It will here be advisable to give a slight sketch of the two systems. The principle of English law and practice has been, on the whole, to throw impediments in the way of a creditor's recovering his just dues, and to favor the debtor. For a considerable period there was no written law at all to enforce payment of a debt: accordingly a fiction was introduced of representing the debtor as having committed a trespass of violence, and therefore punishable by the immuring of the person. This fiction

having been abolished, the legality of imprisonment for debt was established ; indeed the greatest facility was in one respect given to arrest the person, since it might be done on the mere oath of* any one that the debt was due ; without any enquiry, or any security being taken that the plaintiff should prove his demand. On the other hand, considerable difficulty was thrown in the way of the officer who was to execute the writ ; he must, in the first instance, touch the person of the debtor ; and until he can succeed in this, he is prohibited from breaking into any house.

Another obstacle to recovering a debt is, that it is in the power of the debtor to prevent, by various forms of law, the seizure of his property ; so that the rich debtor goes to jail and lives in luxury, until his creditor is tired of paying his expenses ; the unfortunates who either cannot pay, or who require some time to be allowed them to liquidate their debts, those for instance who are employed on salaries, or in a profession, are perhaps irretrievably ruined before they are released by the Insolvent Court ; while the swindler who has neither shame nor honesty, lives comfortably in jail for a time, pays his fees to the Insolvent Court, and is discharged to recommence his dishonesty and fraud.

The endeavour to discover the origin of any particular law or institution may be instructive and tend to elucidate truth, and I cannot help supposing that the one in question may be traced to the state of society in England at the time the practice described had its rise. Then, the distinctions between the three chief classes into which the population was divided—the landed noblemen and gentry, including the clergy ; the commercial ; and the labouring classes, were as marked as between the separate castes in India. The gradual shades which now connect and blend the whole, so that it is impossible to mark the boundary line, were then unknown ; and the upper classes were accustomed to regard the other two as a race of beings of an immeasurably inferior order to themselves. But the habits of luxury and extravagance in which the former very generally indulged, frequently threw them upon the necessity of applying to the despised mercantile

* Originally a person in England on filing a suit was obliged to give security that he would prove its truth. For years, I believe I might almost say centuries, it has been the practice to give the security of John Doe and Richard Roe. How lamentable it is that to all their learning, English lawyers could not contrive to add a few grains of common sense.

classes to supply their wants by loans. Expediency and self-interest at least; if not justice, would prevent them from seizing by force the sums required; and it was clearly perceived that to induce the monied men to advance their gold, some law must be enacted for the security of the latter. The ingenuity which is displayed in this proceeding certainly deserves credit; for while they devised an enactment that apparently gave great power to the debtor over the creditor, it was one that in the existing state of society could scarcely ever be executed against themselves. Personal arrest was all they had to fear, and as they never stirred out unaccompanied by a body of retainers, whilst others were loitering about the court yards, lobbies, and entrances of their houses, the chance of this was but small. To the poorer classes, the law was an intolerable hardship, but the interests of *these* were at the period to which I relate about as little attended to, as those of the people of India are at this moment by their English lords and masters.

Another point which strikes one is the great difference in the feelings of the public in England regarding the execution of civil and criminal process. In the event of the former, we see the sympathy of those to whom it is made known almost always given to the *debtor*: nay, bystanders and passengers, who are totally unacquainted with the parties, will often assist him in making his escape; and not unfrequently personally ill-treat the creditor and the officer who accompanies him. In a commercial country like England, where credit must be so largely given, and where consequently every facility ought to exist to enable an honest man to recover his just dues, it is astonishing that such should be the feeling of society, and especially when such very opposite sentiments prevail upon the enforcement of any criminal process. One cause may perhaps have some influence, — a natural but vulgar feeling in favor of what is falsely called liberality or generosity, particularly among those who may have benefited by the effects of it without any risk to themselves. In criminal cases every man's own interest appears immediately to be in danger; and let the cry of "thief" be once raised; if it be but a penny loaf which has been taken, and that too by a poor starving wretch, the whole neighbourhood is up in arms to join the hue and cry, and secure the offender; while in a civil arrest, although the debtor may be the greatest rascal in the whole country, he is almost sure of the sympathy, or even the assistance of spectators.

It is an object of more than mere curiosity to discover the

causes of such opposite sentiments, for they certainly prevail in a greater or less degree with the public in general, and among the honest as well as the unprincipled portion of society. I am inclined to think that among the former class, the feeling may be partly attributable to this—that the execution of the criminal process is considered as part of the law of the land enacted for the general benefit and security of all; while the other is regarded more as the indulgence of private malice or revenge.

Grounds are not wanting for such suppositions; which are to be found in the practical operation of the law which a creditor has it in his power to enforce. Till within these few years, he might incarcerate a person for a debt of a few pounds, and keep him in jail for years. If the officer he employed could contrive to steal his way into the debtor's house, he might seize and carry off the latter to jail, although the poor man should be in the last stage of disease, and when removal should occasion certain death. Nay, should the unfortunate wretch have expired, the unrelenting creditor was empowered to take away the body, unless his demands were satisfied—yet had any one been accused of the most atrocious crimes, the Police officers would not be allowed to proceed to such extremities. It is no wonder when such proceedings as these are legal, that such antipathy should be called forth against the law of arrest; and that those who enforce it should be subject to such odium. Why should there be such a difference in the civil and criminal mode of administering the law? Why should a man whose only crime is often but misfortune, be treated with a rigour to which even a highway robber or a murderer cannot be subjected? Are such disgraceful proceedings a specimen of the perfection of human wisdom which its admirers would have us believe is one of the attributes of English law?

The law on the subject among the natives must be resolved into two heads, that of the Hindoos, and that of the Mussulmans. Among the former the law is, that sons, and even grandsons, are answerable for the debts of their fathers and grandfathers, whether there be assets or not. In practice, the usual way of enforcing the demand was to confine the debtor, who was expected to find his own means of support; and to ill-treat or even torture him until he should pay the amount claimed. Other customs obtained in various parts of the country. In some the creditor established a right not only over the person of his debtor but over that of his family; and might sell them all as slaves (which seems to have been the law among the Jews or

the Gentiles in the days of the New Testament from the parable of the unforgiving creditor.) In some instances the debtor would voluntarily sell his children, his wife, or even himself, or mortgage them for a time in satisfaction of the demand against him. By the Moosulman law, heirs are answerable for the debts of their ancestors as far as there are assets : but in practice, the Mahometan Governments in India very often followed the Hindoo system of making a son pay his father's debts, whether he had inherited any property or not. The mode of enforcing payment of a debt was, practically, by confining or ill-treating the person. Attachment and sale of property was not commonly resorted to by the natives of either class. It is a strong instance of the power of habit in reconciling us to any customs. The native mode of enforcing a debt would be considered intolerable by us ; yet when we substituted for it the practice of selling estates for arrears of revenue, our proceedings were universally complained of as far more oppressive and vexatious than their own.

The laws which have been enacted for the relief of debtors, are the bankrupt and the insolvent laws, the principle of which, respectively, is as follows : The former relate solely to persons in trade ; by these, if a man become bankrupt, provided nothing fraudulent be proved against him, he can obtain his discharge, both personally, and from all liabilities to the debts contained in his schedule. These laws are of some antiquity ; the first statute being in 34 of Henry VIII. c. 4. The insolvent laws are of recent date, and apply to persons not in trade. The benefit derived is freedom from personal arrest, but not from the debts ; to satisfy which any property of which the insolvent may afterwards become possessed may be seized.

It is probable that the laws have been administered with too great leniency towards the debtors, and that too much facility has been afforded to dishonest men to defraud their creditors. This objection does not, however, affect the principle, which is founded on common sense and humanity. All that remains is, that some modification in the laws should be introduced and that it should be applied with proper discrimination. There does not appear to be any just reason why the bankrupt laws should apply exclusively to men in trade ; and why others should be excluded from the benefits they confer. Suppose a person embark his money in a mercantile speculation, in which he has exercised every proper foresight, and had every reasonable prospect of realizing a profit. The specu-

lation, from some accident or misfortune which could not have been provided against, fails, and the act of bankruptcy, after he has given up all his property, gives him not only immunity from personal arrest, but frees him from all liability on account of his debts hereafter. Suppose, on the other hand, a country gentleman enters largely into an attempt to open a mine, which exists on his own estate, and that this speculation, from an unavoidable cause, also fails, by which he becomes a debtor to various people; why should not the same law be applied in this case? Supposing a person of this description had borrowed considerable sums, and expended them in improvements on his estate, with every rational prospect of being able to repay the loans by the time specified, and that in consequence of a high flood the estate were carried away by the river (by no means an uncommon occurrence in India;) why should he be treated more harshly than if he had been engaged in trade? Many other similar cases might be suggested.

It does not appear very difficult to frame a law, founded on humanity, justice, and good sense, which should include every case in the subject now treated of. The question to be considered is, What is best for society? What will most tend to establish credit; encourage commerce and works of improvement; and punish dishonesty and fraud? The first step will be to take the punishment of debtors out of the hands of individuals, and thereby leave no room for the indulgence of angry passions and vindictive feelings. As soon as a decree has been pronounced a summons should be sent to the debtor, calling on him to pay the amount decreed, or to attend the Court, to show why some favor should be given to him. Whether a trader or a private individual, his plea should be heard. Whether he should be allowed time to pay by instalments, or be confined, and an execution issued against his property, should be entirely at the discretion of the Court, and not of the creditor; according to the circumstances of the case under which the debt was contracted. If he wished to obtain the benefit of the bankrupt or insolvent laws, he should be called upon to file a schedule of his debts and assets. The Court should have the power to investigate these; to appoint a person to wind up his affairs in the mode best calculated to secure the benefit of the creditors; and to grant him a complete indemnity both from personal arrest and from liability from all demands on account of the debts filed; or an indemnity only from personal arrest, leaving him under an obligation to pay the former

debts in the event of his hereafter becoming possessed of property; or should at once order his imprisonment and the sale of every particle of property he possessed, according to the circumstances of the case. In the event of the debtor being sent to jail, it should be on the part of Government, as one who had committed a crime against society; and the expense of his subsistence should be defrayed by Government, the same as in the case of any other criminal. In the event of his refusing to attend, the Court should be empowered to issue an order for his apprehension *vi et armis*, which should warrant the officers employed to break into his house; and seize him, wherever he may be found. Where fraud could be distinctly proved against an individual (under which head I would include cases in which a person had wantonly contracted debts, which at the time he had no reasonable expectation of being able to pay,) the Court should be vested with a discretionary power to confine him in the criminal or civil jail; and even to sentence him to light or hard labour like any other criminal, according to the circumstances of the case, and the rank and situation in life of the debtor. Some of these proposals may at first sight appear harsh; but it is the *abuse*, and not the use of them, which would occasion any hardship; and this must be guarded and watched against, like the abuse of any other legal enactment, by the public and by the press. The question is what is most likely to benefit society at large; and if such provisions as those now proposed should be found to prevent frauds and raise credit, they will be a decided benefit to the general public.

Another section of the law should be a provision for any person, whether merchant, trader, or private individual who has become involved in debt by causes which it was not in his power to prevent, to come forward and petition the Court for the benefit of the insolvent or bankrupt law: his case should be taken into consideration according to the system above suggested, and the proper orders passed upon it.*

In the proposal to sentence a debtor to labour, it seems necessary to offer a few remarks. It is only to fraudulent debtors that it should be applied; and surely, if common sense, justice, and humanity, are to be the basis of any law, a man who has wantonly caused the ruin of perhaps

* It would be expedient to declare, plainly, what portion of clothes, furniture, and other absolute necessities should be left to the debtor.

many families, is as fit an object for punishment as a starving wretch who has stolen a penny loaf. In India such a law is particularly required. A vast number of the debtors are menial servants, and people who live by their daily labour. By the existing law, they cannot be imprisoned more than six months for a debt not exceeding sixty-four rupees; and why should men of this description, who have fraudulently contracted debts, be suffered to live in jail for a certain time in ease and idleness, who, if they were at large, would be obliged to work daily for their subsistence? I have once before alluded to the system on which agriculture is carried on in this country. Instead of large farmers who perform their work by hired labourers, the land is divided into small lots, cultivated each by men who possess their own plough and cattle, and receive advances at every season to enable them to perform their agricultural duties; and who are obliged to work like hired ploughmen in England. The improvidence of the natives of India, particularly of the poorer classes, is one of their strongest characteristics (as indeed was generally the case with the peasantry of England before the institution of Savings' Banks, Benefit Clubs, &c.) These men are constantly borrowing sums, which they have no reasonable means of ever repaying, to expend in marriages and feasts from the vanity of having the credit of giving fine entertainments; and not unfrequently take advances from two or three different individuals, especially from the indigo planters, who are defrauded to an immense extent in this way. As a proof of the good effects likely to arise from such a law as is above proposed, it may be mentioned, that some months since a report was prevalent in the upper provinces that a provision of this nature was about to be enacted, and the consequence that it for some time produced was extraordinary in the great exertions that were made by the lower orders to pay their debts. The custom first alluded to is, it may be observed, one of the many evils which might be adduced to account for the existence of so much more litigation than in a given population would be found in England.

In England a proposal has lately been agitated to abolish imprisonment for debt. It is to be hoped that the advocates of the measure intend to restrict it to such cases in which the

* In a Chetty's shop many debtors save money in jail, and send it to their families; even receiving the cash allowance which is fixed by law for a creditor to pay for his debtor's subsistence.

debtor had been involved by misfortune, and not to extend it indiscriminately to all. The fact is, that in England they are now in danger of running from one extreme to the other. There are so many impediments to the seizure of a debtor's property, that mere imprisonment for debt has not been found to answer the end expected, and it is now proposed to substitute the one for the other. A judicious application of both plans, with the exercise of a proper discrimination between dishonesty and misfortune, would doubtless be found the most expedient. I am certain that a complete abolition of imprisonment for debt would in India be productive of very great evils. It is the only punishment that exists for those who prefer fraudulent suits as paupers, and slight enough it is when we consider the annoyances which such men have it in their power to bring on an honest man. Were hard labour added to the confinement, there would not be so many roguish pauper suits filed in our Courts.

In India there has for a considerable time existed a species of insolvent law by which a debtor, who fairly gives up all his property, may be released by the Court, but not freed from the debts. What is wanted is a general system of bankrupt and insolvent regulations, by which the Court should have the power to make equitable arrangements for the benefit of all the creditors and give the debtor his release, wholly or partially, as may be expedient. At present, by the practice of our Courts, priority is given to claims, according to the dates of the transactions on which they are founded. Many instances also have occurred where a merchant who has fallen into temporary difficulties would, had a little time been allowed him, have recovered himself, and have satisfied every demand; whereas by the vindictive or foolish measures of one creditor he has ultimately not only been ruined himself, but has been the cause of great losses to those with whom he had any dealings. This state of things has been productive of much fraud. Many a man, who when he found himself becoming involved, would have been glad to have made a just arrangement for the benefit of all his creditors, finding himself pressed by one who was determined to secure his own demand to the injury of all the others, has become desperate, and commenced a system of dishonest transactions, giving bonds and mortgages on his property, many of which are antedated, to particular individuals, which he would never have been driven to had there been a rational system of law to which he could have had recourse.

In the event of such a system being established, it would be necessary to enact some provisions to frustrate such frauds as I have just alluded to. What these should be, - I do not pretend precisely to define; but merely to offer a suggestion or two on the subject. The principle should be, that no bond or mortgage given to one individual by a person who claims the benefit of the insolvent or bankrupt laws should be valid, unless he could prove that at the date of the transaction he either was, or had reason to believe himself to be, incapable of satisfying all demands made against him. This, however, involving often the inspection of complicated accounts, it would be tedious and difficult to prove. It might perhaps be expedient to enact that no bond given by the debtor for a certain time previous to his application to the Court should be valid, unless it had been recorded in the registry office; and even where they had been given before that date, the Court should have a discretion to set them aside, if it plainly appeared that the deeds had been given, either to favor one or more particular creditors; or to a relation or friend, merely with a view thereafter of defrauding their creditors. I have known instances where a native merchant has from the beginning drawn up a deed of mortgage of his whole property in favor of a relation, solely with this view, and many, where the same course has been adopted by individuals not engaged in trade.

Another practice, by no means uncommon is, for a person, as soon as a suit is filed against him, to convey his whole property to some friend or relation, with the view of defrauding his creditor when execution should be issued. There again I think the Court should have the power to set aside such a transaction, where the intention was fairly proved, and sell the property in satisfaction of the decree; or the provision above suggested might be here enacted, that a decree of Court should have the precedence of any conveyance executed after the suit had been filed; unless the former were registered. As the records of the Court of the district are open to the inspection of any one, it would be easy to ascertain whether any suit was filed against any person, when he wished to obtain a real loan; and in transactions of any amount it would undoubtedly be had recourse to.

The law respecting the agents to banking houses, or other mercantile establishments, also requires revision. Among the native merchants, it is the universal practice, as soon as a firm begins to flourish, to establish not merely a correspondence

with firms in other towns, according to the custom more usual in England, but to send agents to reside permanently in those towns, to whom are entrusted considerable capital and property, of which the agents have for the time being the entire controul. They are some times paid by a fixed salary, but most commonly by a per centage on the profits. The temptation to these men to act dishonestly is great; so great indeed, that the comparative rarity of such an occurrence is a favorable feature in the native character. When the principal discovers any such mal-practices on the part of his agent, his first step is to send another to require from the former agent his accòmpts, and all property at the time in his hands. This process is one which common sense would require should be as summary as possible; since it is much the same as a master requiring from his servant the plate or other valuables committed to his care; yet, in some Courts, the only process allowed is, that the principal should sue his agent in a regular suit; and although he may oblige the agent to give security, or cause him to be put into confinement if unable to do so, he cannot get possession of his own property till his suit be decided, which under the old system might not take place for years. In other Courts again the principal has been allowed to take possession of his property and account books from the agent by summary process, and to refer him to a regular suit to recover any sums which the latter may have embezzled. This is rational enough, and would be satisfactory so far, provided the Courts were in an efficient state; but there is imperatively required some enactment of a punishment for any agent who is proved to have embezzled any of his principal's property, which should be carried into effect on the decision of the suit in which this was proved, without requiring any additional prosecution. It is one of the absurdities of the English law, which we should be above imitating, to consider a man who by breach of trust appropriates or endangers large sums entrusted to him, less guilty than one who steals an article of not a hundredth part the value.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that the suggestions in this paper are thrown out as such in the hope that they may draw the attention of Government to the subject. The arrangement of an equitable adjustment of debts, for the benefit of the creditors generally, was perfectly well known to the native merchants in practice, before the establishment of the British administration, by which the whole has been set aside

on the strength of certain dicta, which the pundits have chosen to deal out as *Hindoo law*. This and the other points alluded to will, if properly settled, greatly tend to re-establish credit. The principle on which we should proceed is to punish fraud or crime, but not *misfortune*. Under which head each case should be classed, should be the province of the Court, before whom the matter is brought, to decide; and it should not be left to the vindictive feelings of any individual. It is hoped also that when Government do find leisure to give a little attention to the benefit of the people, that in such a subject as this they will not be content with entrusting the matter to two or three civil or military councillors, but will take advantage of the experience, and request the advice and opinion of several of the most intelligent merchants, both Native and English, by which the establishment of a measure of justice and general benefit would have a greater prospect of being secured.

July 26, 1834.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN DIDDLEY WAYWARD,
Of the Honorable Company's Pension Establishment.

Here comes my old friend of last year, Mr. Philip Scratch, Stenographer to the *Delhi Gazette*! I am delighted to see you once more, Mr. Scratch, pray be seated, and let me call for a fresh chillum. I respected the broad brim of your former Editor, and have infinite satisfaction in receiving this embassy from the present one. What commands has the potentate of the Imperial Press for me? Give out the text, good Mr. Scratch, and get ready your short hand tackle, that no precious reminiscence may be lost while I proceed in my discourse.

“DELHI TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.”—These words verily require from me a tale of the times of old, of the days of other years. Where are the nautch sets, the dark eyes and cypress waists of the houries who swam before my youthful eyes amidst the midnight din of their band? Gone, vanished from the scene, with every vestige of that beauty which alone gives attraction to the Indian opera; and the abolition of the slave trade preventing the ranks of the dancers from ever being recruited, hags and bedlams usurp the place of the Eastern graces. I shall not dwell on changes in stone brick work and timber. The fortifications that surround us have quite a new face, and in them lies interred the body of half a

crore of rupees, expended for wise and mysterious purposes by successive governments, who doubtless knew that three times the sum and half the Bengal Army would not make the city tenable if regularly besieged. In 1810 there were five battalions equally divided between Delhi and Rewarrie, one half of which relieved the other, at either station every six months. We had then lines where the Pioneers lately were, and near the Duriagunge Gate, and on the site of Colonel Skinner's nascent church. The officers of a whole corps then lodged in the bungalows of Chaves Gunge, now as lonely as the venerable and respected founder, who still resides amongst his decaying works. Half a dozen of my comrades also nestled in the apartments of Sufdar Jung's palace, where Mr. Baness at present displays his stores of elegance and luxury to the loungers of modern times. For my own part, I always looked about for the best accommodation to be found wherever I went: and with this view, pitching my tent before the Residency gate, I proceeded to reconnoitre the interior. The Resident of that period was rather an extraordinary man, and as he exists no more unless in history, I may speak of him freely. I had heard a good deal of Mr. Archibald Seton before we left Agra, and formed an opinion that I needed only a fair introduction to turn him to account. But on hinting my wishes to the Judge, an old friend of his, he evaded the request by a jest, saying "Pshaw! you once sailed up the Forth you told me: so just let Archy know what you have seen so *green in spring the braes o'Touch*: and depend upon taking his heart by storm." This *Touch*, it appeared, was Mr. Seton's family estate. Having, when a child, gone from Scarborough in a barrack smack to see an uncle then quartered with his regiment in Stirling Castle, I felt myself entitled to use as original all the second-hand information which I could pick up about that country and indeed all Scotland. With the assistance of a map of Stirlingshire, I studied the topography of the Resident's lands, and having already learnt to expectorate most sounds in Arabic, a little practice enabled me to pronounce *Touch*, like a Scotchman, with a tremendous guttural at the end.

Great people, and even commandants of battalions, were wont to hold a sort of levee at breakfast twenty-five years ago. I therefore presented myself in the crowd, which happened to be rather a motley one, at the Residency, and was

introduced by an acquaintance to its occupant,' as he stood, like a little monarch, in the circle of visitors. He took me by the hand and entered into familiar conversation for a few minutes in the most engaging manner possible. This reception elated me greatly, until I saw him receive two obscure bumpkins in exactly the same way. No matter, thought I, let me get next him at table. By a little elbowing, as there was no marshalling to the board, I gained my point, and took a chair in contact with his. He had made me known by name to several outlandish persons whose faces now peered over the viands.

A German traveller and an Italian Monk, with whom he conversed most volubly in their respective languages, had found seats right opposite, and diverted all his attention from me. Another foreigner, Mr. Garonne, "a prisoner of war," apparently quite at home, had got to the end of the table, and kept up a constant rattle, but in what human speech I could not at first decide. *Monsieur Vavarde*, cried he, sending his plate, *have the bounty me donner tora kedjeree si vous plait*. "Sir?" replied I, looking very innocently for information. "*Pardonnez, Monsieur, it is kedjeree I speak et je veux manger aussi tora kedjeree, he! he! he! very well.*" His buoyant spirits and extreme good humour exhilarated half the party. M. Garonne was an ingenious active minded man, to whom the artisans and goldsmiths of Delhi are not a little indebted for being cunning in their arts.

But never forgetting business, I sat meanwhile charged like an air gun with the Scotch verse about *Touch*, ready to let it off whenever the slightest opportunity presented itself. None occurred till after breakfast, when most of the guests had moved off. Among the inmates of the house was Captain Kenneth Bruce, a Mahratta pensioner, whose dark complexion was white-washed to the most prejudiced by abilities of a high order, almost every elegant acquirement and gentlemanly manners. With Mr. Seaton and him I walked to the door next the garden to admire, as they supposed, the beauties of nature, in the little forest waving its verdure over the embowered avenues, the smooth lawn in front, and two pretty zebus, or *Gynees*, from hills then unknown to the vulgar, which were grazing close to the stairs. "Bruce, what shall we do with these little creatures?" said the Resident. "Send them to *Touch*," was the careless reply. The word falling on my ear like a port fire, discharged the verse in an instant.

"*So green in spring, the braes o'Touch*" I still remember the look of pleased astonishment with which he turned towards me. "You have read Macniel, Mr. Wayward?" said he. Never having heard of the poet, I jumped onward to complete my assault on the Resident's affections. "Oh I have visited the Links of Forth, Sir, and seen the *braes* themselves, which no fiction can equal." "If not engaged now suppose you take a turn with me in the garden?" rejoined he, and putting his arm in mine, away he led me, asking a hundred questions which I answered satisfactorily from the map, and repeating the whole of the said Macniel's poem on the beauties of Forth. I durst not offer a remark on the merits of the bard for fear of betraying ignorance, but expressive silence did better for me. Pleased with so excellent a listener, who was besides a youth of taste and a fortunate traveller, "Pray my young friend, where do you lodge?" enquired the Resident. I confessed that I had not yet surmounted the difficulty of getting a suitable house in Delhi, and told him the locality of my tent. "Since you are so near perhaps you will favour me with your company at the Residency, until you can find more agreeable quarters?" He spoke, and my first object was gained! But before we parted on that lucky morning, he took me to the small house up a flight of steps overlooking what is now the English College: "Apka makan," said my friend in Native style, and I trust you will consider yourself at home." I took him at his word.

My most conspicuous talent lies in taking up a position, but not in keeping it; in what French military authors call the honour of arms, and not in reaping the advantages of victory. After thus recounting the brilliant manner in which I formed a lodgement in the Residency, by merit alone, I must relate the events by which envious fortune gradually dislodged me. A month passed over delightfully. My rascally servants, seeing me happy in the best of company, though they were scarcely more than five months in arrears, one day called out in a body, with horrid vociferation, "Justice! justice! Mr. Wayward will give us no wages, and we are naked and starving!" With the politest air of unconcern, "Wayward," said Mr. S., taking me into his treasurer's room, "why did you not mention this, my good fellow; we all know a young officer cannot be over rich: you must pardon me for obtruding a loan on you, so pray just write a receipt to this man for whatever you want, and he shall pay you immedi-

ately." So saying, he gave his orders and disappeared. Wondering to what felicity I might next be destined, I wrote out a receipt, in firm legible text, for 5,000 rupees—but some how the confiding urbanity of the old gentleman had touched a weak point within me, and after casting some lingering looks on the paper, I tore it up, and stinted myself to 2,000. Alas that such virtuous forbearance should be ill requited! Being newly arrived, I had no creditors with the exception of my household rogues and the bazar people, whom half the present wind fall was abundance to satisfy for six months. I laid out the rest in equipping myself for an adventure which nothing but youth and inexperience could justify.

The Great Mogul had got possession of my imagination as the loftiest of earthly beings, and the Arabian Nights had led me to fancy an alliance with his family among the proud distinctions which a mortal like me might hope to attain. I eagerly sought information about the ladies of the palace, and got it to my satisfaction. The only one of them who lived occasionally beyond the walls which bound the King's present empire, was Nadira Begum, the widow of a nephew of His Majesty, and she had a house about the middle of Delhi street. It is true some spoke lightly of her, but for a princely fortune, which I never doubted an imperial bride must possess, I resolved heroically to brave scandal. I took a house opposite her's and engaged efficient agents to open a negotiation. The remainder of the Resident's obtruded loan fitted me out with jewelled turban, calgi, and pearl necklace, to appear in the costume of a Mogul nobleman. I sent posies of flowers, and other expressive emblems, which the charming Nadira responded to as a lover could desire. Great difficulty and coyness appeared however when I became impatient for an interview. At last the high-born lady agreed to receive me on conditions which I did not then understand the scope of: I was to swear by Husrut Isa to tell nobody, to make a preliminary present of 225 rupees to her servants: to come along the street on an elephant, creep unperceived from the howdah into a balcony near her dwelling, whence I should be conducted to the presence of the proud beauty. "Faint heart," said I to myself, "never gained fair lady," and submitted to the terms.

The escalade of the balcony was more easily accomplished than I had expected: and a messenger forthwith conducted me over the roofs of two empty houses to a *balakhana* on

the top of a third, where she vanished. Going in front, I saw a fat woman, apparently about thirty, lolling on cushions and chewing paun with a common lamp in one corner of the small apartment. She wore a light turband of cloth of gold: but the most princely things about her were chains of small pearls, connecting the rings on her fingers and her gold bracelets. "Who art thou," cried she, affecting to hide her face, "who art thou who dares to intrude on a Shazadee?" I replied that she beheld her Highness's slave come to wipe the dust from the shoes with his eyelashes. Seeing carpets and cushions spread for me, I sat down beside her: on which the princess, throwing aside her veil, laughed aloud at what she called a feringhee's assurance, in rending her curtain of concealment and placing himself face to face with a king-born lady. Having prepared a few Persian couplets, I repeated one purporting that *if the nightingale sees but the rose he gets intoxicated and drops from his hand the reins of prudence*. Suiting action to the words I essayed, with too much of the christian squire, to begin my courtship by carrying her hand to my lips, "Wah!" cried she, when my design transpired, "don't do that, you eat pig." But as she spoke playfully this gave no offence. Then with a kind of feminine, but truly royal impudence, which no plebian of the sex could imitate, she found fault with the adjustment of all my Mogul ornaments, took off the gay calgi, then the pearl neclace, at last a valuable diamond ring from my finger, and in a pretty frolic, put them on herself. That would be very winning, thought I, were she a little younger and handsomer, though as she is, nothing less than royal birth and a crore or so, could make me propose marriage,—but here it goes. At this moment the elephant, getting tired, shrilled out just beneath us in the street. "Hoi! Hoi!" cried the princess in fearful alarm, "he calls you at the door, my character is gone, how can I sit here any longer?" Out her Royal Highness bolted and dived down the narrow staircase with all my jewellery and hopes of ambitious love.

I never saw her or my property again.

Archibald Seton of Touch was a proud man, too proud to be vain of any thing not his own, except his dead ancestors, whose virtues, whatever they were, could not properly belong to him. He was hereditary armour bearer to the Kings of Scotland, and though fate had separated him from their persons, his heart still warmed to royalty, and in his nominal

office of minister he served the shadowy King of Delhi with all the apparent devotion of a real courtier. In fact his veneration for the Great Mogul exceeded mine in the superstition of my boyhood, and the exhibitions which I witnessed in those days may now seem incredible.

He stood shoeless and hootless with joined palms in the royal presence: and when His Majesty went to the Grand Mosque the Cootub, or to fly hawks at partridges, the Resident mounted behind him in the seat called *kawas*, flourished the *chowry* over and around the imperial head of Akbar the Second, not for idle shew merely, but veritably to whisk away the flies. He used to get out of his palankeen if one of the family passed him on the road, and what he did himself others were expected to do. Few however could appreciate the "proud humility" of this extravagant courtesy to men who had no power. Some of Seton's orders about paying respect to the King and Princes made him very unpopular among the young officers. He once intimated his wishes, but not authoritatively to the Commandants, that all European gentlemen should, on meeting the King, dismount from their horses and stand till he passed. Nothing can exceed the shouts of derision with which the proposal was treated, but not to incur his resentment, I believe, most people afterwards scampered off the road when they saw the Royal processions approaching. I should have been condemned at once and for ever for disloyal presumption, had I confessed my aspiration to an alliance with the house of Timur. The elephant which bore me to the lady Nadira's balcony had been borrowed from the Residency as on less important occasions, and having given the mahout a sop I dreaded no tell tales of my adventure on going to breakfast next morning. A want of warmth appeared in my reception, but nothing alarming. After taking our last cup of tea, Captain Bruce asked if I had heard that day's Akhbar read, and on being answered no, invited me to go to his room. To my dismay the villainous and prying newsmongers had given a most circumstantial and exaggerated account of my interview with the Princess. The rogues too, with all the vagueness of their Persian amplifications, had presented the whole affair as a vulgar piece of gallantry, instead of an honourable courtship. I complained of this to Bruce, and tried to reconcile him to the true version of the story: but he shook his head, and told me to prefer the account given by the newswriters if I were wise. "Mar-

riage!" ejaculated he, and smiled compassionately. "But the elephant," continued Bruce, "tells most against you: how could you take the Resident's *State* elephant to carry you on such an errand and make it wait at the door of a lady of doubtful character? Mr. Seton, I have reason to think, meant to appoint you *killadar* or Commandant of the Palace Guards, in the event of Government agreeing to make such an appointment. This affair I fear may alter his intentions towards you, unless you can explain it somehow." Bruce, it must be owned, always entertained a lurking suspicion of me. Having been appointed by the Resident to examine me however, he acted like a conscientious agent on this occasion. "The elephant!" cried I, on finding where the shoe pinched, "I left it 200 paces at least from the Begum's house, and went afterwards to my quarters on foot." "Well," rejoined the other, on hearing the truth, but not *all* the truth, "in that case you are not answerable for its standing before the Princess's gate: that may do. I presume you never mean to hold intercourse with her again?" "No, not I, upon my honour!" was the prompt reply as I conjured up the horror of being overreached and robbed a second time. The poor driver of the great beast was dismissed, and he who drove both into transgression forgiven.

The *killahdarship*, to which fate bade me now aspire, seemed an office well suited to my genius. It would bring me into familiarity with Princes, if not Princesses, some of whom certainly, and I then fancied all, lavished thousands of rupees monthly on their approved friends. One of them only had visited at the Residency in my time, and held a court one morning in our dining room, at which I was presented and honoured, like many others, with an invitation to wait on His Royal Highness, whose name was Jehangeer, at his quarters in the Palace. Not admiring the etiquette of standing while the imperial youth sat with his heels under him on a chair, like any tailor or hatching goose, I was not ambitious of going to the presence of the stripling until the expediency of cultivating his good-will and influence now forcibly occurred to me, as a means of gaining the prospective appointment. I accordingly got the Resident's leave, with a dutiful message from him to the Prince, and was readily admitted to pay my respects. After advancing through a dirty passage, the gate of an enclosure, full of wild beasts, opened, and I entered a place which had the appearance of half a bungalow externally,

and within it was furnished in imitation of an officer's dwelling. A cast-off Sirdar bearer of some European establishment conducted me to the interior, before his master was quite prepared to receive his guest. How changed from the Prince round whom we stood with folded arms at the Residency? Jehangeer, looking into a mirror not larger than an octavo volume, with Hussar boots drawn over a pair of sack-like Native trowsers, and an ill made raggy above his Mogul frock, was in the act of arranging his hair in front with two European brushes, while the long locks, then worn by the young men of his family, flowed down to his shoulders. Hastily putting on an opera hat, into which a long white and red plume had been awkwardly sewn, he came up to shake hands with me, and exhausted his English in saying "Good morning! sit down!" He hastened through preliminaries and learning, by a number of questions and observations, that I was a person of liberal sentiments, he soon threw off reserve. It is impossible to describe the Prince's conversation without giving examples of it, such as the following :

"How much pay do you get?" 250 odd rupees. "How much stealing is allowed you?" When I have charge of a company I save what I can of fifty rupees, after repairing arms and accoutrements. "Don't you gain something by writing lies in your muster roll?" No, those days are past. "Where is your wife?" I have none. "Why don't you marry the fat Major's daughter?" I am too poor : she won't have me. "I want to pay my addresses to an English lady : will she receive them?" "She would certainly be proud of an offer from your Highness." I had no sooner uttered these words of doubtful encouragement, as I thought, than, horrible to relate! Jehangeer called out to the sirdar bearer already noticed, "See what a fool thou art to tell us that the fat Major's daughter would not consent, and to plead fear of being *court martialed* for not carrying our proposal:" but turning to me, "You shall arrange the matter, and say I will give the girl a good settlement. By the bye, Mr. Wayward, could you order a set like her from Europe?" "A set?" "Yes, a full dancing set, but no fiddlers : I don't like your *too tooing, rumbling bands!*" A little explanation on the part of His Royal Highness, let me know that he considered all our ladies, who shew their faces, and dance, or drink wine in public, to be ——— what performers in the Opera are in all countries. To undeceive him was impossible. He

laughed, threw out derisive interjections, and put direct questions as to my intimacy with virtuous matrons naming each, and pawing me all the while, with obstinate incredulity. I escaped the delicate mission to the pretty spinster however, by stating that she could not marry or accede to any royal overture without the Governor General's approbation. All of a sudden, clearing the place of servants, my host called out "Lal shraub lao!" We sat by a dirty camp table of toonwood, the floor covered with tent carpets or *setringees*, in what was really a *false verandah*, projected from a wall through which doors having *purdahs* over them, led to the Prince's private apartments, and the room was closed at one end by a dead wall, while all the rest was of bamboo and grass lined with the reeds called *sirkunda*, and a white cloth formed the roof. The Petronius of the household, the cast-off bearer, put down a bottle of claret in a red cover, with a glass to each of us, whispering me in a confidential tone, "There are brandy and beer too." His illustrious pupil, inviting me to pledge him, forthwith bolted a bumper which seemed to make but one plunge from his lips to his stomach, gurgling as it flowed down. Never have I seen wine swallowed with equal alacrity, unless by a noble Earl whose royalty bears the bar sinister. "Let us drink salutes!" cried His Highness without a pause, meaning toasts—"Miss Fat Major, *Heep! heep! hurree!*" On he went, drinking all the handsome women whom he had seen, and his taste was generally correct except in an indiscriminate preference for plumpness. In five minutes we had got through the bottle, and being called on for a toast it occurred to me to pay the Resident a compliment: "Mr. Seton" said I. The Prince gulped his wine readily enough, but instead of paying the honours to my patron, he sprung up "*Seton, his granay's naughtiness! Why dost thou name him under our roof, the infidel, base wretch!*" In an instant Jehangheer, snatching up a tulwar and shield that lumbered one corner of the room, put himself in a fighting attitude: "were this the ferunghee, see how I would salute him," cried he, making several furious cuts at one of the wooden posts. "I can shoot too," as you shall see, roared the maddening youth, and taking a loaded pistol out of the case, he discharged it at the figure of an European, rudely scrawled in charcoal on the dead wall, with the muzzle so near that the explosion brought off part of the plaster. This feat restoring him to good humour, he resumed his seat, asking me if I had not witnessed

excellent fun—*tamasha*. I had my own opinion of it, and got up to see that the coast was clear for a retreat—"No!" vociferated he, if you go, Wayward, by the oath of God I will let loose the tigers to make a dinner of you." A fresh bottle being by this time on the table, he seized it boldly, and pronouncing an execration against piddling with glasses, put the whole quart to his mouth. The neck of the bottle, being much tighter than his Highness's throat, when raised perpendicular, let out the liquor so slowly that he became breathless before it was half empty. He dashed the bottle against the cloth above us, and shouting as it rung and splashed on the floor, bellowed for one with a wider mouth, and swore that I must keep him company. While the wine was preparing other mischief came into his head: and I heard the order given to call in a set of figurantes who were to exhibit in the costume of Eve before the fall. The next was a peremptory command that spectators and actresses were to be in uniform, and he actually began to set me the example. Knowing the scandal and disgrace which such a spectacle would bring upon me among my countrymen, and particularly with the Residents, I hit upon a stratagem to avoid witnessing it and to escape from the Prince, who was evidently getting more and more frantic and ferocious. Therefore, assuming an air of maudlin devoutness, my conscience, said I, will not allow me to behold such a sight or act such a part until I get drunk, and it is impossible to get becomingly drunk with this red wine, which being *wine* is forbidden both to Mussulmans and Christians. But where is brandy prohibited in the Koran or Bible? They call it "water of life" where it is made, so I pray your Highness to order a bottle of water of life—"Brandy lao!" The logic and the piety of this address were received with acclamation. The attentive bearer, thinking I meant to take it in the usual christian fashion with water, produced tumblers. Officiating as cup bearer, I filled my host's tumbler to within about two inches of the brim, helping myself without intending to drink at the same time. He swallowed the enormous dose like a thirsty horse at a pond, making frightful faces as it scorched his palate, and without uttering a word, slid quietly from his chair to the floor, and there lay in peaceable stupefaction.

Assisting in putting my royal friend on a cot with his head duly elevated, I instituted a brief enquiry as to the possibility of newswriters being on the premises. The sirdar bearer,

raising himself in the ratio of his new master's dignity, gave me to understand that a King's son, being a very different sort of person from even a christian Judge or General, having a right to shoot, stab, or hang, whom he pleased, permitted no base born scribblers to libel him with impunity. Having preserved my character by successful strategy, and knowing that truth, in the East and West, was among prohibited libels, I made my way home through wild beasts and dirty lanes in full confidence that my good name could not, or at least *would not*, be impeached.

Notwithstanding all precautions against pernicious publicity, the Resident heard by some means that His Royal Highness Prince Jehangeer had got dead drunk in my company. The remarkable forbearance shewn by me when Mr. Seton's purse strings were in my hands, instead of gratitude, was followed by perceptible coolness on his part. The temperature of his affection sunk yet lower, when it should have risen to console me for disappointment in the misadventure with the Lady Nadira. The peculiar modesty which I had just manifested in upholding the British character, when tempted by royal example to witness indecorous sights, had no value in his eyes. The result of my first visit to the Palace brought down the friendship of the Laird of Touch to that standard of civility which he shewed to all mankind.

The Residency was no longer an agreeable home to me, but it being reasonable that I should reap the benefit of my intimacy with the great man in office, I still frequented his table, and he continued to treat me like other guests. Resolving to favour him with my society occasionally, I made preparations to throw open my house in Delhi-street to the gay young men of the station, who were then pretty numerous. Nothing but funds were wanting to make me the first man of the Imperial City in their estimation: and my genius soon commanded supplies. Ever since I had been installed in the Residency, the whole *Dareba*, that is to say the bankers who dwell in that street, had become ambitious of serving me, and before they could discover any change in my relations with the Resident, I now opened a loan to gratify them and myself. Here let me digress a moment to advise all young friends who require to levy a benevolence now and then on Natives, never to be stingy of their promises. It is bad economy. The shroffs are a race who love liberality, whether of words or deeds, in others, and will readily give

you ten thousand rupees for the prospect of a lac, as intangible as a rainbow, while they have an utter contempt for certainty of repayment with only moderate gains. In those days almost every money-dealer in Delhi had claims, some to an enormous amount, on the neighbouring Chiefs under the political jurisdiction of the Residency, of all which I took memorandums, enquiring very patiently into the particulars of each case, and having pronounced a decided opinion on the justness of every one of them, I begged the claimants to depend upon my interest on their behalf.

The eager imaginations of my clients saw the realization of their hopes through the all powerful intercession of the Resident, which it was taken for granted I could procure: and giving receipts with a provision that the money was to be repaid when convenient, I got my loan of 5,000 Rupees filled in one day.

I lost no time in talking *kedgerie* with Monsieur Garonne about fitting up a theatre in my spacious house, for the performances of nautches, mimics, and singing men, who then abounded in the greatest perfection at Delhi. This gentleman had a rare knack of teaching Native artists to follow his instructions. In the course of a week an elevated wooden platform was ready for a stage, and scenery of rose bowers, arcades of the banian tree, and a lake covered with lotuses, were prepared for nymphs and satyrs of the East to disport amidst. The single shop, then opposite Shumshodeen Khan's house in Deriogunge, furnished chandeliers, wall shades, and lights enough to turn mid-night into noon, besides cheer sufficient, on a table which dined forty, to make the hour a matter of indifference. If *Wayward house*, Delhi Street, then might not boast all the variety of beauty which distinguished Berkeley Castle about the same period, we had as much virtue, and whatever witchery can steal through complexions ranging from pale yellow to dusky brown. The figures of Eastern girls are dwarfed and undeveloped. Their countenances, masked as it were by an opaque skin, exhibit no play of thought or feeling. I was never deluded into admiring their personal charms, like many of my friends. As for their shaking, twisting, wriggling, and abrupt movements in dancing, they would make the Graces desert Venus herself were she to re-appear and caper so. The calamets, a set of bawling fellows, full of the ludicrous conceit and self importance which characterize men singers in all parts of the world, were my aversion

though all pretenders to oriental learning, hung on their notes with real or affected delight. The mimics, however, are comical fellows who copy nature in every ludicrous attitude which art forces her to assume. I have learnt more from them on the working of our Courts of Justice and Police establishments, than from all that the Press has put forth on the subject. They hit off the commandants of battalions, then in Delhi, to their outward appearance, their bad Hindoostanee, blunders on parade, and the very cards on which Adjutants or Sergeant Majors had sketched the manoeuvres for a field day, to refresh minds and memories untenacious, oblivious, or uncomprehensive of Dundas.

We had every thing by fits and nothing long. Champagne was then unknown in these regions. but well brandified English claret, at 48 rupees a dozen, as the most costly beverage, circulated joyously round my table, occasionally till the morning gun summoned us to parade, which, be it known to degenerate Subalterns of 1834, was, twenty-five years ago, where the Jumna now rolls its muddy waves before Derio-gunge gate, the present bed of the river. When in want of a merry topic to enliven my guests, I sometimes indented on the Resident and his measures for a joke, which never failed to set the table in a roar. Since the school-master got abroad, the rage of innovation has done great damage to the manufacture of wit. Such was patriotism in the good old times, that whatever was not English in name, though it might be so in nature, sounded ridiculous to a true born Englishman, and when repeated, with a little grimace, it used to make an excellent jest. Seton, as I have said already, was unpopular. He paid too much respect to the Royal Family, and was all things to all men, consequently nothing to any body. He gave frequent station parties certainly, but as all persons were then invited, not one was complimented, and having at times those whom he particularly liked to dine with him more privately, the great majority who were excluded on these occasions felt themselves treated with manifest disrespect. As a free born Englishman of the last century, I thought it my duty to explain that such enormities could be committed by none but a Scotchman, inherently given to boo to the great, even when beggars like those in the Palace, and that his select friends were of course sycophants. Nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory than my exposition. But though one exception was understood, as to sycophancy, in him who had

the spirit to cut the select and enjoy himself with good fellows in Delhi street, still I thought proper to do myself justice by going a little further, and giving my partisans to know that I considered the Residency table a public one, for which the company paid, and I of course had as good a right to sit down there as any body else. I was afraid that the sensation which this announcement created would induce some daring youths to storm the Resident's dining room, and cite me as their adviser. The rash boys did not go uninvited, but they went about preaching my doctrines in the name of the propounder, till the Resident's universal politeness, gradually freezing, actually sunk to zero. "Mr. Wayward," said he, with the air of a stranger, but not under the least irritation, "since I hear you have taken another house I hope it will not be inconvenient for you to remove your furniture from hence, as the place which you lately occupied is required." This was a complete ejection. Lest the Palace gates should be shut anon, I hastened to repeat my visit to Jehangeer, to try what I could do for myself there.

The Prince received me in a studious mood. He was lying on a cot, bare headed, with the sirdar bearer squat on the floor, teaching His Royal Highness English. This accomplished preceptor, being unable to carry his pupil in the grammar of our language beyond the verb *damn*, resigned the task to me. The Prince coveted knowledge in that part of oral speech which his countrymen term *gallee*, and the duty for which the sirdar bearer so flatteringly recommended me, was to instruct the royal student in the true pronunciation of words, and to translate choice phrases from Hindoostanee for his edification. The native language is so rich and copious in this department, that I soon discovered the barrenness of my mother tongue, while the scion of Tamerlane kept pouring out execrations, objurgations, and titles of ignominy, with remainder to heirs female, which would have put Billingsgate to the blush. Jehangeer, making due allowance for the defects of English, expressed himself highly pleased with my lessons, and went over them until he had got the best by-heart.

He had the liberality to commend the ingenuity with which I outwitted him at our former interview, thanked me cordially for pointing out the orthodox qualities of *water of life*, which he resolved to restrict himself to in future, and invited me, without disguise or circumlocution, to come and get

drunk with him, after evening prayers, on the following day. "He assured," said he, "that none but you shall be *Killedar*: the King will command your appointment, and Seton dare not appoint another." He who spoke ruled his mother, the mother ruled his father, and the father was the Great Mogul, master of his own Palace as yet, if not "Lord of the seven climates." I went home, therefore, in high hopes of triumphing in spite of an ungrateful and undiscerning Resident, who had evidently become blind to my merits. Next day I was stopped at the gate by the sentry, a King's Najeab, who could admit no European without Mr. Seton's special order. This disappointment perhaps proved fortunate for me. Jehangeer consoling himself for the absence of his boon companion, had partaken of the *water of life*, that is, Cognac brandy, but not copiously enough to subdue his propensity to mischief: and in prosecution of his English studies, took a fancy to try how that great instrument of British sway, the gallows, would do to frighten into confession a young malefactor who was accused of stealing a diamond. The sirdar, officiating as Jack Ketch, adjusted the noose, but fearing to do more begged that the joke might conclude, when his Royal Highness pulled away the table on which the lad was standing, and the fall dislocated his neck. Though taken down immediately nothing could restore him to life. This homicide was wantonly and unjustifiably committed, but the sufferer's connections instantly represented it to the Resident as a deliberate murder. Mr. Seton informed the King that an enquiry must be instituted. The Prince, expecting to be hanged in his turn if the investigation were permitted, called on his dependents, comprising nearly all the inhabitants of the Palace, to arm in his defence. The gates were closed, and war declared against the *feringhies*. You shall know how it was conducted at our next visit.

When the tumult, occasioned by Prince Jehangeer's dread of the gallows, was reported to the Resident, he ordered out a detachment of four companies, with two 6-pounders, against each gate of the Palace. They were instructed to enter by force if necessary, and put down the riot, but to offer violence to none, unless in self-defence. I belonged to the army of Nussergunge, which was destined to capture the Lahore gate. We had, ~~but as~~ far as the Begum Sumroo's house, still distinguished by two tigers for supporters, lifting their paws at a cipher or nothing, under the superintendence of a goose offici-

ating as crest, when a horseman galloped up with a message requiring us to halt. The King, it appeared, had commanded his Prime Minister, Mr. Seton, to suspend hostilities against the insurgents, and attend in the presence to give counsel. We therefore stood at ease very quietly about a quarter of an hour, in full view of armed men staring at us through the loop holes, and resting their lighted matchlocks over the serried parapet of the high wall of red sandstone. No harm was offered to us. But no sooner did the Resident's retinue come in sight, after crossing what is now the bed of the canal, than fire streamed from one of the openings, a report followed, and at the same moment a ball, striking the dome of the small tomb close by, sung fiercely over the palankeen. The bearers bobbed, and the vehicle of the chief in office bumped on the ground. I remember the exulting titter of the young officers, as the old Civilian put out his head, in fear and trembling, as they deemed, to see who was slain. The day it was thought had arrived, when the Resident could not approach his honoured friends in the Palace without the safeguard of the military, whom he had hitherto treated with so much less respect. We did not yet know the man: for Seton shrivelled like a mummy, and mild to a fault in his manners, though the very reverse of the vulgar notion of a bold man, in appearance, had that within him which could subdue the instinct of fear in greater perils than now threatened his person. He rallied his men and was under weigh again, when two more shots in quick succession pointed, perhaps intentionally too high, made the bearers reel, tumble, and scamper off as fast as they could recover their feet. Stepping out of the deserted palankeen with his Mogul badge of office, while some of us, either to shew our own coolness, or contempt of poltroonry in the fugitives, were laughing aloud. "Gentlemen," said Seton, smiling as went, "four rupees a month are not fighting pay you know; my bearers have the privilege of running away." This joke took at the time, though I have had my doubts since whether it did not contain a sly cut at our profession. The Resident, next pulling out his watch, said to the Commandant in an under tone, "Should I not return in half an hour, consider me detained by violence, and I authorise you to break open the gate and take possession of the Palace." Then looking back as he went on, "As I perceive your men are within shot of these misguided people, you may withdraw the Sepoys to the Magazine if you think proper." To the astonish-

ment of all, he advanced to the wicket and stepped, without hesitation, among the excited rabble who had been trying to shoot him from the moment of his appearance within range of their matchlocks. A period of suspense followed: all was silent in the kingdom of Akbar the Second, but the cessation of noise itself caused alarm for the Resident, on whom the ragamuffins might have satiated their vengeance and naturally ceased to demand more. His friends had begun to reproach themselves for permitting him to face danger alone, yet the half-hour had barely expired when Seton, preceded by the King's macebearers, re-appeared. His Majesty had issued a purwanah for the belligerents to deliver up their arms, and got the Prince's consent to surrender his person, on condition that he was not to be hanged or otherwise sent prematurely to paradise. The order was now given to march forward and occupy the gates. The gates however would not open, and we were once more threatened with matchlock balls if we went nearer. Our Commandant, after a tiresome parley, instead of thinking about petards or explosions in immediate contact, directed the artillery officer to level a gun at 100 yards from the door. The 6-pound ball, crashing through the thick planks and iron plates, created such salutary consternation within, that the wounded gate, revolving speedily on its grating hinges, admitted us to the post which our sepoy's have held ever since. I surveyed with wistful eyes the first court, the delightful quarters which overlook it, and the long arcade leading to the Dewani Am, where the throne of Aurungzebe was, on which he administered justice, rant, and the *kora* potent as the knot, to his loving subjects. My thoughts and regrets, however, were not of fallen greatness, but of the excellent appointment I had now a prospect of never getting, in which exempt from parades and wigs, I might have lived among Princes of the most liberal character in an Imperial Palace, which vulgar dun and more audacious bailiff may never profane with their feet.

In order to soften the demand on Jehangier to yield himself up to captivity, I who was by this time reckoned an intimate associate of His Highness, had the honor of being sent to his quarters with an escort to receive him. I found him in no fantastical apparel, but magnificently dressed as a Mogul Prince, and looking most ruefully. "You are my friend," said he, "speak truth: will that rival the Resident keep his word and treat me with respect if I go to him?" I saw that he felt ashamed to acknowledge a lingering terror of the

gallows. I assured him of safety, observing that had Mr. Seton contemplated treachery to a Shazada, a thing quite impossible, he would have have consigned his royal person to the black coated gentlemen who superintended the hangman's functions, and not entrusted him to gallant officers in scarlet, who slew none but enemies in the field. On being further told that the flat roofed house in Chavesgunge was to be his residence among the military, and not near the Civilians, he ordered his *pinnacle* and away we went.

Jehangeer soon made himself very happy amongst the young men in Chavesgunge. There was much community of feeling between His Highness and them respecting Mr. Seton: and in the colloquies held, on one side in very indifferent Hindoostanee, the first authority in Delhi was spoken of with considerable irreverence. The Resident had intimated to the King and Queen that their favourite son must not expect the permission of the British Government to return to the Palace. Among the places from which the youth was allowed to chuse a future residence, Allahabad got the preference, and the illustrious exile selected his well beloved Lieutenant Diddler Wayward to command his Body Guard. I now congratulated myself on having obtained preferment independently of an ungrateful functionary, whose estate I had eulogised, whose table I had graced with my company several months, and whom I toasted at the board of Royalty without earning my reward.

When the sanction of Government arrived to the proposed banishment of the refractory Prince, Mr. Seton announced his intention of communicating it in person to His Highness. Jehangeer, and the Commander of his Guards were playing at the English game of chuck farthing on the top of the mess house in Chavesgunge, calling Sir Doom, the faithful translation of of heads and tails, when a Residency usher of the tinsel red, or silver stick, proclaimed the approach of his master. Some chairs had been set in expectation of the gay Subalterns who used to visit him, but Jehangeer now ordered them to be removed all, except two for himself and me. "Sit down Mr. Wayward, we command you not to rise!" said my gracious Prince, while he tucked his own heels under him on the chair bottom, and assuming the lofty bearing of the house of Timur, began to smoke a hookah which had been cold for half an hour, lest the Hereditary Armour-bearer should forget the distance between him and a King's son. Seton, putting off his shoes at the landing place, though there was no carpet,

made his humble obeisances, not one of which was acknowledged, and approached the presence with joined hands. Being very short sighted, he did not yet perceive that I had the honour to be of the party, and I certainly began to feel some misgivings about the strict propriety of acting a part in subjecting my old friend to this indignity: but recalling his late unkindness, and my own pretensions as Commander of the Guards, I resolved to wrestle with the slavish promptings to subordination which military habits make one prone to, and chanting inwardly "Thy spirit independence let me share," I crossed my legs, twirled my thumbs, and sat still.

Meanwhile Jehangeer, instead of replying to the usual respectful interrogatories about his health, made the hoodqua bubble, inhaling mouthful after mouthful of the embers of a consumed chillum. At last pointing to the Resident with the snake, "Soono!" cried he with a face full of frolic: and then, horror and confusion! all Billingsgate seemed to open on my ears, in crucified English, which gave poignancy to a torrent of abusive appellations, selected from the most striking of my own lessons to the vituperator. Before I had time to recover from the shock or courage to look up, the Prince stopped in the midst of a villainous phrase, and, with cruel inconsiderateness, asked me to refresh his memory. Seton, becoming thus aware of the presence of His Royal Highness's English tutor, rose from his attitude of humility and placing his mace on the roof, "I am sorry to perceive by your uniform, sir, that you are a British officer:" said he in a haughty tone, adding, "will you be good enough, as I come on business, to leave me alone with the Prince?" "Certainly!" replied I in some perturbation: "I shall not interrupt business, and I assure you Mr. Seton, though I taught the Prince some words of English, I did not teach him to address them to you on this occasion." He made me a low bow and I walked down stairs. The Prince thundered after me, "Since thou hast obeyed him and not us, we dismiss thee from the Command of our Guards!"

My friends and the public will thus learn from my example how difficult it is for a simple and guileless young man to play the courtier with Prince or Statesman.

No, my dear Mr. Scratch, thou chief of stenographers, that heading wont do any longer. I have done with Delhi Twenty-five Years Ago, and we all know what it is at present, except perhaps a few griffins or strangers, who, if they will favour me with a visit any day during smoking hours, be-

tween ten and one o'clock, at Diddler Lodge, Morie gate, will be very welcome to the benefit of the various branches of knowledge which I have acquired in our city and elsewhere. Without vanity, Mr. Scratch, I consider myself a man of rather extraordinary acquirements. Besides, a great deal of what I know came by intuition, without that deep study which seems the price paid for it by learned men. For instance, like him who talked prose all his life, I have till lately been an excellent political economist, without knowing it. Long before the Indian Free Press had taught the benighted Hindus that a country or town was "drained" and ruined if the money made in it was spent out of it, I had read the Delhians, that great economical lesson which you have recorded, by spending amongst them the loans which my ingenuity raised on the spot. Political economy, I see, is "defined, the science of turning to the best account whatever is useful or agreeable to man." Of all the blessings comprised in this definition, leave of absence when he wants it, is one of the most pleasant things to a Bengal officer. The way to get it being, therefore, of great scientific importance in this enlightened age and Presidency, a few practical hints from me may be acceptable to many readers of your paper, who thirst after useful knowledge.

Exemption from the dull routine of duty and one's natural liberty to wander about for amusement, can be obtained with certainty only through the Doctor. That self-government, now so much praised, which puts it in the power of any body or class of people to make such laws as suit themselves best, has long been exercised by the Bengal Civil Service. The Surgeon at every civil station, being appointed and removed at the good pleasure of his patients, finds it his bounden duty to prescribe pleasant remedies for their complaints. One of these learned gentlemen, with whom I lodged on an excursion of mine for some days, assured me that the only sort of free agency allowed him by the Governor-General in Council, that is to say the Legislative Councils, was in the unchecked authority which he had to give a sick certificate to any Civilian who might ask for it: and a refusal, being manifest disrespect to one of the order, would have got the recusant "placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief." A partial Government does not shew the same liberality to the Army, in which a poor Subaltern, left to his own wits, has often to overcome the

obstinacy of two doctors whom he can neither command nor oblige, before he is able to escape from the sound of the drum, the bugle, and the sight of parade. Such being the case, it behoves all young men who love freedom to study the character of their doctors. They are of many species and varieties, requiring such various management that what carries your point with one, drives another to give you infinite trouble. A fool, who by the grace of the Honorable Court is no great rarity in the service, may generally be talked over by a man of parts, particularly if the road to the Leech's heart lie through his stomach. It is needless extravagance, except in rare emergencies, to deal with rogues, who look for tokens of regard in a horse, buggy, or other moveable property, when the sick man takes his departure. The most one can make of such an unconsonable fellow, is to cut him in a fit of virtuous indignation, and consult a more reasonable member of the profession. There are, as I have had occasion to know, a good portion of medical men clever, and at the same time conscientious, but in nine cases out of ten indolence or addiction to some pursuit more agreeable than their vocation, will be found a lever by which you may bend them to your purpose. Every officer is of course skilled in tactics, and must be unworthy of his calling if he cannot circumvent a practiser of physic. Let the tactician therefore provide himself with the book called *Nosology*, in which the symptoms of all human ailments are accurately described. After learning how the candidate for sick leave has only to get ill in the most convenient way, and stick to a circumstantial story, none but a novice will rest his hopes on an outward disease. It must be deep seated, in such organs as the liver, the heart, or the brain, to which neither eye nor hand can penetrate. Your Esculapius cannot contradict, and he cannot cure you, so that no excuse remains to him for denying you a change of air. Should he perversely hold out, call him frequently during the hottest part of the day, and at least once between bedtime and gunfire, every night, to prescribe for sudden paroxysms. These interruptions to his studies and natural rest, go a great way to convert the most stubborn sceptic to the faith which you wish to establish.

Some scrupulous persons, on what is quite an erroneous principle, think it necessary to be really ill, and even to make themselves so, before they apply for leave to go where they may get well. A friend of mine, fond of reading novels, lay

in bed pouring over the fate of distressed damsels, and half starving himself in order to qualify for a sick certificate, by becoming as lank and as dry as a bumela fish. Others have accomplished the same end in a more genial way by taking privately a few stiff glasses over night and appearing in a fever every morning. These resorts, though not to be indiscriminately despised, shew a barrenness of invention and a want of strategetical knowledge unbecoming the military character.

Having thus shewn how liberty is to be won, I will on future occasions let you know how I enjoyed it on escaping from regimental drudgery.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUNDELKUND.

If there is one part more than another of our dominions which truly merits the attention of the statesman, philanthropist, and indeed of every thinking mind, it is Bundelkund. The public interest has of late been excited toward the sufferings and distresses of the numerous and unhappy emigrants from that country. Appeals have been made in their behalf, nor have they been unanswered; and we therefore consider the present a good opportunity to offer some remarks, with a view to elucidate, as far as our slender ability will permit, the past history and present state of those parts of the province subjected to our rule and management.

It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to give an accurate sketch of the state of the country during the period immediately antecedent to its being annexed to our possessions. Suffice it to observe that heartless spoliation, systematic bad faith on the part of the ruling powers, an utter want of public confidence, the non-existence of laws protective or defensive, the unopposed privilege of the strong to prey upon the weak, and emigration to a vast extent, constituted the leading features of its gross mismanagement, and had the effect of bringing the best part of the country to the verge of ruin. We commenced our rule with something like fidelity to compacts; we introduced something like regular and practical administration, and the assessment imposed, admitting that it was occasionally unequal, was upon the whole moderate. True it is that mischief was done through the ignorance of our European, and the intrigues of our Native functionaries. Much that was intended excellently both for the Government and public weal was thus marred: still an improvement was observable; numbers of the agricultural com-

munities who had migrated were induced to return and settle, and in a brief period after the commencement of our rule, the greater part of the country was justly considered to be in a thriving state

In 1217 Fusa'y year, corresponding with 1810, Mr Wauchope made a settlement of Bundelkund, fixing the revenue at 28,15 000 Rs., which was thus apportioned according to the subdivisions that have subsequently obtained. Banda 14,24,800; Calpee 13,90,200 Rs. There are few persons in this country to whom the name and character of this gifted and excellent man are unknown. Eulogy would be superfluous and fail to do him justice. His merits live in the recollections of the Government whom he wisely served; of the people whom he faithfully befriended; and his memory connected with that of the incomparable Cleveland will descend to posterity as one of the brightest ornaments to his profession, and one of the best examples to mankind. This settlement which was founded upon rather summary enquiries was very moderate; and it should be borne in mind that the public expectation was general as to its being ultimately confirmed in perpetuity. It is indisputable that a confident anticipation of this result was every where entertained, and this operated as a stimulus to a great number of speculators to invest their not inconsiderable capital in the management of landed property, and they did so both before and after this delusion had been dispelled. Unfortunately during the period which occurred between the year of this settlement 1810, and that of the settlement subsequently made in 1816, through the supineness and neglect of the European functionaries, these speculators consisted in the main of Native officers in our employ, or of influential persons, who had contrived to obtain, by far too much, the countenance and favor of the local authorities. The instances may be cited of Pusram Bahadoor of Kandhee, connected with the Nawab Shumsheer Bahadoor; Meer Ismael; Sheik Ghusoo, and Sheik Hashim of Korah in the Futtehpore district; of Fareedoodeen Ahmed, tehseldar of Owgassee; Kootoboodeen Hussun Khan of Kureya, and others. These individuals contrived in numerous instances by fraud, dexterity, and intimidation, to obtain leases from the recorded zemindars of many of the best estates, in their own names or those of their relatives and dependants. It would be unprofitable to enter upon a detail of the rascalities by which these leases were acquired; it will be sufficient to notice some of the important consequences which arose out of them.

The prevailing tenure in the district, generally known under the appellation of the Bach-Berar, had enabled the leading members (these were commonly the recorded malgoozars) by spreading what appeared to the ignorant an equal burden over the village commune, and enforcing its liability to a sum far exceeding the Government assessment which was moderate, that excess consisting of unreal items not afterwards accounted for, to realize and appropriate large profits to themselves. When these persons were forced or beguiled to consent to the leases above-mentioned, they found to their astonishment that they were no longer permitted to exercise this privilege. In numerous instances they went to law, and to complete their dismay, they were invariably cast with costs of suit. Hence arose two great evils. Firstly, a mutual and inveterate hostility between the zemindars and the leaseholders, which rather increased than diminished as the period approached which was fixed for the termination of the latter's occupancy—the commencement of a new settlement;—and secondly, an augmented disposition on the part of the disappointed zemindars to compensate themselves for their lost gains, wherever the opportunity was afforded, by making encroachments upon the lands of weaker neighbours. It should be recollected that fields in this country were not separated by hedges, gates, or other enduring land marks; that any feeling of sympathy or good neighbourhood at any time was rare; that reverses from calamity of season were common; and that the known tardiness of legal proceedings encouraged and strengthened the natural disposition of the natives to bear down upon those whom they found depressed and rendered helpless by misfortune. These remarks are, it must be feared, equally applicable to the present time, and certainly, reverting to the period under notice, encroachments were constantly and extensively made, and at a period when hatred and distrust existed between leaseholders and lessors, between neighbours also, the operations of the new settlement commenced.

This settlement of 1223 Fussily year, or 1816, was confided to Mr. Edward Scott Waring. He commenced his labors with the exercise of a rigid supervision upon the returns submitted by the Native officers. The sharpness of his inspections, and the expertness and rapidity with which he tested their estimates, compelled them, in most instances, to exhibit the real rentals of the several villages. It is to be feared indeed that they occasionally overshot the mark, lest they might have been detect-

ed in giving statements below it. Perhaps the Collector was not, generally speaking, misled by these documents; but it is pretty evident that he mistook the contested bids made by former leaseholders, by reckless zemindars, by vindictive neighbours, and by a host of insane speculators, for legitimate and rational competition. There can be no doubt that the class of persons last mentioned were with the Collector confounded by the rivalry existing between the classes of people first alluded to, into the belief that the assessment could greatly be enhanced, and fair profits be retained notwithstanding. The seasons too had been singularly and successively propitious, the whole country was in a highly prosperous state, and whatever was the enhancement proposed by the Collector, it was in almost every case acceded to with alacrity. It must indeed be admitted that the phalanx of speculators who ranged themselves by the side of the Collector, apparently with the object of getting every village in the district into their possession, was a formidable one. The examples may be quoted of the Nawaub Shumsheer Bahadoor, through his gholams Islam Aly Khan and Kurum Aly Khan; Moonshee Salamut Aly, Serishtadar of the Agency, in the name of his son Shoojaet Aly; the celebrated Dewan Nasir Aly, in the name of Willayet Aly Khan; Beychoo Sing, Nazir of the Dewany Court; Nonsset Rao, Kunupall Sing, Meer Aly Bux, Hoosein Bux, Vakeels of that Court, and a host of others. In short, this marvellous settlement went on with a recklessness on the part of every one concerned, which at the present time seems perfectly astounding, and at the close of its operations the revenue of the whole district was raised to upwards of nine lakhs above that of the former settlement, the detail being as follows. Banda 20,52,136 Rs; Calpee 17,06,838 Rs.; total 37,58,974 Rs.

The great mistakes of this settlement, attributable partly to the ignorance of the Collector, and partly to his want of foresight, have to be explained. He did not appreciate the relative positions of the parties at the time of settlement. He omitted to distinguish between virulent contest and rational competition. It did not apparently occur to him that speculators founded their propositions rather upon ingenious conjectures, than legitimate conclusion as to the value of landed property. He was ignorant of the state of parties; he had no previous acquaintance of a practical nature with the district. He found the season propitious, and the district itself generally in the highest possible state of cultivation, and

he doubtless reckoned that this would last. But here he committed a fatal error. The district of Bundelkund is, for the most part, dependant upon the nature of the season; it possesses comparatively few means of irrigation. A season of drought is one of serious calamity, but against this no provision was made. Subsequent experience, dearly and bitterly attained, has also shown that the soil will not admit of being made every year subservient to tillage and production. With the exception of the lands lying in the immediate vicinity of villages, the soil of fields which have been worked several years in succession, even under a variety of crops, loses its powers of fertility, and must lie fallow for the space of two or three years in order to regain them. And if those powers be overstrained the land becomes worse than useless, for it engenders a noxious grass the eradication of which can only be effected with great labour and at great expense. Again it must be observed, that this important feature in the resources of the district entirely escaped the Collector's observation.

This greatly enhanced revenue was, notwithstanding these errors, collected for a series of years with regularity. During the first and second year after its commencement, Mr. Waring effected many corrections and alterations, which made the burden more equal, and he was succeeded for a time by efficient officers. The fact that the assessment was realized with little loss for nine years or to 1231, corresponding with 1824, furnishes indisputable proof, that though little could have been left as profit, the Government demand did not go beyond the whole rent of the land. This successful realization is justly attributable to the able and vigilant superintendence of the local officers. Arrears were not permitted to lay over. The disposition to default was quickly corrected by the malgoozars being compelled to make provision for immediate or eventual liquidation. Bankers and men of wealth were encouraged to embark their capital in loans, mortgages, and purchases. It is not improbable that assurances of unauthorized support from the revenue officers induced them to come forward more readily than otherwise they would have done. Poor or idle and inefficient malgoozars, who got into difficulties, lost their estates by sale at public auction, and their places were generally supplied by intelligent and enterprising capitalists. Trade was brisk, particularly in the great staple, cotton; and money from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than it has been for the last three years. It is remarkable that in 1827 or 1820 when the term

of Mr. Waring's settlement expired, and through the intrigues of certain Native officers, with Ram Kunhya Bengalee, Goluck Chund a writer, and Moonshée Hulteh Sing of Humeerpore at their head, the people were incited to combine together for the purpose of effecting a reduction in the assessment, and numbers in consequence resigned their estates; the fact of Mr. Waring having been appointed to the Board, and hearing of these proceedings having announced his intention to visit the district had the effect of stopping the intrigues of inducing the zemindars to recall their abdications; and in several instances the Collector was enabled to obtain from them even better terms than they had acceded to in 1816. This, and the fact of the enhanced revenue thus imposed being realized with tolerable punctuality to 1824, is sufficient to show that the district resources were not exhausted. Nevertheless a case of over-assessment had been made out; it was no secret with the local or superior authorities that the burden of taxation was too high, and it is now a subject of only unavailing regret that healing and decided measures were not resolved upon in 1820 or 1821, for had they been made,—and there were not wanting persons who recommended them,—they would have come into operation at a critical period, and judiciously followed up might have saved the Government from immense loss, and the people from indescribable misery.

The season of 1237 or 1825, appears to have been calamitous almost beyond precedent, and stern necessity compelled the introduction of measures of relief under obvious disadvantages, for the ultimate necessity of these measures had been foreseen; and had they been previously adopted, the boon would have been felt by the great body of the people to have been granted, not conceded. In 1233, or 1826, a reduction was made in the assessment of the province of nearly two and a half lakhs of Rupees. This was a great decrease; still it must be considered to have fallen short of the mark. Had an additional lakh been given up, it would have been an advantage, and the assessment would have been thus nearly brought down to what appeared to Mr. Waring, the proper standard. Amongst the papers of this gentleman after his decease a notice was found (it was probably drawn up in 1821 or 1822) of his opinion regarding the amount of land revenue, which might always be safely realized from this province under all circumstances and contingencies of season, and he fixed it not to exceed 35,00,000 Rs. It cannot be denied that this opinion was purely specula-

tive; nevertheless it is worthy of consideration as the deliberate revision of his judgment by an officer of ability and experience. And at all events he, like any other human being, could not have foreseen the disasters, mistakes, and calamities which have subsequently intervened, to shatter the district resources, and to postpone to an indefinite period the possibility of any thing like such an assessment being realized.

The settlement of 1233 was thus apportioned on the subdivisions of the province. Banda 18,69,677; Calpee 16,98,013. But on referring to the returns exhibited in another page, it will be seen that the reduction was almost entirely in favor of Banda, and that as respects Calpee an increase was made in the following year 1234 upon the settlement of 1233. It will be observable also, that the revenue of Calpee from 1233 to 1236, was got in with a very moderate deficiency, whereas in Banda, despite of reduction with which it was favoured, every year up to that last mentioned showed increasing losses to Government. This has been attributed partly to the greater deterioration of the powers of the soil by extensive, prolonged and forced cultivation, to the seasons having been comparatively unpropitious, and to the difficulty of managing the refractory malgoozars of the Banda district. Giving full weight to these arguments, we are however compelled to state our belief, that the primary cause of failure originated in the system of revenue management. It has been objected, and with truth and reason, that the Native functionaries were restricted in exercising a legitimate influence over the people; that officers, zealous for the interests of Government, were restrained and disheartened; that the sense of apprehension of the bad consequences of default was removed; that concessions were often made where compulsion was requisite; and that the whole system of management, designed with the best intentions to do all that could be done by soothing and conciliation, dispensed with the necessity of the coercion requisite in examples of gross misconduct, or unprincipled combination. We do not mean to be understood as defending the system, which may have prevailed in some places involving a discipline towards defaulters of the shoe, or the thong; but it is folly to suppose that an administration can ever be vigorous or successful, which does not admit of an exemplary and coercive restraint upon the bad habits or fraudulent practises of idle, inefficient and dishonest malgoozars. The effect of the tehseldars being crip-

pled in the exercise of their authority over the people under their respective charges, was two-fold. Finding themselves inhibited in preventing arrears of revenue from accruing, they began to look upon the balance columns of their accounts with equanimity. The assistance they had covertly given to speculators, men of wealth, and others by whom they were enabled to maintain their reputation for successful collections, became no longer necessary. That object was put aside, no disrepute apparently attached itself to arrears yearly increasing; and thus they found it convenient to turn their backs on the parties to whom they formerly looked for support, and to league with the malgoozars and others whom they were not permitted to coerce. The speculators in landed property who had contrived to get on in their contests with the old zemindars by the aid of the local officers, soon began to feel the effects of the change. The great support which they had always received from them in placing watchmen on the crops, nominally to secure the Government revenue, but really to insure the realization of rents from the cultivators, was taken away from them. In vain these speculators begged for aid from the European functionaries, both Magistrate and Collector; they only obtained from either officer orders upon the thannadar and tehseeldar to discountenance their applications. Is it surprising that the revenue suffered when those who were willing to abide by their engagements were rendered helpless, and those who pertinaciously departed from them were encouraged? It is certain that this system did not prevail in the district of Calpee. There indeed it appears that the Native officers were urged to strain every nerve in effecting the realization of the revenue; the Collector by way of stimulus suspended the payment of their salaries for months together, as long as the balance sheets of their accounts were not to his taste. The adoption of this illegal and harsh measure cannot of course be defended; but it will not be uninteresting to mark the result in both districts of the two systems of management so diametrically opposed to each other; and a reference to the accounts, we repeat, will show that there was a much less corresponding deficiency in the Calpee than in the Banda district: nor will it be thought an unfounded deduction from the comparison of the two, that a system of stern but legal supervision of Native officers, and of legitimate but coercive influence over the malgoozars, was better adapted than either of those above

described for the successful and proper management of the revenue.

In 1237 or 1829, the efficient controul and superintendence of a Revenue Board was exchanged for that of two successive Commissioners, who were in neither case,—whatever might have been their qualifications in other respects,—fitted for the charge. With the best intentions they committed grievous errors, and thereby were often frustrated in really well-designed exertions to correct evils, and to reform abuses. Along with this mutation of the controuling authority, other changes were effected. The Government began to entertain doubts as to the precise nature of the interests which the Regulations allowed their officers to dispose of by sale at public auction for arrears of revenue, and the sale process was no longer allowed to be held even “in terrore” over the people. Certain enactments affecting the proceedings of what is generally known to the public as the Court of “Special Commission,” hereafter to be considered, and leveling a fatal aim against the security of all acquired landed property, were brought into operation. In addition to the evil, serious enough of itself, of public confidence being shaken, grain became cheap, money dear, trade slackened, and the seasons year after year seemed fated to become less favourable than heretofore.

During the period of the Banda district forming part of the Allahabad Commissioner's division, the superior and local authorities could not agree. The Collector was, by various inapplicable orders, crippled and restrained in the legitimate exercise of his powers for enforcing payment, or adjustment of balances as they accrued. The Commissioner was thwarted in his endeavours to effect the removal of certain Native officers from the district, respecting whose character the concurrent testimony of all classes of the people fully warrants the observation, that their exclusion from office would have been a blessing to the country; but these may well be considered minor evils compared with the effects produced by the operation of the “Special Commission,” and the grand experiment of Khaus management, which have proved the curse and bane of this unhappy district. It would be impracticable to enter upon a full discussion of the merits and demerits of the first mentioned remarkable engine for effecting mutations in the possession of landed property. It is undeniable that elsewhere it has conferred great advantages in effecting the restoration to rightful owners, of the rights which hideous villany had wrested from them.

Instances may doubtless be cited of similar benefits having been extended to this district through its instrumentality, but its general and moral effect must be justly considered to be that of unmingled evil. From causes which have above been explained it has been shown that a numerous class of landholders who obtained possession of estates originally belonging to the old hereditary zemindars, by means (whether fair or fraudulent it matters not) of sale at public auction, private purchase or mortgages, had been rendered unable to maintain a superiority over the former occupants. The practical operation of a law (and it was the opinion of the Commissioner that the more widely it was extended the better) which annulled or put in jeopardy every transfer, public or private, that had taken place since the country was annexed to our rule, brought this class of the people to perdition. It was not merely that their dispossession was effected by the issue of decrees in favor of those who prosecuted them. It was in numerous instances thought by the old zemindars, that the mere presentation of a petition fully justified them in effecting their exclusion by main force. The hardship and heavy losses incurred by individuals in this way,—and nothing was done by the authorities to restrain and check the evil,—bear however a very small proportion to the countless wrongs and cumulative distress under which the lower classes of the people suffered in estates, where this summary process of dispossession was not so practicable. Those purchasers and transferers who were still sufficiently powerful to keep the old zemindars in subjection, seeing the way in which this law was applied, set themselves to extract as much as possible both from Government and the people in the interval which might elapse before their turn came to be legally ejected. The ryots were rack-rented to the uttermost farthing, and the money instead of being paid to the Government as revenue, was appropriated by these speculators as the only way of redeeming their original outlay of capital. Is it wonderful that in such a state of things the district hastened to its ruin? But we proceed in the next place to consider the results of the Khau's management, which has done as much mischief as the Special Commission. This monstrously absurd scheme appears to have been founded on the assumption that the zemindars were very incompetent to manage; were a set of vampires upon their ryots; were very bad agriculturists; and that the great body of cultivators sheltered under the fostering care of the Collector and an extra establishment purposely entertained

would dwell in comparative comfort, and be made available in effecting the restoration of the greater part of the district to its former state of prosperity. Thus the malgoozars of the best part of the district have been set aside. The Collector has undertaken to collect through Government aumeens, peons, and mutsuddees the rent or revenue made synonymous terms by this process, which each individual cultivator would consent to pay to the state. And what has been the result? The majority of the inhabitants of the whole district exposed to the tender mercies of the creatures, relatives, and dependents of native officers, devoid of every feeling of principle, probity, or compassion, have been plundered, abused, and trampled upon. The loss to Government has been immense, and it would be well if it could be said with truth that this has been sustained merely as the consequence of a scheme impracticable of operation. The fact is, the Government have been robbed as well as the people; the maxim constantly and notoriously circulating amongst these unprincipled agents, "Khoordunee beyar; Fotah ba jahanum;" which for the benefit of the uninitiated may be freely translated, "Make hay while the sun shines; let the revenue go to the devil," was invariably and religiously adhered to by them, and they have alone thrived and fattened, while the state suffered enormous loss, and the people incalculable misery. The returns for one year will be quite sufficient to show the disastrous effects of this frightful experiment. The nominal revenue of Zillah Banda for 1240 Fussily year was 18,69,816 Rupees; of this 5,65,163 continued to be demanded from the zemindars, and the remainder constituted the demand upon the ryots placed under the direct care of the Collector and his establishment.

Of this ryotwar demand,	1,306,663
The gross collections were,	9,28,465
Deduct costs of establishment,	1,76,762
Nett collections,	7,51,703

Dead loss to the state,	5,54,960
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So much for the practical results of this exquisite scheme, which was calculated to prove a generally healing measure. The mischief it has occasioned cannot well be estimated, and time will only show the evils it has given rise to in their true extent. It will be sufficient to say that, in addition to the injuries inflicted both upon Government and the people, it has led to the extirpation of the village sahoozars or bankers; has completed the disorganization of village communities; and has

been the primary cause of numbers being compelled to emigrate from the country.

In Calpée, the Commissioner and the Collector fell into unrelenting collision with each other. Both were more or less deceived by the machinations of designing natives, and both have been subsequently removed to other spheres of duty. The former vested with extraordinary powers to give efficient relief where it was required, took upon himself to reduce the assessment, and without consulting the subordinate officer, on the contrary, taking the duty out of his hands, obeyed the impulse of his feelings rather than permitted the exercise of his sober judgment, and relinquished in particular cases which came to his notice, thousands of Rupees where hundreds would have sufficed. These mistaken reductions appear to have been made upon no kind of understood principle, and they have led to interminable mischief and inconvenience. Any practical man might have foreseen that a considerable remission in the assessment of one estate, surrounded by others suffering under a nearly equal pressure, would enable the managers of that estate to offer land to cultivators on such tempting terms as would deprive its neighbours of their best ryots, and in the withdrawal of these supports overwhelm them in distress and ruin. The Commissioner apparently never recognised the possibility of this result. He doubtless imagined that the boon he conferred in particular cases was calculated to give public confidence. The Collector whose duty it was to have shown his superior his mistake, and to have brought the whole force of his authority to bear against the evils it engendered, unreasonable expectations and combinations founded thereon in some instances, and difficulties and distress in others, regarded the whole thing with singular equanimity, supposing one would think that it was no part of his business to attempt to mend what another had marred.

Such being the state of affairs in both districts, such having been the management of the whole province, we cannot wonder that the accounts, for the correctness of which we vouch, should exhibit yearly unequivocal proofs of increasing loss to the Government, and that the past season having been one of drought, pestilence and death, calamities following upon the grievances, bad enough of years preceding, the almost ruin of the province has been sealed. It is expected that the whole revenue for 1241 will not amount to much above 1500,000, which fifteen years ago was collected with regularity.

It is just to observe that the Government have borne their full share of loss, and it would be wrong to deduce from the proofs daily exhibited to our eyes, and coming to our ears of the general misery and distress of the people, that the Government have not consented to make great sacrifices. In this respect they have fully and humanely done their duty, and measures really judicious and healing are in progress, for which the people are bound to be grateful. In Zillah Banda we believe the operations of the Special Commission have been suspended, and the experiment of Khaus management discontinued. The ryot war collecting establishment, which cost near 20 per cent. extra on the sum realized, has been or is about to be abolished; and a moderate village settlement for a long term has been formed, or is in course of formation with the old zemindars and village communities. It is to be hoped, that along with the measures of improvement will be introduced a thorough reformation in the dismissal of a host of unprincipled Native officers, and a change in the system of revenue management. The Government have a right to expect, while they consent to great sacrifices, that the people should be also taught to appreciate them rightly; that efficacy should be given to the arrangements sanctioned by honest and zealous co-operation on the part of all their functionaries; and that the system of controul and direction should assume a character of effective, and, were it may be necessary, of coercive influence, in place of mistaken leniency and unvigilant supervision.

In Calpee during the past season it may safely be asserted that not a rupee of revenue has been collected but where it was notorious that the people had the means of paying it. Its present settlement has been extended to fifteen years to such of the malgoozars as have chosen to engage for the longer term. To others liberty of resignation has been granted; and in particular cases they have been allowed to make such offers as they could honestly afford, and could reasonably be sanctioned. These measures judiciously followed up will not fail to do good, and in process of time to mitigate, or eventually correct the mischief which has grown out of the mistakes which have been committed. And if the general opinion be correct, there is a prospect held out of considerable and rapid improvement. The season has been hitherto propitious,—of late it has been highly encouraging;—and the suspension of the Honorable Company's commercial operations at Calpee, though it may have caused a temporary embarrass-

ment, will not prove a permanent disadvantage, since in the opinion of the best advised speculators, quite as much cotton will be sold, and at as good prices, as when the Government were in the market

BUNDELKUND DIVISION.

Abstract Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Revenue from 1228 to 1240. P S

District.	Full Year	Juma.	Collections	Remissions	Balance
Banda and Calpee	1228	38,05,508 0 0	37 88,104 0 0	11 241 0 0	6 160 0 0
	1229	38,11 092 0 0	37,75,013 0 0	30,728 0 0	5 350 0 0
	1230	38,11 657 0 0	37 0,747 0 0	66 030 0 0	24 780 0 0
	1231	38,13 242 0 0	37 23,780 0 0	74,945 0 0	9 517 0 0
	1232	38,14 690 0 0	36 46,491 0 0	1,12,229 0 0	55 970 0 0
	1233	35,67,680 0 0	35 16,759 0 0	24,101 0 0	26 820 0 0
	1234	35 86,118 0 0	35 31 507 0 0	2 578 0 0	52 033 0 0
	1235	35,75 440 0 0	34 50,981 0 0	652 0 0	1 23 607 0 0
	1236	35,77 358 0 0	32,94 604 0 0	748 0 0	2 32 003 0 0
	1237	35,84 766 0 0	28 49,185 0 0	0 0 0	7 35,681 0 0
	1238	35 76 983 0 0	27 51,548 0 0	0 0 0	8,25 430 0 0
	1239	35 75 775 0 0	27 42,574 0 0	0 0 0	8 33 201 0 0
	1240	32 97,343 0 0	25 63,171 0 0	9,755 0 0	7,24 417 0 0
Grand Total		4,73,97 450 0 0	4 33 59 464 0 0	3 33 210 0 0	36,92 874 0 0

Abstract Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances in the District of Banda, from 1228 to 1240 P S

District.	Full Year	Juma.	Collections	Remissions	Balance.
Banda	1228	20,23 260 0 0	20,08 930 0 0	9,184 0 0	5 146 0 0
	1229	20 24 93 0 0	19 99 056 0 0	20,697 0 0	5 178 0 0
	1230	20 21 136 0 0	19 63,374 0 0	37,107 0 0	20 655 0 0
	1231	20 20,877 0 0	19 81,104 0 0	33,220 0 0	6 253 0 0
	1232	20 22,929 0 0	19 09 676 0 0	66,668 0 0	46 685 0 0
	1233	18 69 667 0 0	18,41,717 0 0	23,289 0 0	4 661 0 0
	1234	18 67,841 0 0	18,33,475 0 0	0 0 0	34 366 0 0
	1235	18 62,413 0 0	17,60,783 0 0	0 0 0	1,01 630 0 0
	1236	18 62,821 0 0	16,21,562 0 0	0 0 0	2 41,259 0 0
	1237	18 69 664 0 0	13 41,063 0 0	0 0 0	5,23 601 0 0
	1238	18,61,781 0 0	14,52 803 0 0	0 0 0	4 09 478 0 0
	1239	18 60,573 0 0	13 91 727 0 0	0 0 0	4 68 846 0 0
	1240	18,69 816 0 0	12 63,143 0 0	9,755 0 0	5 69 918 0 0
Total		2,50,7,709 0 0	2,23,67,918 0 0	2,00,220 0 0	34 69,676 0 0

**Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Revenue in the District of
Calpee from 1228 to 1240 T. S.**

Districts	Fiscal Year	Juma	Collections	Remissions.	Balance.
Calpee	1228	17,82,248|0|0	17,79,174|0|0	2,060|0|0	1,014|0|0
	1229	17,86,161|0|0	17,75,957|0|0	10,031|0|0	172|0|0
	1230	17,91,421|0|0	17,57,373|0|0	23,923|0|0	4,125|0|0
	1231	17,92,365|0|0	17,47,676|0|0	41,425|0|0	3,264|0|0
	1232	17,91,661|0|0	17,36,815|0|0	45,561|0|0	9,285|0|0
	1233	16,98,013|0|0	16,75,042|0|0	812|0|0	22,159|0|0
	1234	17,18,277|0|0	16,98,032|0|0	2,578|0|0	17,667|0|0
	1235	17,13,027|0|0	16,90,193|0|0	852|0|0	21,977|0|0
	1236	17,14,535|0|0	16,73,042|0|0	743|0|0	40,744|0|0
	1237	17,15,102|0|0	15,08,122|0|0	0|0|0	2,06,980|0|0
	1238	17,15,202|0|0	12,99,915|0|0	0|0|0	4,15,957|0|0
	1239	17,15,02|0|0	13,51,847|0|0	0|0|0	3,64,355|0|0
	1240	14,27,527|0|0	13,00,028|0|0	0|0|0	1,27,499|0|0
	Total	2,23,59,741|0|0	2,09,91,551|0|0	1,32,990|0|0	12,23,198 0 0

BUNDELKUND DIVISION.

Abstract Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances from 1228 to 1240 T. S.

District	Juma.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.
Calpee . . .	2,23,59,741|0|0	2,09,91,551|0|0	1,32,990|0|0	12,23,198|0|0
Banda . . .	2,50,37,709|0|0	2,23,67,913|0|0	2,00,320|0|0	24,69,676|0|0
Grand Total	4,73,97,450|0|0	4,33,59,464|0|0	3,33,210|0|0	36,92,874|0|0

[Gawnpore Examiner.]

REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE, SOIL, AND CULTIVATION OF PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Those who have long resided in Penang must have noticed a considerable increase of late in agricultural activity and spirit, a change for the better which may be attributed both to depression of commerce and to increase of population. It is to be hoped that the stimulus which has been given, from whatever source derived, will not be suffered to relax, nor perhaps will it be unreasonable to anticipate still more vigorous exertions from the opening which the new Charter of the East India Company gives to agricultural speculators. The following reflections, therefore, the gleanings of experience, have been thrown together with the view of smoothing the path and lessening the risk to the adventurous planter.

CLIMATE.—The climates of Penang and of Province Wellesley slightly differ in some respects from each other, but both are adapted to all the purposes of intertropical agriculture. Hurricanes have never visited either of these places, although strong squalls have occasionally done considerable mischief to plantations. The evil has happily seldom extended beyond shaking fruit off the trees, prostrating a weak tree here and there, and breaking a few branches. Droughts of considerable duration occur at intervals of four or five years, and severer ones at longer periods. The planter can always provide by tanks and wells against any material loss from drought. A superabundance of rain is an inconvenience rather than a mischief, but it increases the cost of cultivation by one-third. The island and the province owe the exuberant vegetation which covers them to the general humidity of their climates throughout the year. Rains likewise fall more copiously at intervals: thus rain fell almost every day betwixt October 1789 and June 1790; and rain fell on 145 days, betwixt May 1833 and April 1834 inclusive on Penang plains, and 166 days on the Flag Staff Hill, and on 228 days in Province Wellesley. The atmosphere of Penang is more loaded with aqueous vapour, than that of Province Wellesley, owing to the latter being removed from so close a proximity to the mountains as the former. The average temperature of Penang is about one degree higher during the day than that of the opposite coast. The dews are heaviest perhaps in Province Wellesley. The northern half of the Province is swept by the strong sea breeze

during the day, and generally by a cool land wind at night. A hot wind is not known at either nor within the straits. The climate of Province Wellesley generally is believed to be more healthy than that of Penang Plain. This must be chiefly attributed to its being better ventilated. The best manifestation of the nature of the climates of both as regards the feeling is, that in Penang a punkah is indispensable, in Province Wellesley its absence is not felt. The temperature in the interior on the opposite coast was observed one day in January last at 5 P. M. to be 65° of Far :

From May 1833 to April 1834 both inclusive there fell on the	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Tenths.</i>
Flag Staff Hill on Penang.....	116	6
Penang Plain.....	65	5
Province Wellesley.....	79	1½

Mean temp: of Penang Plain is about $80\frac{1}{2}$ of Farenheit—that of Province Wellesley $79\frac{1}{2}$.

SOIL.—The soil of Penang is for the most part decomposed granite. The alluvial soil owing to the absence of large rivers is confined almost entirely to some tracts of low lying rice swamp. The lands skirting the hills extend by gentle undulations towards the sea, excepting where interrupted by the swamps alluded to. The soil of these lands generally considered is of a lighter quality and is inferior in fertility to either the hill or rice lands, and the deficiency must be supplied by composts. The narrow vallies which penetrate the mountains have slopes covered with a description of mould holding a middle rank betwixt these two. The soil on the hills is formed of the most recently decomposed granite, and the process of disintegration proceeds in some places with a rapidity that would not be suspected by a person unacquainted with the nature of that rock under certain circumstances. But as this rock is of unequal composition the soil partakes also of the irregularity. Where quartz prevails as a component part of the granite, a sandy gritty soil must be expected; where felspar is superabundant, a rich white clay will be produced; and where mica is in excess the resulting soil will be tinged of a red or dark brown colour, owing to the iron contained in that substance becoming oxydized. The granite which on disintegration yields the best soil will therefore be that in which mica and felspar predominate. The advantages of cultivating the hills consist in the general good quality of their soil—in the constant supply of moisture in the shape of rain and mist

or clouds, and in elevation above the heated and drying air of the valley. The disadvantages are the deterioration—unless pains be taken by encouraging the growth of binding grasses—of the soil by the rain washing or filtrating it away; the impracticability of effectually using the plough and the inconvenience of distance and consequent enhancement in the pay of labourers and cost of conveying produce to town. Some of the swampy land before alluded to might be rendered available to the planter by deep draining, trenching and raising—but very partial attempts only have been made to attain these purposes, for agriculturists have rarely deviated from old and half obsolete customs. The richest soil could be recovered from the sea is that in which the mangrove grows—being composed of the finest alluvions of the continental rivers and the hill streams of Penang, which are carried by the currents and deposited along the coasts. The process of recovery is now slowly going on along the coast of Province Wellesley, by the recession of the sea, or rather by the depositions alluded to.

The soil in Province Wellesley is by no means uniform in quality. The coast line exhibits a narrow sandy belt of low land to the northward and eastward, while to the southward the arable or habitable tracts are hemmed in, excepting in a few high points, by a broad mud flat covered with mangrove trees and which is flooded at high water; beyond the sandy belt and mangroves are extensive alluvial tracts under rice cultivation, alternating with ridges of light soil running parallel to the coast. These ridges in the centre of the province and towards the frontier, give place to irregularly shaped dry alluvial plains stretching north and south. A few hills of moderate elevation are scattered throughout the district. The soil of the alluvial plains and rice grounds is superior in fertility to lands of the same classes on Penang. That of the hills is much the same in both. Extensive roads have been, and are now being made to facilitate intercourse—and three large rivers, besides numerous creeks, afford ready access to many parts of the country. The materials for building are obtained either in the province or from the country immediately beyond—and all ordinary supplies such as cattle, poultry and butter, &c. &c. are abundant, and indeed Penang is now chiefly provided with these supplies from this province.

The facilities for cultivating come next to be considered. Dry waste land for plantations may be obtained from the

Government on leases of 20 years' endurance, at a quit rent varying according to its locality; but not on the average exceeding 2 rupees an orlong, from 2 to 5 years being allowed rent free, and the rent gradually increasing to the maximum; and persons desirous of growing spices or other valuable products may, it is believed, on application to the Government, have the term extended.

A very large portion of the land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held by grants in perpetuity at various rates of quit rent, the latter rarely exceeding one-fifth per centum of the gross grain produce, and never more than $\frac{1}{10}$ which is less than one-third of the average of rent in England—that being about 33 per cent., and is much below the rate taken by Government in any other part of British India. Quit rents of long occupied land in Penang and of some lands in Province Wellesley do not exceed one per cent. of the value of the gross grain produce. The assessment for roads on Penang lands has hitherto been $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the estimated clear rental, and is confined to the island as yet for many substantial reasons. Lands thus held and not cultivated with valuable trees are daily in the market, the price varying from 10 up to 40 dollars an orlong, equal to one and a third of an acre. The original cost of clearing primeval forest land cannot be averaged at less than ten Spanish dollars an orlong under the most favorable circumstances, and 15 or even 20 dollars may not be considered too high an estimate for many of the stronger soils. The cost of keeping it clear depends on many varying circumstances.

Some speculators have proposed cultivating lands in the neighboring states of Perak and Keddah; but it will be obvious to any one on reflection that independant of other circumstances the despotic nature of the Governments of both interpose many obstacles to success: most of the Malayan Mahomedan Governments are regulated on similar principles. That of Keddah, which country is now under the more refined despotism of the Siamese and, as it existed previous to the late conquest, may be taken as a type of the rest. The sovereign was lord of the soil, which the Orang Bindang or ryots cultivated under regular tenures. The chief one was termed *sorot pitar*, under which the occupier paid at the outset the price of one mas or rupee for every orlong of ground; he received this deed from the Raja and it was stamped with the chops of the latter and his ministers. It was in perpetuity

and could not be alienated but was subject, to resumption by the Government if the possessor allowed the land to go to waste within a given period—sometimes 30 years. Instead of a regular quit-rent each ryot capable of labor was subjected to a capitation tax of 16 guntangs of paddy and one of cleaned rice, which would now be equivalent to nearly a dollar. This was occasionally commuted into a copper payment. But the ryot was obliged to sustain a much more grievous tax in the annual feudal service required of him at the will of the prince, and which cannot be computed at a lower yearly average than 4 rupees a-head. The Siamese following the code of Menu affect to exact only one-tenth of the gross produce value; but the tax is more than doubled in practice, and forced service is much heavier than amongst the Malays. Every house which had a wooden door was taxed according to the dimensions of the house, and wooden staircases half a dollar each. Occasional contributions or forced loans were also made or imposed on urgent occasions, and these were never repaid. Grain-holders moreover were forced to deliver rice into the Rajah's granaries at the price he choose to fix on it, and which always left him a profit of about 20 per cent, nor could they sell grain without special permission. Trade was monopolized by the Rajah and his chiefs. The ryot was obliged also to pay for keeping up bands of music and state elephants. His children were liable to be forcibly taken from him—the girls for the seraglio and the youth for public works or for war, where they got no pay and but precarious supplies of food.

LABOR.—If good wages be indicative of the prosperity of a community then Penang and its dependency must be flourishing. Should this position be questioned in a superlative sense, still the fact that such wages are paid, may be considered as proving the absence of distress; and it is in a philanthropic point of view satisfactory to think, that although the *fixed* native population of the island now exceeds 46,000, and that of Province Wellesley is nearly 46,000 souls, the rate of wages has not been so materially affected as to degrade the labouring class, while it has been reduced in a degree sufficient to give a stimulus to cultivation and encouragement to settlers. The fact is that the bulk of the non-commercial native population is composed of independent landowners, and that those who are not proprietors are either farmers of land, or persons engaged in various occupations which, unless in times of

scarcity, supply all their wants. But such is the character of the Malay that with occasional exceptions he will rather than take a spade in hand for hire, content himself with a bare pittance not exceeding half of the sum he might gain by labour in the plantation of a planter. These remarks apply perhaps more strongly to the Province than to Penang, because rice is there more abundant and a livelihood may be obtained in various ways not requiring constant application. The same disinclination to exertion not imperiously called for by necessity prevents the native landowners, not being Chinese, embarking to a useful extent in any sort of cultivation requiring considerable capital : and it is observable that the most unenterprising part of the community consists of those native proprietors who pay but a nominal quit rent and can afford to live in frugal indolence, which with their simple habits is luxury to them, so reverting to the old adage necessity, which, in these days originates in artificial wants and refinements as well as in natural impulses is the parent of invention, or in other words prosperity in its fullest sense. The superintendent of the Province imported silk worms from Calcutta and offered them gratis to the natives ; but not one was accepted although the mulberry thrives there, requiring only a very small degree of care to be bestowed upon it. The same fate had nearly attended his offer of seed coffee, and other plants and grains ; some of the Malays have however cultivated the foreign tobacco seeds obtained from Calcutta. The settled habits which the people are now gradually adopting will bring artificial wants in their train and induce innovations on the confined agricultural system hitherto pursued. The Chinese are the only native class who are really deserving of the name of spirited cultivators. But they are prejudiced too, and they feel no inclination to raise produce which will not yield a speedy return, such as pepper, sugar, gambier or cutch, indigo and vegetables, or to adopt European improvements. Chinese labourers can scarcely be had for less than ten sicca rupees monthly. Chuliahs from the Madras side of India are now paid about six rupees, and the same rate or even less is given to Malays. Malay women receive for hoeing about six cents of a dollar daily and children from three to six. The labour of three able bodied Chinese may be considered equivalent under due superintendence to that of five Chuliahs or Malays ; but were the balance of hire to operate against the former, which it does not, still it would generally be found advantageous to

employ them where very systematic work is to be done. It is however undoubtedly the interest of agriculturists to encourage all of these classes; at the same time especially guarding against the monopolizing spirit of the Chinese, and an increase beyond the present rate of daily labor by affording to the Chulians such hire as may induce them to resort as they have done to this island. Planters generally engage labourers by the month, but wages are given by most of them according to the actual number of days only in which work is performed. There is no parallel in Europe to the labor attending the cultivation of a plantation here, and indeed any where near the line. In the course of a couple of months the best cleared land if left to itself will be choked with a rank crop of tall weeds and wiry or reedy grasses. No sooner has the forest "*bowed beneath the sturdy stroke*" of the Malayan billong or axe, and the stumps being grubbed up and burned, than the lulling grass [*gramen caricosum* of Marsden,] strives for mastery. This grass must be quickly eradicated or it will cost when its roots have struck deep, twenty dollars an acre long to destroy it in light soils, and from 40 to 80 dollars in stiff clayey soils. To destroy it effectually not a root or a joint of one must be left. No valuable exotic will thrive where its roots are invaded by this pest. It will kill spice trees, coffee plants and sugar cane, and interferes greatly in the growth of the hardier coconut tree. Having once got rid of this bane, vigilance will be required to prevent new crops arising from seed brought by the winds; for unfortunately, like the seeds of the thistle and of some other plants these are winged plagues. This grass abounds on the Malabar coast where it is annually burned. A line of fire may then be seen at night extending for many miles in length. It grows in the Bengal provinces where it is termed *oolon ghans*, likewise in Ava, Tennassarim and the Eastern archipelago and in Sumatra. With reference to continental India the price of labor at Penang must be considered high; but it bears a favourable comparison with the wages given at the Mauritius, and those who have had experience in the West Indies may not, perhaps, deny that it falls short of the cost of labor there under both former and present circumstances.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS used in Penang and in Province Wellesley are:

1. *Tangala*.—An iron shod Malayan plough of weak power. The Chinese plough which turns over the soil is better than the Tangala. The Bengalee plough which is inferior is

power to the Chinese and the Kling or Coromandel Coast plough. These have only one handle. The population are far behind England in this arm of agriculture; value 2 to 5 dollars.

2. *Chankool*—Hoes of sizes, the largest being full 1½ inches long, 5½ inches broad at top and 6½ at the bottom and weighing 6½ lbs. The Chinese work best with this last. The size for the Klings and Malays is about 1 or 2 lb. less in weight. No large straight spades are used. Chankools should be well shod with steel as the workmen scruple not to cut through roots of trees and soft rocks with them; value of the largest size 60 cents to 75 cents of a Sp. dollar.

3. *Kappa*—A large axe. The English axe is sparingly used; value ½ dollar.

4. *Billiong*—The Malayan axe. The broad part is only 4 inches in length and 2½ inches broad at the edge. The shaft is 8 inches long from the broad part and this is attached to a long wooden handle; with this small but penetrating instrument a Malay will fell the hardest tree more expeditiously than an European perhaps could with his heavy axe; value ½ dollars weight near 2 lbs.

5. *Sisir*—Harrow of iron or of wood, having one row of teeth: price 1 rupee, and requiring a man to follow and press it down by means of a bar of wood raised three feet above it. Wooden and iron rakes are likewise employed. As hay is never made and even straw seldom preserved, there are no pitchforks in use.

6. *Pingiting*—A wooden roller divided into five or six leaves, like those of a grain winnow, which are sometimes shod with iron: in revolving it casts and tears up grass and weed: price ¾ dollar.

7. { *Bintang*—Sledge for drawing logs of wood.

{ *Anor*.—A wooden sledge or partly of wood, with mat or bamboo sides: price 1 rupee. It is dragged by a buffalo and slides over muddy paths where a cart wheel would sink.

8. *Greta*.—Chinese cart; two wheeled with iron axle: value 20 dollars. It is dragged by one buffalo and is above the size of a common English one; also a small light cart with solid wheels of wood.

9. *Sadap* and *Pingeau*.—The first is an iron sickle, rather smaller than the English one; value 12 cents or pice. The pingeau has a long crook at the back to pull up the fallen corn when laid in the water by wind or other accidents: value 15 pice or cents.

10. *Ringgum*.—A small sharp iron instrument used to crop the ripe grain : value 5 cents. It is a simple and ingenious contrivance and women nip off the ears of grain with it quickly and expertly.

11. *Tajuh*.—A valuable instrument ranking betwixt a scythe and a hoe. It is used to pare the surface and destroy weeds and long grass : value $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar, weight 2lbs. full. It is fixed to a much more upright handle than that of a scythe and the workman wields it much in the way that a golf player does his club. Every cultivator has several of sizes.

12. *Kree*.—A small sort of taja : value 12 cents.

13. *Kookoo Combing*.—"Sheep's hoof." A two pronged or cloven iron instrument used to plant rice plants : value 5 cents.

14. *Pingait roomput*.—Like the kree in some respects but more crooked : value 10 cents.

Pisau krat roomput is a grass knife.

15. *Parang Lading*.—A powerful knife for cutting brush wood and grass, also unfortunately as a too convenient weapon of offence by gang robbers : value 25 cents. of a dollar. It nearly resembles the knife used in Malabar and Canara.

16. *Popatei*.—A wood-cutter's knife or hatchet : value 25 cents of a dollar.

17. *Parang Bongko*.—A crooked knife used for cutting jungle : value 25 cents of a dollar.

18. *Golo*.—A knife for splitting wood : price 25 cents of a dollar.

19. *Chop*.—Small straight spade used in transplanting young trees.

20. *Pisanwali*.—Pruning knives for betel vines and pepper vines.

21. *Ayakan and Nyeen Jarang*.—Sieves and scoops. *Panniela*.—Scoop for baling out water from a field.

22. *Pengooroo*.—Grain farmers' winnowers, only used by the Chinese, who travel about with them in Province Wellesley just after harvest and make good gleanings.

23. *Kisaran*.—Stone corn mills turned by men or by a couple of oxen, chiefly the former. *Pangiling*.—Handmills.

24. *Lusong Tumbook Tanga*.—*Lusong Kesur*.—A wooden mortar with a heavy pestle to beat out grain from the husk.

25. *Eenee*.—A foot grain beater. The beater is attached to a lever which is moved by the foot : women are chiefly employed to work it.

26. *Jalapang*.— A granary of bark or plank. If of bark, it is often plastered with mud.

27. A pruning knife.

28. *Gallak*.— A hook for pulling fruit off trees.

29. A hand flour mill, consisting of two inverted baskets with grinding stones betwixt them; the shape is like an hour glass.

The foregoing articles are made by Chinese or Malayan workmen. A few hoes and parangs have been imported from England; but the iron was not sufficiently tempered. No doubt were pains taken to supply substantial hard-ware of this sort at lower prices than the natives can manufacture them for, a considerable quantity might be disposed of in the Straits. There is hardly a Malay who does not daily use a parang or has not many of the other articles here enumerated. Many minor accessories to the agricultural operations will readily occur to those having occasion for them and need not be here enlarged on.

Draft buffaloes and oxen are abundant, and may be had at from seven to twelve dollars a head. They are much inferior to the horse for the field labor. The buffalo, strong as he may seem, has a delicate constitution and is easily put out of condition; without careful tending he will be useless after two years' work or even after a much shorter time. He soon becomes jaded if worked in the sun, and he is very liable to sudden attacks of disease. The Chinese appear to prefer the red and the Malays the black buffalo. The preference seems due to the black as it is the hardest. Oxen are never used in the plough and only occasionally in drawing light carts; they are active animals, but far inferior in power to the English or to the Indian service bullock. Elephants abound in the forests bordering on Province Wellesley, and when the demand was great for them, vessels annually carried numbers to Madras. They may be procured at the following rates, and without doubt might be employed in field labour, carrying water up heights, &c. and produce to market. The tin from the Patani and Perak mines is chiefly conveyed to the depots on elephants.

For an elephant. .4 feet 6 inches high 120 Dr.

Ditto.....5 feet 3 inches.....200

Ditto.....6 feet.....220

Ditto.....6 feet 9 inches....400

Ditto.....7 feet 6 inches....420

Those exceeding this height are paid for at an advance on the last mentioned rate of 20 dollars for 1 foot 6 inches. If above 8 feet 3 inches then an addition for each 1 foot 6 inches is charged of 40 dollars. Elephants 10 feet 6 inches in height are taken by the Siamese to the capital and it is not permitted to sell them. The Keddah Chiefs used formerly to breed elephants, a speculation rarely if ever attempted elsewhere. There is however a difference in the measure of Malayan and Siamese Elephants. The hista or cubit of the first is nearly 1 foot 6 inches, that of the latter is three fingers breadth or about two inches more for every hista. Perak elephants from 3 cubits up to 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cubits in height are sold at the rate of 35 drs. for each cubit. Up to 5 cubits the price is uncertain, above that height a thousand dollars are demanded and according to the disposition, &c of the animal so is the price asked for those exceeding this height. Coromandel Native traders were until late years constantly in the habit of loading vessels with elephants for that coast. They run up the Fry River in Province Wellesley and having cut down one side of the vessel and moored in deep water close to the bank, the elephants were enticed to an inclined slide which introduced them to the hold before they could make any resistance.

But these last remarks may appear a digression from the original subject, which now leads to a consideration of the various produce of the soil.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Penang has been a spice island from the period nearly of its first settlement. Pepper engrossed the consideration of capitalists for many years, and until the price fell so low that the returns no more than repaid the outlay. But previous to this check another source of gain opened by the introduction to the island of the nutmeg and clove tree.

In 1798 a few spice plants were imported from the Dutch spice islands, but in the year 1800 there were brought from Amboyna five thousand nutmeg and fifteen thousand clove plants. In 1802 a further and larger number arrived, the collection of the Government Agent Mr Hunter. This consisted of 25,026 seedling nutmeg trees, and 175 plants of ages varying from four to seven years.

Shortly before this last period a Government spice garden had been established, embracing one hundred and thirty acres of land, lying on the slopes which skirt the base of the hill near Anne's Mills, a romantic spot and well watered by a

running stream now called Ayer Putih. This plantation, in some respects a mere nursery, contained in the above year the number of 19,628 nutmeg plants varying from one up to four years old, 3,460 being four years of age. There were also 6,259 clove trees of which 669 were above six and under seven years old.

In the same year 1802, Mr. Smith, the Honorable Company's Botanist, reported that he had imported in all to the island at that date 71,266 nutmeg and 55,264 clove plants, out of which a few were reserved for the Botanical Gardens at Kew, Calcutta and Madras. These plants were distributed to the following places on the island. A few to the Flag Staff Hill, a number to the Botanical Garden on the Ayer Etam road—also to Battu Lanchang, Balley Pulo, Ticoos, and Mount Olivia. Some remnants of these plantations are still to be found at those places, but it can hardly be matter of surprise that they should have nearly disappeared, when it is considered that the trees were huddled together and occupied less than half of the area of land which they should have had, and were moreover, in most instances, planted under huge forest trees, and thus denied the dews of heaven and vivifying light and heat. The total number of spice plants of the island was at the same period estimated at 33,000 only, but scarcely one of these had yet come into bearing. That such large importations should so speedily have dwindled down to the above comparatively small number, was owing at first to the shyness of cultivators, and the carelessness with which the newly arrived plants were treated, and subsequently to the prevailing ignorance as to the proper method of cultivating these exotics, for the community were unfortunately taught and credulously believed, even while the true source of information lay open to it, that spice trees grew almost without culture. In spite nevertheless of the distrust which partial failure created, and the absorption of capital in the vortex of commerce, the nutmeg and clove trees held fast possession of the soil, and it is to be hoped the prescriptive right they have established will be now supported by due attention to them. It cannot be positively affirmed that either has so naturalized itself as to spread spontaneously; yet it is known that most of the plantations now in a productive state have been created by plants raised from nuts yielded by trees of the original importations, and a number of nutmeg trees which had been planted on the face of a hill and abandoned, were after a lapse of about four years

rescued from thick jungle and found to be in a lively condition and in bearing. The wild nutmeg tree is indigenous to Penang, being an inhabitant of the hills. It is a tall forest tree, and bears a more oval shaped fruit than the true nutmeg tree. Both the nut and mace are less pungent and more astringent than the true spice—yet the Chuliahs have been in the habit of gathering them and selling them, in the native bazars. Strange as it may seem, this tree was about thirty-four years ago publicly reported to the home authorities as the true nutmeg tree—so well had the Dutch guarded the Hesperides of the Moluccas. A wild species of the nutmeg tree has been discovered on the Andaman Islands, and it has been asserted also on some island lying off the W. Coast of Africa. In the Moluccas a wild species is generally found in the vicinity of the real one, and often served as a guide to the Dutch forest rangers, when an attempt was made by that nation to extirpate from most of those islands the true clove and nutmeg trees. The policy was vain for nature asserted her rights, and the deep woods were soon again replenished from the seeds which had been scattered about.

A wild kind grows also on the Malabar Hills, and, as Mr. Crawford has remarked in Cochin China, and New Holland. According to him there are eight varieties of this tree. It would be unscientific and unbotanical were it to be drawn as an inference from these facts that the clove tree and true varieties of the genus *myristica* might be raised at all of the places above named—for the varieties of a genus of plants are often found under most dissimilar climates and latitudes.

The cultivation of the true nutmeg and clove tree began nearly about the same time at Bencoolen and Penang, and the greater success which attended it at the former settlement than at the latter, was no doubt owing to the fact above alluded to, of Penang having been then a mercantile rather than a cultivating community.

There are, however, several varieties of the *cultivated* nutmeg on Penang, distinguished from each other by the tinge of the leaf and shape of the nut. In some the former is small and light in color, in others dark and large. In one the nut is oval or egg shaped, each nut hanging on a tendril of four or five inches in length; in another it resembles a small peach; and in a third it is small and nearly circular.

In 1805 there were only 23 bearing clove trees in the Company's gardens, and in October of this year these gar-

dens were sold for the trifling sum of nine thousand six hundred and fifty six dollars. They contained then 5103 nutmeg trees and 1625 clove trees and 1050 seedlings; the whole being sold in lots, many of the trees were dug up and transplanted to other quarters of the island, and thus dispersed, numbers were lost from mismanagement. Had the Government persevered in the experiment, the result would no doubt have proved satisfactory, but it very naturally distrusted the reports of the Botanical Superintendents, when their success had proved so equivocal, and the results so expensive.

In 1810 the total number of nutmeg trees on the island was about 13,000, several *hundreds* of which only were in bearing, and from such clove trees as were then bearing, a supply of *twenty thousand* plants was obtained.

The sale of the Government plantations gave a temporary stimulus to the private planter; yet the continued ignorance of the proper method of cultivating spices, necessarily followed by tardy crops, seems to have at length induced such an apathy regarding them that they ran the risk of a speedy extinction.

It is to the late David Brown, Esquire, that the public, (for that the public are interested in this case will it is hoped appear in the sequel) is mainly indebted for the revival of so valuable a branch of Straits' cultivation. He stood alone in 1810 as a spice planter on an extensive scale, and instead of finding encouragement in the sympathy of those around him, he was inconsiderately supposed by many to be in search of an el dorado, and no one ventured to follow his steps. Bold and provident as was this attempt, its success was long retarded by the obstacles which always oppose themselves to agricultural innovators, and it might, even after a very great outlay of capital, have been doubtful on the decease of that gentleman, had not his son, the late and lamented George Brown, Esq., managed the estate with a spirit and judgment which finally overcame every difficulty and displayed for the first time after thirty years of perilous trial, the full value of the pursuit.

In 1818 the bearing nutmeg trees on the island were estimated to be 6,900. Since that period spices have been more extensively cultivated. There are now upwards of thirty spice plantations at this settlement including Province Wellesley, and these may be classed as follow:—

Five plantations containing from 4000 up to 20,000 trees

Eight from 500 up to 10,000 trees.

Seventeen from 50 up to 2000; containing in the aggregate about 80,000 trees, of which number 45 000 are estimated to be in bearing. When Bencoolen was ceded to the Dutch, the plantations there were estimated to contain 55,000 bearing trees only.

The gross annual produce from the plantations may be roughly estimated at 130,000*lbs.* but young trees are yearly coming into bearing to swell this quantity; should the cultivation meet with no serious interruption, it may perhaps in time supply the whole of the English market with spices.

Having thus traced the history of Penang spice cultivation through the difficulties it has so successfully struggled with up to the present day, it remains to shew how it stands affected by extraneous circumstances—its value to the mother country—and the modes in which it may be permanently upheld. The reader will it is hoped excuse the perhaps in his eyes lengthened details necessary for the above purpose, since in agricultural investigations the useful must often dispense with the ornamental.

The Straits' spice planter ought not to be discouraged, because only a few of the plantations have as yet returned the capital sunk in forming them. Let him recollect that he has got experience, a boon denied to his precursors, that prices have never yet fallen, and it may with safety be said are never likely to fall so low as to cut off *all* profits; and that by a continuance it is to be hoped of the provident liberality of the British Government, a lighter duty will still be imposed on his produce than on Dutch spices imported to England and Bengal.

The London dealers have long since unequivocally pronounced the Penang mace and cloves to be the finest in the world; the former being more substantial and flaky, the latter more full and more luscious in colour than the importations from Amboyna, while the nutmegs are preferred to all others on account of their general superiority and freshness.

But the English market, even were Penang capable of supplying it, is not the only one to which the planter has to look. The liberality of the Bengal Government has opened the door to a demand amidst the myriads of India, the ultimate extent of which who will venture to appreciate? China, the whole of the new American States, Egypt and Turkey

are a few of the countries which now bear the impress of civil and moral regeneration; for

"Bright Improvement on the Car of time
 "Now rules the spacious world from clime to clime,
 "Her handmaid arts now every wild explore
 "Trace every wave and culture every shore.
 "On *Mudus** harks who sitig rustle along
 "And the dark Samang† yelled a dismal song,
 "The wandering Devas of the forest glen
 "Now start to view the glittering haunts of men,
 "And Silence throned on Cherai‡ clay n mound
 "Now hears the Gurbang§ chime and gong's deep mellow sound."

In other terms the *Dominie* is now stalking amongst the nations—with his right hand he majestically waves over their heads the talismanic rod for their mental correction and enlightenment, and with his left he scatters amongst them the seeds of science and of art.

Those who hold different opinions will not of course plant spices, but will solace themselves perhaps with the cold philosophical reflection, that the prospect of gain is dimmed by the risks of war and of other political or moral changes which spectral-like float before their eyes.

In 1803 the Court of Directors desired that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the spice planters at Penang, for Dr. Roxburgh their Botanist had in 1820 reported his decided opinion that this island was "the most eligible spot of all the East India Company's possessions for the cultivation of the nutmeg and clove trees." The Penang planters it is believed only now desire that they may be relieved from all duties at present imposed on their spices; that the duties now exacted be still levied on Dutch Spices; and that the Dutch traders be prohibited from taking advantage as they now do of the very provision which the legislature had in its liberality accorded for, as it should seem, the express encouragement and protection of British colonial planters. Batavian merchants have lately, whether legally or otherwise does not yet appear, been in the habit of conveying the spices of the *Moluccas* to *Singapore* and *Ma'acca*, from which places they are shipped for England and Bengal, and consequently *pass free of the extra duty* of one shilling per pound imposed on spices from other than British colonies.

* A river bounding Province Wellesley.

† A wild wool-headed race of men who wander about the forests.

‡ The Kedjah Peak, a lofty mountain with a remarkable cleft.

§ Gurbang or musical bowls.

If the Dutch spice grower never has been known to relax his system of monopoly; but has, whenever he had the power to do it, made the British consumer pay his own prices, he ought not to grumble at an extra duty on his produce which by infusing greater life and energy into Penang planters, the *only now existing checks worth mentioning to a renewal of that monopoly*, gives to the British public the advantage of cheaper and better spices.

The question here in which spice *consumers* are interested is not one of mere speculative competition betwixt rival colonies, or one which may be gaged by the principles of the free trade system. Spices cannot like sugar, coffee and a few other valuable products be cultivated every where within the tropics. Dutch and British spices now unfortunately, as has been before shewn, enter the English market on equal terms; the competition is almost wholly confined to the Amboynas and Penang as will presently appear, and may be supposed to incline in favor of the former, since the cultivation at the latter island has been but barely rescued from the trammels of experiment. Will the comparatively trifling revenue derived from duties on Straits' spices, the produce of British plantations, prove an equivalent for the risk of throwing back the monopoly into the hands of the Dutch, either by discouraging British planters, or exposing them to the temptation which the Amboyna planters might offer of prices considerably above the usual market rates! for could the latter obtain the full command of these British spices he would doubly repay himself out of the profits of one year's monopoly.

When Bencoolen was given up to the Dutch Government it was stipulated in the treaty, that the British inhabitants were to enjoy until the 8th of June 1830 the unfettered liberty of disposing of themselves and property.

Since the expiration of the above period, a duty of 36 per centem has been levied there on the exportation of all spices, unless these have been sold to the Dutch Government, in which case they have been exempted from duty altogether. It cannot be supposed that the Dutch will readily abandon the policy of centuries and foster in their own bosom that which is subversive of it.

Bencoolen to any nation which shall possess it must prove as it ever has proved an expensive post. Is it not therefore highly probable that it will be held no longer than the period

when the spice plantations cease to be? Accordingly we find that the formation of new plantations is discouraged within the limits of that settlement, that estates of such proprietors as have died intestate are believed to be under the management of Government authorities; and that ten of the plantations, formerly reckoned the best and lying within the limits, have gone to waste and ruin from want of funds or of labourers to keep them in order; and that there are only two spice estates remaining which pay any rent to the proprietors! It will be remembered that the Bencoolen spice estates within the limits belonged to British inhabitants, most if not all of whom have left Bencoolen. It may be also observed that the wages given there now to fickle Malayan labourers are the same as able-bodied Chinese receive at Penang.

In pursuance of the foregoing reasoning it becomes of importance to notice that the geographical limits which nature seems to have originally assigned to the true nutmeg and clove, more especially to the former, are singularly contracted; and that as yet the circle for either has not been very widely extended by the ingenuity of man. They originally grew on the proper Molucca Islands of *Ternate* and *Tidor* only. These islands were first visited in 1510 when Albuquerque penetrated to the Eastern Archipelago. In 1521 one of Magellan's companions established at Tidor a factory for the purpose of collecting spices.

In 1515 the Portuguese introduced spices into Amboyna, and on *these dying off* the stock was again replenished in 1650.

The Dutch who supplanted the Portuguese, confined the cultivation of spices to Amboyna and Banda with their circumjacent dependencies in order to secure the exclusive monopoly of them. Ternate and Tidor, as do the other Molucca Isles, lie on the great volcanic belt which stretches from Kamschatka to Barren Island in the Bay of Bengal, and are a little more than ten degrees distant from that portentous focus of volcanic energy, Sumbawa. Was the era of the appearance of the clove and nutmeg on this globe coeval with that when these islands were first heaved up from the bosom of the deep? If so, their antiquity must be considerable, for the clove was known to the ancient Egyptians.

Leaving such speculations, may it not be conjectured from analogy that places lying, like Penang, near to the prolongation of this volcanic belt, and about the same distance to the north

of the Line that the Moluccas are to the south of it, will be found most congenial to the growth of spices—more particularly to the nutmeg, which is partial to islands, and pines under an arid atmosphere.

It may likewise be supposed that although spices may be found to grow in other regions, the produce will be inferior to that of the eastern portions of the globe, where they are, if not actually indigenous, now successfully cultivated. The vicinity of the latter to populous nations ready to sell their labor at a moderate price, must give to them a decided advantage over at least slave employing states in all that relates to mere manual labor. It is well known that attempts have been made to cultivate the nutmeg and clove in the peninsula of India, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Bourbon, and the West Indies; but had success been commensurate with expectation, the world would long ere this have been aware of it by its effect in reducing prices far below the scale to which they have ever descended. That they should have ever fallen to the average of late years may be ascribed to attempts of planters at the Moluccas to glut the market in order to discourage competition.

The Straits' planter has now passed through the ordeal of experiment and can build hopes on known premises; but in those parts of the world where the trial remains to be made, the speculator will pause to calculate the odds of an eight years' stake, of time and capital.

A few years previous to the introduction of the clove and nutmeg in Penang, some plants had been obtained by the old French Government, a part of which were planted at Bourbon, and the rest were conveyed to Cayenne, which last place is free from hurricanes. The clove tree has since that period been cultivated at Bourbon, but the produce has ever been held as second rate to that of Amboyna and Penang. The clove succeeded at Cayenne, but the nutmeg trees failed. The Abbé Raynal alluded probably to these first, when he described clove trees there which yielded from forty to fifty pounds of fruit each.

M. W. Urban Buee, a French planter, in his memoir sent to the British Colonial office in 1796, states that he had then planted out fifteen hundred clove plants on his estate at Dominica, which he had raised from seed or mother cloves procured accidentally at Martinico, and that he expected them to bear in 1799. What became of this and the Cayenne

plantation does not appear; yet surely had they been found profitable speculations we should not afterwards, with the appliances which the West Indies afforded, have heard of such a thing as a Dutch monopoly of cloves.

A few nutmeg trees have been seen growing in a deep valley in the Mauritius; but the price of labor and devastating hurricanes are against the extension of spice cultivation there, even should soil and climate be really favorable—which however has not been shewn.

If the account which appeared about a year and a half ago in a Liverpool paper may be credited, an attempt has been made to cultivate the nutmeg at Trinidad on an extensive scale, and no doubt a better site for such an experiment could not have been chosen, since that island is beyond the tract of the hurricanes. But even should the nutmeg thrive there, the cost of production will, it is believed, be very heavy.

The hire of a labourer there cannot be reckoned under fifteen Spanish dollars a month, and may perhaps much exceed that rate, for on one occasion an endeavour was made, which failed, to induce Chinese labourers to go there, and we know that these people would hardly work for less at such a distance from their country. There are a few nutmeg trees cultivated in gardens at Brazil, but hitherto merely as exotics; the planters there seem now to be almost exclusively bent on supplanting the staple of the Celestial Empire tea, by tea of their own raising.

The reduced prices at which spices have been occasionally sold during late years has undoubtedly increased the consumption; but the cultivation of them is too expensive a speculation to admit of continued low rates, and it may be questioned whether they could have fallen so low as they have done had the Amboyna plantations been, like those of Bencoolen and Penang, in the hands of *private planters*—for the cultivation at Amboyna, too, is expensive; and there is perhaps no other transportable vegetable product of the tropics which requires so many years to reach maturity. The gap, as Dr. Johnson once observed, of planting in general, is a fearful one betwixt planting and reaping.

The cultivation of spices is the next subject for consideration, although it is not my intention to enter into all its minor details which may be left to the planter's judgment and practice.

The valuable account published by Dr. Lumsdaine in the year 1820, and lately republished in the *Singapore Chronicle*, of the mode of cultivating spices at Bencoolen, may be consulted with advantage; the Straits planter making due allowances for the differences in the two localities and the appliances available at each.

He who would enter the arena as a spice planter should have the bump of perseverance *myristically* developed; he should be impervious to compunctious feelings on opening his purse, his temperament ought to be sanguine, and his trust in native operatives should be the reverse of overweening.

Without these preliminary qualifications he will assuredly falter, waver, and stumble in his career, thereby risking his own ruin, and what abstractedly is of more importance, deterring others with stronger nerves from benefiting the public by engaging in the same pursuit. Numerous truly are the vexations, anxieties and obstacles which the planter has to encounter, and although in my estimation these are outweighed by advantages, the *intending* planter should reflect with the poet, whose immortal verse harmonizes with our subject, that

" 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in a *spicy* hue."

His hand having fairly grasped the ploughman's ribands, it is to be hoped that his mind will be sunned and

" Bled by visionary thoughts that stray
'To count the joys of Fortune's better day."

And will be also soothed in the verdant bosom of nature herself with the hope that

" In her sweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe."

As no uniform system of planting spices has yet been adopted here, it becomes somewhat difficult to state the precise expence attending it.

The cost at the outset was enormous, and it has gradually decreased as experience has been gained. The following, after a patient investigation, seems to me a fair average of expences as they are likely to be in *future*.

Assuming a plantation to be one hundred orlongs (or about one hundred and thirty-three acres) in extent, the items will run thus :—

First Cost.

100 orlongs of cleared land on a grant in perpetuity, Spanish dollars.....	2,000
Plants, planting, ditching, hedging and nursery..	1,600
Buildings, implements and cattle.....	400
	<hr/>
	4,000
	<hr/>

This estimate may perhaps be found too low on account of the increasing value of land.

Seven Years' Expenses.

One overseer, 50 Chinese labourers, cattle (or else manure,) carts, ploughs, quit rent, and compound interest on the outlay... ..	39,000
	<hr/>
Making a total of Sp. dollars.. ..	43 000
	<hr/>

But it ought also to be noticed that the cost varies according to localities. A soil that is light and friable, and which may be easily freed from the lalang grass, may be cultivated at less expence than one of an alluvial nature. In the long run however, the latter makes ample amends in its superior productiveness. Nor ought a plantation which has come into bearing to be valued at its mere *prime cost*, for to it a sum equal to one-third at least of this last may fairly be added, on the score of great risks and prospective profits, and perhaps few planters would be found willing to sell even at this rate. A flourishing nutmeg tree from 10 to 15 years old in full bearing cannot on the lowest possible estimate be valued under twenty Spanish dollars, nor that of a similarly circumstanced clove tree under ten dollars.

The cost which would attend a plantation of the dimension above stated—at Bencoolen, could not be reduced below 70,000 Spanish dollars; and it is probable that with negro labor a plantation of the same size in the West India Islands would cost about an equal sum; while with free labor it would, it is supposed, exceed this sum by about one-fourth part, for it is taken for granted that the rate of fifteen dollars per mensem as given to a day labourer at the Brazil is pretty generally applicable to those islands.

THE NUTMEG.—The cultivation of the nutmeg is of primary import. It has been sufficiently proved that the tree will flourish here on soils of the most contrary qualities; it

might indeed be difficult to pronounce decidedly what kind of soil is best adapted for its growth and longevity; for its existence as yet on Penang is comprised within about thirty years, while we know that in the Moluccas it attains the age of one hundred and eighty years. We find it however growing luxuriantly on Penang at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, on gentle slopes, on low rocky-hills, and on deep alluvial soil scarcely elevated above high water mark. In the mountain valleys it yields heavy crops without the application of manure, and the produce is of a very superior description.

On the slopes skirting the base of the hills and on the plains, the system of manuring as described by Dr. Lumsdaine to have been followed at Bencoolen is rigidly adopted; but nothing in the shape of agricultural science has been brought to bear on this point; whatever the nature of the soil may have been, the quantity of manure applied has been invariably the same. By the judicious application of manure, a plantation laid out on second rate soil may for many years be kept on a level perhaps with one on the best description of land, but the latter ought not to require the stimulus which is identified apparently with the prosperity of the former.

The trees on Amboyna and Banda stand or stood partly on rich black or red mould, and partly on a light soil; both being there deemed equally congenial to their growth. The soil throughout the Bencoolen plantations generally is a red brick-like mould with stony fragments interspersed; naught but persevering industry could have rendered this soil so productive as it has proved to be. The mould seems to be a decomposing laterite and too strongly impregnated with iron to be very fertile. A somewhat similar soil is found in the neighbourhood of Malacca, at Singapore, and in Province Wellesley. In the latter district it merges into a steatitic or argillaceous earth which is highly prolific.

Dr. Lumsdaine was of opinion that low alluvial lands were entitled to preference from their acknowledged fertility and capability of retaining moisture. In 1804 the whole face of the Island of Banda, as described by the agents of the Bengal Government, who superintended there the collection of plants from the Moluccas for Penang, resembled the then rude state of the latter island, excepting that the low thick jungles where the nutmeg trees were planted had been cleared away.

The gentleman above alluded to notices a tree which grew in an alluvial soil at Moco-Moco in Bencoolen, and which at the age of 23 years measured 38 inches in circumference. There is now one at Dettesham Estate on Penang, which at the age of about 20 years measures 42 inches in girth at a level with the ground and 30 inches at three feet above the surface: one of 20 years of age at Ayer Etam measures also 42 inches round the stem, and there are many in other plantations of nearly similar dimensions.

The nutmeg tree has but a slender lateral hold of the soil compared with the clove tree, but its tap root serves to steady it by striking from four to five feet deep; notwithstanding all this, my belief is that the tap root might be pruned with advantage in many situations before planting.

It has not yet I believe been discovered how the male and female trees are to be distinguished from each other previous to the period of inflorescence. If any planter be in possession, or thinks he is in possession of the secret, it has not apparently betrayed itself in results. Should any one be led by accident or genius to the discovery, and liberally give the planting community the advantage of it, he will not only deserve the myristicatic wreath but more solid marks of gratitude; for there can be no doubt that ignorance on this vital point enhances the cost of cultivation one-third beyond what it would otherwise be independent of the serious loss of time it entails. Thus after the sixth year the sexes may perhaps be known; the superabundant male trees with the exception of one for every ten females, or as some planters will say one for every twenty female trees, must be cut down and young plants placed in their stead. Many of these will in their turn prove of the sturdier sex and require to be removed, thereby postponing to an indefinite period, perhaps for twenty years, the final arrangement of the plantations. Dr. Lumsdaine has averaged the unproductive trees in a plantation before thinning at one-third of the whole; but it seems to me that there will be greater safety in rating it at one-half of the total number. The planter will also have to take accidents into the account. The trees which have both male and female blossoms cannot be much depended on, and must of necessity yield a less quantity of fruit than the female trees; and they appear to decrease in fertility in proportion to the increase of stimulus in shape of manure. It is a remarkable fact that during the unprecedented drought of four months in 1832, during which only 4½

inches of rain fell, many old nutmeg trees in Glugor plantation which had never before been known to exhibit other than male blossoms, were suddenly, and permanently it should seem, transformed into *monoecious* trees and bore crops of fruit while female trees remained unchanged. A drought of such continuance would not be thought extraordinary in many tropical regions; but here where there are frequent showers and heavy dews nearly throughout the year, the unmitigated fervor of the sun's rays was felt severely. The leaves of the spice tree fell off and the fruit shrivelled up, and by plentiful watering alone were many plantations saved. It may here be observed that artificial watering will not compensate for aridity in the atmosphere or insure a competent produce. Excepting the loss of part of their leaves the clove trees did not suffer, and they bore abundantly at the ensuing season; but the nutmeg trees did not quite recover the shock for a year.

During this drought numbers of tall fruit trees indigenous to the climate died, and in the flat alluvial lands of Province Wellesley patches of high forest trees became so dissicated, that they caught fire and were consumed while water could only be had by digging sixteen feet deep.

A moist atmosphere appears essential towards the perfecting of the nutmeg and mace. The male trees here I have observed are invariably more precocious than the female. The planter will often therefore be mortified to find here and there a continuous row of the most luxuriant and hopeful young trees, on which he had been wont to look with pride, suddenly put forth the obnoxious and unprofitable blossom. The remedies for this evil proposed by Dr. Lumsdaine of either grafting or inarching on male stocks to obtain monoecious trees or of setting the plants in a nursery at four feet distance and forcing them by lifting them frequently out of their bed to shew their sex, are perhaps too problematical to be attempted at first on a large scale, yet they should be made on a small one.

The nutmeg tree fruits on Penang about the seventh year, following thereby a rule of nature which is applicable with but very few exceptions to all the indigenous fruit trees in this part of the world. At Bencoolen they are in a full state of productiveness about the fifth year; a rapid approach to productiveness by no means indicates permanent vigor. In the Moluccas as it is said the nutmeg trees do not often bear till the ninth year. They then go on there increasing in productiveness up to their eightieth year, after which

they gradually decline during nearly an equal period. Pear and apple trees in England have been known to attain to the age of nine hundred years.

The observation of Dr. Lumsdaine respecting the quantity of produce yielded by nutmeg tree at Bencoolen, may be pretty aptly applied to that obtained from Penang trees, namely, about 5*lbs.* of nutmeg and 1½*lb.* of mace from each tree in good bearing, taking them one with another, for some trees bear heavy crops while others give scanty ones.

On Penang the trees bear all the year round, but the chief crop is in the months of March, April and May, instead of September and the three following months, which are, as observed by Dr. Lumsdaine, the Bencoolen harvest months. Besides the above principal crop there is here at Penang a second rate one in October and November. The quantity and quality of nutmegs and mace are very liable to be affected by heavy falls of rain, which cause the nutmeg to burst prematurely, especially if succeeded by a hot sun. While the indigenous fruit trees are subjected to the serious depredations of the monkey tribe, vampires or flying foxes, squirrel and the musang or *fox cat*, the nutmeg and clove trees remain unmolested by them, provided the fruit be removed at the proper time. But of late some plantations have been extensively preyed on by human depredators, and no doubt planters would deem it no inconsiderable boon were a local law to be vouchsafed for their protection, making it a punishable offence or misdemeanour for any one to have spices or spice plants in possession without being able satisfactorily to account for them.

Spice trees like others have however their natural enemies. There is an insect which occasionally perforates the stem and branches especially of the clove tree, and the white ants and a blight sometimes injure a few trees. The former make their nests and pile up the earth around the stem impeding its vigor. But by a bountiful provision of nature these wholesale consumers are not partial to livewood and therefore do little more injury; were the case otherwise, what forrest however majestic, could withstand their attack.

THE CLOVE.—There are several species of the clove: Mr. Crawford has enumerated five sorts; the ordinary, the female clove with a pale stem, the keeree or looy clove, the royal clove, and the wild sort. The most productive sort in Penang appears to be one having a slightly curled and small leaf.

The clove tree flourishes best on elevated sites. On the plain here it grows during the first six or eight years with an almost supernatural vigor, the precursor of premature decay. After the tenth year it exhibits a shaggy aspect, with frequently a withered top. It is probable that in such a locality it will rarely survive to any useful purpose the 15th or 20th year. In Bencoolen as we find by Dr. Lumsdaine's account, the tree decayed after the 24th year. The life of a clove tree at Amboyna is supposed to be limited to 75 years.

It thrives well, however, on this island on the undulating grounds skirting the hills, and there are trees thirty years old yet vigorous in such situations; but an elevation of from 300 to 1,000 feet above the level of the sea would seem best adapted to it. There are nevertheless trees about thirty years old and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth on the flag staff hill, at an elevation of 2,200 feet, which are yet lively and bear tolerable crops. In the Moluccas the clove tree it is said thrives on soil which is hardly fit for any other, but there it is *in situ*. It is never manured on the hills in Penang, but on the plain the stimulus is requisite.

The roots of this tree should be allowed to spread freely even above the surface; nothing destroys it sooner than clogging the lower part of the stem with earth or allowing any water to remain soaking on the upper roots and stem.

Tapping is not here practised as at the Moluccas.

The principal plantations here lie on undulating land and on the tops, slopes and ridges of hills; only a few straggling trees are to be found as yet in Province Wellesley. Penang cloves are deemed first rate in the English market. Since 1821 the cultivation of the clove has rapidly advanced, an additional number of about 50,000 having been planted.

A clove plantation is not *infested* by male trees like one of nutmeg trees; every tree bears, although some trees yield more fruit than others. It is rather a capricious tree and it is seldom that all the trees in a plantation bear at the same time. More than two good crops in three years cannot be expected. *Allowing* for this break in its round of productiveness, the quantity of produce of a plantation of ten years standing cannot be ~~estimated~~ higher in an average of years than five pounds of dried fruit for each tree one with another, although some trees will yield occasionally from 20 up to 40 lbs. of dried produce. This tree as in its native country the Moluccas throws out new shoots in May, from which the bloss.

soms are to come, thus arguing a similarity in the climates of these islands and Penang.

The clove harvest may be generally expected to commence about the beginning or the middle of November and to be over by the middle of January.

The mother clove does not ripen for three or four months after. The Chinese have taken a fancy to the dried mother cloves considering it medicinal, and a quantity is annually exported to China. Some planters are of opinion, and it is perhaps a right one, that the mother clove exhausts the tree. The clove tree can be multiplied by layers, but not to any profitable purpose in so far as experiment has yet gone; the progeny being stunted.

The spice planter at Penang should, until circumstances alter, continue to act the part of tenant; for the Chinese are the only class disposed to take a spice plantation on a lease; and it should be generally made known that rent in their apprehension means the sharing the produce *equally* with the landlord; while unless bound down under a high penalty, which few can obtain security for, they invariably resort to such a stimulating and forcing mode of culture, that the trees if not ruined will be so exhausted on the expiration of the lease as to require years for their recovery.

Having now brought the account of these valuable branches of cultivation to a close, the next product for consideration is, —

PEPPER.—Pepper was during many years the staple product of Penang soil, the average annual quantity having been nearly four millions of pounds; but previous to the year 1810 the above amount had decreased to about two and a half millions of pounds, which was the result of the continental system.

The price having fallen at length to 3 and 3½ dollars the picul, with only a few occasional exceptions of rises, the cultivation of this spice was gradually abandoned, and the total produce at this day does not exceed 2,000 piculs.

The original cost when pepper was at a high price, together with charges of transporting it to Europe, amounted to £36,357 for every five hundred tons, and the loss by wastage was estimated at £5,405. In 1818 there remained on the island 1,480,265 pepper vines in bearing, and the average value of exports of pepper from Penang, including that received from other places, was averaged at 106,870 Sp. dollars.

As might have been foreseen, the fall of prices has so greatly diminished the cultivation of pepper to the Eastward, that a re-action is likely to take place, and has in fact partially shewn itself already. Some Chinese in Penang and Province Wellesley seem to be preparing to renew the cultivation. There is abundant scope for this purpose on both sides the harbour, and every facility is at hand for carrying it on.

The pepper plant or vine requires a good soil, the richer the better, but the *red* soil of the higher hills is not congenial, the Chinese think, to it. The undulations skirting the bases of the hills, and the deep alluvial lands where not saturated with water, or subjected to be overflowed, are preferred.

The Chinese have always been the chief cultivators, and when the speculation flourished they received advances from the merchants, which they paid back in produce at fixed rates.

The plants are set out at intervals *every way* of from seven to twelve feet according to the degree of fertility of the soil, so that there are from 800 to 1,000 vines in one orlong of land; to each vine is allotted a prop of from ten to thirteen feet high cut from the thorny tree called *Diadap*, or where that is scarce from the less durable *Boonglai*; these props take root, thus affording both shade and support to the plant. The plants may be raised from seed pepper, but this plan is not approved of, cuttings being preferable as they soonest come into bearing. The pits in which these cuttings are set, should be a foot and a half square and two feet in depth; manure is not often applied, and then it is only some turf ashes. However unpicturesque a pepper plantation may be still its neat and uniform appearance renders the landscape lively, and there can be little doubt that the island has suffered in its salubrity since the jungle usurped the extensive tracts formerly under pepper cultivation.

When the vine has reached the height of three or four feet it is bent down and laid in the earth, and about five of the strongest shoots which now spring up, are retained and carefully trained up the prop, to which they are tied by means of ligatures of some strong creeping plants, such as the *Ukar Meedin*.

One Chinese, after the plantation has been formed, can take care of two orlongs of land. The usual mode is this—an advance is made by the capitalist to the labourer for building a house and for agricultural implements; he then receives two dollars monthly to subsist on until the end of the third year,

when the estate or plantation is equally divided betwixt the contracting parties.

The Chinese and even European cultivators used formerly to engage the Chinese who had just arrived from China; they paid off their passage money and then allowed them two dollars monthly for provisions for one year with a suit of clothes, by which means the cost of the labor of one man averaged about three dollars monthly; but this plan is attended with risks.

The cost attendant on the cultivation of two orlongs of land with pepper for three years, the Chinese labourer receiving the usual hire of *five* Spanish dollars monthly, will be nearly as follows:—

Price of land clearing and planting,	Sp. Drs.	40
Quit rent at 75 cts. per an. per orlong,.....		9
Two thousand plants,.....		4
Ditto Diddap props,.....		6
Implements,.....		6
House,.....		10
Labour,.....		200
Interest loosely calculated at.....		30

Total Spanish dollars, 305

In a very good soil a pepper vine will yield about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of dry produce at the end of the first year; at the end of the second about a quarter of a pound, and at the expiration of the third probably one pound. At the end of the fourth from 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto; ditto fifth from 8 to 10 lbs. After the fifth year up to the fifteenth, or even the twentieth year, about ten pounds of dry merchantable produce may be obtained from each vine under favorable circumstances. The Chinese speculator used to rent out his half share of a new plantation for five years to his cultivating partner after the expiration of the first three years at the rate of thirty piculs per annum, the total produce of these five years giving about 56 piculs annually as an average.

A pepper plantation never survives the thirtieth year unless in extremely rich soil, and then it is unproductive; nor will the young vine thrive on old worn-out pepper land, a peculiarity which is applicable to the coffee tree. The chief crop lasts from August to February. Four pounds of dry produce for ten of green is considered a fair estimate. Great care is requisite in the management of the vine, and especially in training and tying it on the props. It is subject to be injured by the attacks of a small insect. The green pepper dries

in two or three days, and if it is intended that it shall be black it is pulled before it is quite ripe. To make white pepper, the berry is allowed to remain somewhat longer on the vine; it is, when plucked, immersed in boiling water, by means of which process and subsequent friction, before drying, the husk is separated.

THE COCOANUT TREE.—The cultivation of this tree deserves particular notice, since its fruit not only forms part of the daily food of all classes of the community, but is an exportable article to neighbouring regions, and as of late years the oil which it yields has been rendered available in the manufacture of candles in England.

On a rough estimate, for an actual numeration has not been lately taken, the total number of *bearing trees* on Penang may be stated at 50,000, and those in Province Wellesley at 20,000; but very large accessions to these numbers have of late years been made. The tree is partial to a sandy soil in the vicinity of the sea, and Province Wellesley offers therefore greater facilities, perhaps, for its cultivation than Penang does, as its line of clear beach is longer and has many narrow stripes of light or sandy land lying betwixt the alluvial flats in land. There are several kinds of this tree known here; one has a yellowish colour observable both on the branches and unripe fruit; its branches do not droop much; a second has green spreading branches more drooping than the former, the fruits being green coloured until ripe. This is perhaps most prolific; it also bears the soonest, if we except the dwarf cocoanut, which fruits at the second or third year before the stem has got above one foot high. This last kind was brought from Malacca; it attains in time to the height of the common sort, its fruit is small and round, and of course less valuable than the other sorts. There is also a cocoanut so saturated with green that the oil expressed from its kernel partakes of that colour.

It is a mistaken supposition that the cocoanut tree will flourish without care being taken of it. The idea has been induced by the luxuriant state of trees in close proximity to houses and villages, and in small coves where its roots are washed by the sea. In such circumstances a tree from being kept clear about the roots, from being shaded, and from occasional stimuli, advances rapidly to perfection; but in an extended plantation a regular and not inexpensive system of culture must be followed to ensure success.

The nuts being selected when perfectly ripe from middle aged trees of the best sorts, are to be laid on the ground under

shades, and after the roots and middle shoot with the two branches have appeared, the sooner they are planted the better. Out of 100 nuts only two-thirds on an average will be found to vegetate. The plants are then to be set out at intervals of 30 or 40 feet; the latter, if ground can be spared, and the depth will be regulated by the nature of the soil and the nut must not be covered with earth. The plants require in exposed situations to be shaded for one or even two years, and no lalang grass must be permitted to encroach on their roots. A nursery must be always held in readiness to supply the numerous vacancies which will occur from deaths and accidents. The following may be considered the average cost of a plantation until it comes into bearing:—

First Cost ;—100 orlongs of land:

Purchase money of land ready for planting.....	1,000
7,000 nuts at $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. per 100.....	105
Houses of coolies, carts, buffaloes, &c. &c.....	100
	<hr/>
	1,205

Yearly cost for seven years :

1st year 10 labourers at 3 drs. per month, including carts, &c	360
Tear and wear of buildings, carts and implements	50
Overseer at 7 drs. per month	84
Quit rent average.....	50
Nursery and contingencies.....	50

Total per annum..... 594

Seven years at this rate will be,..... 4,158

Total Sp. Drs..... 4,752

To this sum interest will have to be added, making perhaps a sum total of Spanish drs. 6,000, and this estimate will make each tree, up to its first coming into bearing, cost one Spanish dollar at the lowest. The young cocoanut tree requires manure, such as putrid fish and stimulating compounds containing a portion of salt. On the Coromandel Coast the natives put a handful of salt below each nut on planting it.

The chief natural enemy of this tree is a species of elephant beetle, which begins by nibbling the leaves into the shape of a fan; it then perforates the central pithy fibre so that the leaf snaps off, and lastly it descends into the folds of the upper shoot where it bores itself a nest, and if not speedily

extracted or killed, will soon destroy the tree. It has been found impossible to cultivate the cocoanut tree at Singapore on account of the depredations of this creature.

In Penang and Province Wellésley it has only been observed within the last two years, and is believed to have come from Keddah. A similar kind of beetle is however known on the Coimandel Coast, and it is extracted by means of a long iron needle or probe having a barb like that of a fish hook. By using this and by pouring salt or brine on the top of the tree so as to descend amongst the folds of the upper shoot the evil may be prevented or got rid of: the natives of Keddah say that this insect appears at intervals of two, three, or more years. The cultivators here adopt a very slovenly expedient for collecting the fruit. Instead of climbing the tree in the manner practised on the Coromandel Coast by help of a hoop passing round the tree and the body of the climber, and a ligature so connecting the feet as to enable him to clasp the tree with them, the Malays cut deep notches or steps in the trunk in a zig zag manner, sufficient to support the toes or the side of the foot and thus ascend with the extra aid only of their arms. This mode is also a dangerous one as a false step, when near the top of a high tree, generally precipitates the climber to the ground. This notching cannot prove otherwise than injurious to the tree. But the besetting sin of the planter of cocoanuts and other productive trees is that of crowding. Cocoanut trees, whose roots occupy when full grown, circles of from 40 to 50 feet in diameter may often be found planted within eight or ten feet of each other, and in the native compongs all sorts of indigenous fruit trees are jumbled together with so little space to spread in that they mostly assume the aspect of forest trees and yield but sparing crops.

The common kinds of the cocoanut under very favorable circumstances begin to bear at six years of age; but little produce can be expected until the middle or end of the 7th year. The yearly produce of one tree with another may be averaged at 80 nuts; the tree where the plantation is a *flourishing* one, assuming the number of trees in one hundred orlongs to be 5,000, the annual produce will be four hundred thousand nuts, the minimum ~~least~~ market value of which will be four thousand Spanish dollars, and the maximum 8,000 drs. From either of these sums six per cent. must be deducted for the cost of collecting and carriage, &c. The quantity of oil which can be manufactured from the above number of nuts will be as nearly as possible 834 China piculs of 133½ lbs.

The average price of this quantity at 7 drs. per picul,	5,838
Deduct cost of manufacturing, averaged at $\frac{1}{4}$, and collecting, watching, &c.	2,959

Profit Sp. Drs. 3,779

The Chinese, who are the principal manufacturers of the oil, readily give a picul of it in exchange for 710 ripe nuts, being about 563 piculs of oil out of the total produce of the plantation of 100 orlongs. The price of cocoanut oil has been so high in the London market as from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per ton, or about an average of ten dollars per picul. But it rose last year to 15 drs. per picul in Penang, and is now at 9 drs. It is said that English casks have not been found tight enough for the conveyance of this oil to Europe, but if the article is really in great demand, a method will no doubt be discovered to obviate this inconvenience.

So long however as the cultivator can obtain a dollar and a half or even one dollar for 100 nuts, he will not find it profitable to make oil, unless its price rises greatly.

Soap is manufactured at Pondicherry from this oil, but it is not seemingly in repute. The attempt has not been made in Penang with a view to a market.

There is scarcely any coir rope manufactured at this island, so that the profit which might (were labour cheaper) arise from this application of the cocoanut fibre, is lost. The shell makes good charcoal: the leaves are scarcely put to any purpose, the nipah being a superior material for thatching.

The cocoanut tree is exceedingly apt to be struck by lightning, and in such cases it is generally destroyed. It is a dangerous tree therefore to have close to a house.

If the trees are widely planted, coffee may be cultivated under their shade. It is generally believed that the extracting of toddy from this tree hastens its decline.

The Nicobar Islands used partly to supply the Penang market with this indispensable article; but their depopulation has greatly reduced the quantity.

On the whole it may be said that there is no cultivation which insures a return of produce with so much certainty as that of the cocoanut tree; and as Rangoon, the Tenasserim Coast and Singapore, will probably always remain good markets for the raw nut, there appears to be every chance of the value of that produce affording ample remuneration to the planter.—*Prince of Wales' Island Gazette.*

(To be continued.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(By Sir B. H. MALKIN, Recorder.)

SALLY SASSOON *versus* R. F. WINGROVE, ESQ., SHERIFF.

JUDGMENT.

This was an action against the Sheriff for seizing under a writ of *sequestration* against Lee King, and selling lands mortgaged by him to the plaintiff: and the only question in the case was as to the validity of the mortgage.

The mortgage was not impeached as fraudulent or colourable, but it was said to be invalid on two grounds: first, as purporting to be a release in the fee, and therefore invalid without a lease for a year to support it; and secondly, for want of registry, according to Government Regulation of 1830.

The first objection is clearly invalid. The mortgage has some words belonging to a conveyance in fee, but it is, in fact, of an estate for years. The necessity of the prior lease in the case of a conveyance really in fee arises only out of the rule of law requiring livery of seisin, in the case of transfer of an estate of freehold in possession: and as that rule does not apply to a lease for years, any conveyance shewing an intention to pass the immediate interest and possession and containing words adequate to do so, is sufficient. The mortgage indeed is informal; but it is valid to pass the whole interest subject to the proviso.

On the second point, it is not contended for the plaintiff that the mortgage was registered in compliance with the regulation, but it is said that the Regulation is illegal, as not being within the authority given by the 53. Geo. 3. c. 155. sect. 98, 99, to the Government to pass Regulations: and this on two grounds, first as not being a regulation imposing a duty or tax, and secondly because Singapore is not named in the statute.

On the latter of these arguments, it is not necessary to express any judgment, as I am clearly of opinion that the former is well founded. If the question did turn upon the

second, I should feel it necessary to examine very minutely into the provisions of the treaties, statutes and charter affecting the relations of Singapore to the Government and to Prince of Wales' Island; before I came to the conclusion that so great a mistake had been committed as that of failing to extend the provisions of 52. Geo. 3. to a place where they were undoubtedly just as much required as at Prince of Wales' Island.

But it seems to me to admit of no question that the Regulation is not within the statute, as not being one for the imposition of duties and taxes, and it is not even contended that it can be supported except on the authority of that statute, on the footing of which also it clearly appears by its title and preamble to be passed. Now I think it is quite clear that the real object of this Regulation was to regulate the tenure and transfer of land, and not to impose a duty on it, though, for the purpose of defraying the expences of the office to be constituted for its enforcement, certain fees were imposed and to an amount which would probably make it profitable to the Government. The main question seems to be which was the primary and which the secondary object. If the *object* was the imposition of the duties, the power of the 99th section of the statute to make rules and regulations with respect to the duties and taxes imposed, might by possibility extend to the imposition of the complicated machinery introduced; though this would in my judgment be a very strong construction to put on the words of the statute. But if the object was the regulation of the land, the assertion of the Company's title, the registry of titles, for the sake of the public benefits to be derived from such registry itself (a most important object in my judgment everywhere, and especially here, but which cannot be effected except by some legal authority)—or even the latter security of the Company's rents, which though *revenue*, are neither, *duty* nor *tax*, then it seems to me that the establishment of a rate of fees was only subordinate and incidental to the main object, that the Government having no power to legislate for the main object, the Regulation is illegal, and that it is not prevented from being so by the circumstance that some profit may have been incidentally realized out of the fees established for another purpose.

It would be useless to go minutely into the details of the Regulation, every page of which I think proves that the lat-

ter is its real character. Its title shews it conclusively. So does its preamble, and even in the two sections 8 and 9, in which alone the payments which can in any degree give it the character of a tax regulation are imposed, they are expressly declared to be levied in order to meet the incidental charges, and are spoken of as fees, a sort of payment perfectly distinct from a duty or a tax: so much so, that if it were not for the 11th section providing that they shall be carried to the credit of Government, there would be nothing in the terms of their imposition even to make them available to public purposes.

Many of the purposes of the Regulation might, notwithstanding its illegality as a law, be secured by making them matters of condition and stipulation in the leases granted by the Government. I do not think, however, that in any case it could be inferred that the leases were subjected to those conditions, unless made so by express statement or direct reference to the Regulation itself. And at all events no such stipulations could exist in the original lease of the property in question, which is annexed to the mortgage, and bears date long before the passing of the Regulation. In any case also, as between third parties, such stipulations would probably be ineffectual, however available they might be to secure the interests of the Government. If the mortgage is not illegal, the mortgagor would be bound by it, though he would have acted in contravention of his covenant in making it: and if he would be bound by it, his creditors, claiming under him and standing in his place, would be bound also. No one could enforce the stipulations introduced for the benefit of the Government except the Government itself, or persons claiming under them by title paramount to that of the lessees. The case would just be like that of a condition in a lease not to assign without licence, which has never been supposed to render an assignment made in contravention of it void except as against the assignor or his assigns. A mere covenant would not make it void, even as against them, but would only give them a remedy against the covenantor.

The only remaining question is as to the amount of damages: and as I understand that the parties, to prevent further litigation, are willing to agree that the whole amount of substantial damage shall be recovered in this action, the plaintiff consenting to secure the purchaser under the execution in this title, I need not discuss it in detail. It would

seem to me, independently of such agreement, that the plaintiff was entitled only to nominal damages, as he retains the right of treating the sale as null and void, and reserving the possession of the land and the mesne profits of it since the sale for the purchaser who would have to seek his remedy against the sheriff. As however it is agreed that the sheriff shall make the necessary compensation at once, the only question is up to what time the damages should be computed. It was suggested that the plaintiff had been himself in fault, having left no one to act for him, and ought not therefore to recover more than his principal and the interest due at the time of the sale. I do not see the force of the argument: the seizure took place with notice of the mortgage, and under a claim of right arising out of the Regulation, and in all probability it would not have been the less enforced, even if the plaintiff had been here in person to assert his claim. Besides, if the judgment is now given for nominal damages, the plaintiff if he proceeded against the purchaser would clearly be entitled to recover not merely the possession of the land, but its profits during the period of its unlawful occupation: and the sheriff, if liable at all to the purchaser, would be liable to the extent of the injury which he had suffered. I see therefore no reason to deprive the plaintiff of interest. The sheriff I believe is indemnified by the execution creditor, and it is no hardship that he should pay interest, having had the use of the money.

The judgment therefore will be entered for the plaintiff for one dollar damages, and costs, to be increased to 2,490 dollars on the plaintiff's executing a conveyance of the land to the purchaser under the execution and his accepting it. In the event of any appeal by the defendant, it is agreed that the only question raised is to be as to the validity of the mortgage and that the judgment is not to be reversed on the ground that it ought to have been for nominal damages only. If the plaintiff should refuse to execute, or the purchaser under the execution to accept a conveyance, then the judgment is to stand for nominal damages only, and the plaintiff is to be allowed to file a petition to appeal on the ground that he ought to have recovered the full value of his mortgage, and to suspend all proceedings upon it, till he has brought an action to recover the possession of the land, and that case has been finally disposed of, or appeal or otherwise.—*Singapore Chronicle.*

AB DORAHIM *versus* LIEUTENANT NEWBOLD.

A decision of an important nature was given lately at Malacca by the Hon'ble the Recorder, in the case of Ab Dorahim *versus* Lieut. T. J. Newbold, of which mention was made in several of our papers some months back. The particulars are briefly these. The plaintiff Dorahim was owner and commander of a trading boat, and in November last was returning therein to Malacca from Sungye Raya, near Lingie, when the defendant, who was in temporary command of the Lingie station, seized and detained the boat for four hours, taking from her three guns, a blunderbuss, a musket, a quantity of gunpowder and shot, with eight bags of rice, valued altogether at 222 Sp. Drs. The damages were laid at 500 Drs.

The defendant, in his plea, set forth that he was sent in September last to take command of the frontier post at the mouth of the Lingie river by the officer then commanding the Malacca field force, with instructions as contained in a letter annexed, (see No. 3,) that consistently with those instructions the defendant considered himself justified in making the seizure, and in acting as he did. It was notorious at Lingie that the said boat, as well as another belonging to a Chinese at Malacca, had been fitted out for the purpose of supporting the hostilities alluded to in the letter of instructions (No. 2) by affording assistance to the vassal chief (alluded to therein) whose adherents were in great distress for provisions. How far this seizure was legal, the following judgment, passed in open Court at Malacca on the 29th ultimo by the Hon'ble the Recorder, will show.

JUDGMENT.

This was an action to recover compensation for the seizure of a boat and certain articles mentioned in the petition; and the defence is in substance that they were seized by the defendant, a military officer in command at Qualla Lingie, because the plaintiff had been engaged, or had incurred reasonable suspicion of being engaged, in rendering assistance to one of the two belligerent parties, not subjects of the British Crown, in a manner which the defendant considered himself empowered and bound to prevent. And the substantial question is, whether he took a right view of his power and duties, or whether he has exceeded the bounds of the authority reposed in him.

The seizure took place under the following circumstances : A native chief in the neighbourhood of the Malacca territory was engaged in hostilities with another, described in one of the documents produced, as his vassal. The relation between them is not material : the question in the case will not be whether their hostilities were to be called war or rebellion. The Malacca Government professed neutrality between the parties ; and Mr. Newbold the defendant was sent to take charge of a post where the observance of this neutrality was thought particularly important. While he continued in charge of it, the plaintiff's boat cleared out from Malacca, with regular passes from the authorities there, with a cargo consisting principally of rice ; delivered the greater part of it at a place beyond the limits of the British territory, and on her return was seized by the defendant for a real or supposed breach of neutrality in having supplied provisions to one of the belligerent parties, and probably with a view to prevent her again being engaged in a similar manner. If it were necessary to consider whether the boat had been actually so employed, the evidence would be very scanty : it seems to me however that the defendant had at least very reasonable grounds for supposing it to have been so, and that the existence of these would justify his conduct, if the truth of the suspicion would do so. But it is my opinion that the seizure was not legal in either case.

It is not pretended to have been so on any *general* principles of English or international law. The right or duty to make it rests entirely on the *orders* received by the defendant ; and the seizure cannot be supported unless he acted with those orders, and unless they were themselves, *in all their stages*, supported by competent authority. Now the defendant acted upon orders received from Brigadier Wilson, who issued them in pursuance of certain directions received from Mr. Garling, the Resident Councillor at Malacca. The seizure therefore is illegal, unless it were within the scope of Brigadier Wilson's orders, unless those orders were within the scope of Mr. Garling's instructions, and unless those instructions were within the limits of Mr. Garling's authority. A failure in any one of these conditions is fatal. It would be so in any case, as each step is professedly founded on the preceding one ; but it is peculiarly so in this, as the whole interference is an abridgement of the general freedom of trade and action, and cannot be justified (except perhaps

where military law has been declared by competent authority to be generally in force) by any thing short of the authority of Government, even if that would be sufficient.

"Now it is quite clear, that nothing contained in either of the papers bearing the signature of Mr. Garling, authorizes the seizure which has taken place. The first is merely a notification to the public that a blockade had been declared by a foreign power of certain places *within the Lingie river*, passes would not be issued for those places, and that confiscation by the blockading power might follow any attempt to elude the blockade; a publication very expedient to be made for the benefit of the trading community of Malacca, but which in no way rendered it illegal for them to export to places within the blockaded limits (to which however the plaintiff's boat did not proceed) if they were inclined to run the risk, and could obtain the necessary papers. The second, the letter addressed to Brigadier Wilson, refers to the former paper as containing every thing necessary with respect to what is there termed "*prohibited exportations*," and carries the case therefore no farther except with respect to arms and ammunition landed at Lingie, about which certain directions are given in the 8th paragraph. It contains indeed a suggestion that it would be expedient to compel boats to stop at Lingie, but it expressly declines to give any such order.

It is clear that these documents, however largely construed, cannot extend to authorize a seizure of a vessel and cargo, returning from a place *not within the prohibited limits*. It is not material to enquire whether the error arose from Brigadier Wilson's orders departing from the instructions which he had received, or from the defendant's exceeding those orders. It might perhaps be found that the error was divided; that the Brigadier had gone farther than he was directed in ordering the *complete* preservation of the neutrality of the British territory itself, and that the defendant had again exceeded his orders in attempting to enforce the neutrality of all persons proceeding from it. But whether the error rests with the one or the other, or is divided between them, if Mr. Newbold has exceeded the authority confided by the Government, he must be, at least civilly, responsible for the consequences of his actions. It is undoubtedly an embarrassing case for an officer, when his military and his civil duties are at variance; but it is only the inconvenience inseparable from every case of a double subordination.

The only other document to which it is necessary to refer is the letter from Brigade Major Wyllie, conveying the expressions of Mr. Garling's and Col. Wilson's approbation of Mr. Newbold's conduct during his command at Qualla Linga. I do not think any subsequent ratification could be properly treated as equivalent to an anterior command in such a case as the present; but however that may be, it is quite impossible in my judgment that this sort of general approbation as importing a recognition of the propriety of each particular transaction comprised in the service referred to. I am obliged in this case to come to the conclusion that the defendant, while acting in conformity with the general policy, has exceeded the particular orders of the Government; but I see nothing in his conduct which should in any way prevent him from receiving the highest testimony to the general activity and intelligence of his services in a difficult and responsible situation. But if not, his having received such testimony does not bear on the question.

Besides the principal evidence in the case, there was a good deal of testimony as to acts done by the plaintiff at a place called Pancallan Bala; and a sort of secondary defence that the seizure might be justifiable for the preservation of the neutrality of that place. It was not strictly within Mr. Newbold's command, but may probably be considered as a place referred to in Brigadier Wilson's orders; but certainly it is not in Mr. Garling's. The plea also and the whole of the evidence respecting the seizure itself, treat it as made in consequence of what occurred at Sungei Raya and afterwards, and not with reference to Pancallan Bala. Even therefore if the seizure might have been justified for the preservation of the neutrality of that place, that was not the ground of it; nor do I think that the evidence shews sufficient reason for expecting a *future* breach of neutrality there to justify a seizure on that ground; nor that such a seizure as that effected could have been warranted as a measure of prevention with respect to Pancallan Bala. And Mr. Newbold's authority was clearly limited to prevention; it did not extend to punishment. The evidence on this head therefore must be neglected; and the decision of the case will depend on the question already discussed, and must on the principles already stated, be in favor of the plaintiff.

The only remaining question is to the amount of damages. The claims made for compensation for the loss

of a beneficial contract, and for the probable loss of a considerable debt seem to me quite unsupported by evidence. I can see no reason why the plaintiff should not have executed that contract, and no probability that that debt may not now, as well as ever, be enforced. The boat was almost immediately returned; the damages therefore will be measured by the value of the other things taken; and as it was agreed on the trial that the plaintiff, if the judgment was in his favor, should receive back the things taken according to the list produced by the defendant, with the exception of the rice, the judgment of the Court will be for the damages laid in the petition, with costs; the damages to be reduced to thirty dollars on delivery of those articles.

DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO.

No. 1.

"Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the Lyang di Pertuan Mooda of Rambow declares that branch of the Lingy river which flows between Soongey Onjong and Sempang to be closed against the introduction of arms, ammunition and grain, during the continuance of the existing disturbance.

"No passes consequently will be granted for the exportation of the above articles, to any place lying between Sempang and Soongey Onjong.

"Any clandestine attempt on the Lingy river to evade the spirit of the restrictive declaration of the Lyang di Pertuan Mooda will subject the prohibited articles to confiscation at Sempang."

(Signed) S. GARLING, Resident Councillor.

Malacca, Sept. 21, 1833.

No. 2.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble S. Garling, Esq. Resident Councillor, Malacca, to Brigadier F. W. Wilson, C. B. commanding the troops, dated 25th September, 1833.

"Adverting to what passed during the personal interview with which you recently favored me, I have the honor to present you with a few suggestions which may in some degree guide you in the instructions which you may issue to the officer about to be deputed to take command at Lingy.

2. The Pangholoo at that station (Lingy) is named Inchi Bassier. From the distance of the post of Lingy, and the poverty of our establishment, we cannot enjoy that constant and practical control over Inchi Bassier which is indispensable for preserving in his mind a due sense of the subordinate character of his office. Having easy intercourse with the independent chiefs on the Lingy border, he appears to have taken a very active and highly improper interest in the disputes between the Lang de Perioowan Mooda and his vassal chief Inchi Kettas. It would consequently be highly expedient that the officer in command should maintain as far as compatible with his military duties, right surveillance over the movements of Inchi Bassier. He shall, if your reply place it within my power, be directed to consider himself immediately under the control of the officer in command and to receive his orders through him, as respects all matters connected with the political interests of Government in the Lingy quarter.

3. The enclosed copy of a notification issued on the 21st inst. will explain all that is necessary respecting prohibited exportations. It would

tend to enforce these requisitions, were boats obliged to stop at the Lingy port and present their passes. I am however averse from insisting upon this, because I know not how the authorities at Singapore and Penang may accord in my views, and because the craft of the neighbouring independent native ports cannot, under present circumstances, be compelled to undergo this delay and inspection. Unless the order were uniformly obligatory, embarrassment would spring out of its exertions.

4. The Gun-boat *Arrow* commanded by Nacodah Daroo and now at Lingy, shall for the present, provided as above, be placed at the disposal of the officer in command at that station.

5. An armed boat which shortly since was paid by Inchi Kettas to cut off communications between Sempang and the higher part of the Lingy stream, was brought down to the Qualla. I am told that one man remains in charge, the rest of the party having returned; but that the boat is under the direct charge of Inchi Bassier, and that Inchi Bassier has lodged in his house four of the brass pieces with which that boat was originally defended. Mr. Lewis was desired to direct that this boat should immediately quit our shores; I understand that it yet remains at Lingy. If my information be correct, the boat should be immediately sent away, and if there be no crew to carry it away, it might be hauled up on shore, and taken under direct charge by the officer in command. The officer in charge should endeavour to ascertain whether the brass pieces mentioned above, are with Inchi Bassier, and if they should be discovered, they should be demanded from him.

6. There was a small residence built for the occasional resort of Inchi Kettas. This was raised without previous communications with the local authority and being a measure altogether disapproved of, Mr. Lewis was desired to have it removed. The hut yet remains, if my information is correct. In this case, it should be immediately removed, giving the occupiers the option of doing this themselves.

7. It has been brought to my knowledge that Inchi Bassier has permitted individuals to bring over their families, and after sheltering their families, themselves have gone up to Lingy. This must not be allowed. Inchi Bassier will be directed to bring to the notice of the officer commanding, whenever individual settlers or families, whether to settle or not, landed at Lingy. The discretion of the officer will be exercised in permitting any such practice as that noted above.

8. All arms and ammunition landed at Lingy should be lodged with the Guard, and no export permitted without my express concurrence."

A true extract,

(Signed) J. S. WYLLIE, Major of Brigade.

No. 3.

BRIGADIER WILSON'S INSTRUCTIONS, TO ENSIGN NEWBOLD, 23D LIGHT INFANTRY,

Sir,—I have the honour by order of the Commanding Officer to send you an extract of a letter received by him from the Resident Councillor at Malacca dated the 25th instant, also a notice to the Public by the same authority dated 21st instant, both of which are for your guidance and information in the exercise of the temporary command of Qualla Lingy, for which, from your general intelligence as to the country and people of that quarter, you are especially selected.

The resistance of the vassal chief mentioned in that letter against his superior of Rambow appears by public notoriety to be supported by arms and ammunition supplied by certain inhabitants of Malacca, who have taken a deep interest in the same; and it appears also that Qualla Lingy has been used in several respects for the purposes of forwarding their views.

You are therefore requested not to allow Qualla Lingy or its vicinity, being British territory, to be made the means of supporting the above host-

ilities on either side by permitting either men, arms, ammunition, or military stores, of any kind, sent from Malacca by the inhabitants of Malacca or its dependencies without competent authority, either to remain there or to proceed from it for that purpose.

If any such, brought there as above mentioned, are landed, you will be pleased to detain them allowing the boats to depart.

Boats with the said war-like means found to have been sent to the Lingy River from Malacca by the aforesaid inhabitants, and which may have no regular pass from the proper Malacca authorities may be stopped and their arms and war-like stores be detained in like manner. But the general navigation of the river is not to be obstructed.

If any boats however employed for a similar purpose and sent up the river by persons not amenable to the Malacca authorities, they are to be warned off and not allowed to land in the British territory, nor to be assisted by any persons belonging to it, but there is at present no authority for you to prevent such from proceeding up the river.

The commanding officer trusts to your management and address for carrying all this into effect, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to actual violence and force, and an advantageous disposition and a strong display of your means may be expected to take away all thoughts of resistance.

You are requested to report to me for Col. Wilson's information, whatever extraordinary event may take place, as often as opportunities may occur, in the absence at present of any more regular means of communicating.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your, &c.

(Signed) J. S. WYLLIE, Capt., Major of Brigade.
Malacca, Sept. 1833. [*Singapore Chronicle.*]

EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 1ST, 1834.—I have an hour to spare, and cannot do better than write you a letter on the chance of its reaching you by the Calcutta steamer! or any other opportunity. I wrote you a note by Captain A., and enclosed it to B., and I hope it may have reached you ere this does. Cairo is a very pleasant place to reside in, and so far from the climate being bad or disagreeable, it is now as cold as we had it in S. in February, 1832, and the air is pure and very refreshing. The thermometer at 12 p. m. has been in the six days we have spent here, 81° 70° 65° 62° 63° and 61°. The first day there was a little touch of the "Kamseen," or hot wind, and in the second day heavy rain, since which, every day has been delightful. We saw the Pacha two days ago, and were all much pleased with him. He is a fine, hale old man, and so far from being repulsive in his appearance and manner has a singularly mild address and sweet smile. He is of the same age as the Duke of Wellington, and I should say his constitution is much better than that of his Grace. He asked very few questions about India, having doubtless had plenty of

information on all points connected with that country, but made numerous enquiries on the subject of China from Mr. J — who had an opportunity of giving him (the Pacha) a little *butter*, by telling His Highness the Chinese only wanted a Prince like himself to be a great nation! The Pacha's schools for the education of all classes and castes of boys, will delight you, if ever you come by this route, and the old gentleman spoke of them—as well he may—with evident pride and satisfaction. There are already seventy nine in Egypt, and numerous candidates cannot be admitted for want of room. The equality amongst the boys is one of the most singular points. We asked a very fine *Greek* boy who he was, and on an impudent Turkish boy answering, “The son o' an old priest” in a sneering tone, the Greek boy turned on him and struck the Turk in the face with the back of his hand! There is a finer school at Than, some miles from Cairo, but the boys are there older, and are studying for particular professions; whilst in the one we saw, their choice of a profession has not been made. These schools alone would be sufficient to stamp Mahomed Ali as a liberal and great man, and I am quite astonished at the little mention made of them by other travellers. The Police of Cairo is excellent, and wonderfully vigilant. No riot can last an instant without both parties being led off to answer next day before the Lieutenant Governor (Habeeb Pacha) for their conduct. One old man we hired for a porter was actually taken away to answer charges made by his wife for not performing his domestic duties regularly! We visited the citadel on the 25th, and received great attention from Habeeb Pacha, who was transacting business in public, in a very elegant room. He is a very gentlemanly old man, said to be a Jew by birth, and has risen entirely by his own talents. He gave us pipes and coffee, and desired his own personal *Janissary* to shew us every thing worthy of being seen, and to accept of no reward (bukshish) as he valued his head! In fact, notwithstanding all we have heard, many Englishmen might take a few hints here, in propriety and courtesy of conduct. The Lieutenant Governor said all young men should travel, and he had no doubt the superiority of Englishmen generally might be traced to their fondness for seeing all parts of the world. A case was decided in our presence, honourable alike to the old Pacha and to the new order of things in this country. A Christian woman, who lived with some person, was brought up with a child in her arms which she stated had been found at her master's door,

and which some of the inferior Turkish authorities wished to take from her and make a Mossulman. *The Pacha (Habeeb) instantly demanded if there were any proofs of the child being a Mossulman, and on hearing not, he desired the child to be returned to the woman (who was strongly suspected of being the mother of it) and that no one should attempt to molest her. We saw the well called "Joseph's well" in the citadel, but none of us were particularly struck with it. The room in which Mahomed Ali receives strangers when he is residing in Cairo, is very elegant, and another room in the citadel in which Habeeb Pacha was sitting, is also very handsomely and comfortably arranged. The remains of Saladin's hall in the citadel is also well worth seeing, and a small but beautiful marble building close to it, is one of the most elegant things I have ever seen. The citadel is a place of no strength, but does well to overawe the population of Cairo, and I perceived the guns over the town were all of heavy calibre, and well mounted on iron gun carriages. The view from the citadel is very fine indeed, infinitely superior to that from the pyramids. The road leading up to the citadel in which the Beys were slaughtered is just such a place as has been usually described — steep and rocky, with high walls on either side. Mahomed Ali's excuse seems to me ample, however we may shudder at the horrible alternative to which he was reduced, he heard the Beys had decided on his death, indeed there is no doubt they had, and therefore he decided that he should live and they should die. Captain Sheier (in "Scenes and Impressions") has painted Mahomed Ali as the villain he believed him to be when he had his interview, but our party one and all agreed we had never seen a man whose personal appearance indicated less the tyrant and oppressor as he has been depicted. Cairo looks an immense city when seen from the citadel, and is said to contain 300,000 people, but I should say this was under the population, and that 400,000 is nearer the mark. The bazars are constantly filled with a dense crowd, and in the outlets the people seem to be very numerous. The people are a remarkable good looking race, and I have seldom seen so many fair and pretty women, although the great majority of them are of the lower classes, and *many* of them cover all their face but the eyes. The women seem to be to the men as 2 to 1. The men are well made, particularly about the legs, even the least boys have elegant legs! I do not believe there is any thing in the world that cannot be had for purchase in Cairo. Good bazars of course you have seen in Persia,

but I had never seen in the East any thing like these I have seen here. The regularity and extreme cleanliness of the streets is admirable: no bad smells, even in the most unfrequented places. The houses are, however, generally mean in the exterior, but inside I dare say they are good, for we live in a perfect palace, the entrance to which is through a long narrow entry, like some I remember in Belfast, in which two persons can hardly pass, and yet there are marble floors and baths, and plate glass windows in it! The rooms are 40 by 20 (5 of them) and 20 feet high. We visited the pyramids yesterday, and were all of us disappointed. The magnitude is indeed quite awful, but there is nothing else to be admired, and the interior will never repay the labour and annoyance of diving into them. We (all) ascended in about eight minutes. The ascent is nothing; and I think the descent still easier, and you know my nerve on ascending heights is very indifferent. The pyramids are, you already know, great squares of 750 feet in the base, and 460 feet in perpendicular elevation. The steps are reckoned from 204 to 210, and amongst them I did not see, and I most particularly observed and *measured*, above 3 or 4 that were less than two feet broad, and the majority were nearly 3, and the average of the whole about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth. This you will find very different from most accounts, but F. and myself went, measure in hand, determined to decide the matter, and you may therefore rely on these dimensions. The height of the steps, except in 3 or 4 places, is never more than three feet, and generally very much less. The breadth of the step is such as to make the most nervous person feel perfectly safe. The ascent is by the angle of the pyramid, and there is a resting place about half-way up, which is about sixteen feet square, where the Saracens threw stones down in their attempt to destroy this pyramid. The most striking view of the pyramid is to stand near the centre, and about twenty yards from the base, and look directly upwards to the summit. The vastness and grandeur of the structure is then seen with the greatest effect; but from other points I cannot say they appear to me at all wonderful. The great sphinx in front of the second pyramid is a very coarse unsightly figure, with the features of a negro, and I saw nothing to admire in it. There are numerous remains of smaller pyramids, tombs, &c., some of which are decorated inside with curious figures, engaged in all sorts of domestic affairs. The most singular of which is a cow giving birth to a calf. There

are also men working a wine press, persons slaughtering an ox, women churning, persons dancing, &c., all admirably executed, infinitely superior to the grottoes of Beni Hassan, which our party thought very little of although they have been much praised by others. After descending from the pyramid (called Cheops) the view from which is nothing remarkable, we penetrated into it, by a passage which descends for about 100 feet. This passage is about 4 feet square. After this, there is a place ten or twelve feet high to climb up, and then a long staircase, very gentle in its slope, leads into the great chamber. The dust, heat, and filth, is abominable, and there is nothing but honour to be gained by the visit. The second pyramid is inaccessible, at least to Europeans, on account of the coating which fills up the steps near the top. There are two beautiful sarcophagi lying near the sphinx, which have been lately discovered in a tomb very deep in the rock, and brought up for the purpose of being removed to Europe. They are of granite, polished in the most beautiful manner; and a female figure represented in a kneeling posture in both of them, is quite exquisite. The owner (Mr. Piazzi) is said to have defaced the hieroglyphic inscription on them after taking a copy in order to increase their value! The inscription is certainly defaced, but I can scarcely have imagined any educated person of the present day guilty of such intense barbarity. There is nothing else worthy of observation near the pyramids. The distance from the bank of the Nile is as near as possible five miles by the road, which winds very considerably, but not more than four miles as the crow flies. The distance from Cairo to the river is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; I therefore conclude that those who have mentioned that the pyramids were 9 to 10 miles distant, meant from the city of Cairo, and if so, it would be as near as possible correct. During the inundation it is necessary to proceed along the bunds which cross the plain, and the distance may be increased even threefold. The plain between the river Nile and the pyramids is one entire sheet of cultivation, intersected with numerous canals, and the crops, more particularly white clover, are as fine as it is possible to conceive. The nilometer for measuring the rise of the river, consists of a square shaft, or chamber, sunk to the depth of about thirty feet into the earth, and which has two openings shut with grating communicating with the river, with a graduated stone pillar rising from the centre. When we saw it (29th March) there was about twelve feet of the pillar still under water, and

the marks on the walls of the shaft shewed a rise of about 12 feet more, which agrees with the accounts published—that is to say, the river has got to fall 12 feet before it is at its lowest, and then it rises 24 or 25 feet at Cairo. I was much disappointed with the tombs of the Caliphs, of which we have all seen such grand views in drawings. They are greatly inferior to many Mahomedan buildings of a similar nature in India. The tombs of the *Pachas* are very singular. The rooms in which they stand are fitted up with chandeliers and elegant Turkey carpets, and one of them would make a very handsome drawing room. In speaking of the pyramids, I forgot to mention, that a poor young Englishman lost his life in 1832 by falling from one, to the summit of which he ascended by being fool-hardy, and attempting to skip down it as down a flight of stairs. One stumble is of course certain death, for there cannot be a hope of the body being arrested in its progress to the bottom. The angle the sides make with the ground is 52° . There are wonderful improvements going on around Cairo in all directions, and in ten years, should the present system continue, it must become a splendid sample of an Eastern city. One mosque with a fountain attached to it, where all passers-by are served with delicious water, gratis, out of neat brass cups, is most worthy of being seen. It was lately built by the Pacha in memory of his son Toussan Pacha, who died very suddenly under singular circumstances. He (Toussan P.) had received a beautiful Circassian girl from Constantinople, and on the evening they first met they both died very suddenly, it was given out, of cholera. Ibrahim Pacha's (Mahomed Ali's only and *adopted* son) palace is a fine, but curious building. The exterior is spoiled by some very paltry painting, but two rooms of 210 feet by 55, with marble floors and pillars, are really magnificent. There is one smaller room, about 60 feet square, with a most beautiful marble fountain in it, and the divan part of it, fitted up with splendid embroidered furniture, Turkey carpets and window curtains, which conveys an idea of magnificence and comfort combined, I have never seen equalled. Some of the other apartments are handsome, and the view from one looking over the gardens and Nile is quite lovely. The residence of the ladies is about 400 yards from that of His Highness, but we were not invited to inspect it. Ibrahim Pacha now commands in Syria, and I presume the greater part of his establishment is there also, as I would not give 100 Rupees for the best horse we saw in his stud here.

Many of them we were told, however, were at grass. Ibrahim Pacha's gardens on the Island of Khoda, and separated from the palace by a narrow branch of the river, are very beautiful, although it is only four years since they were commenced. One was formed by a Scotch gardener, and the other by a Frenchman, and it is really difficult to say which is most to be admired. They are kept in the highest order and laid out with much taste. Mahomed Ali's own palace is a mean building, but the garden, of which we have only yet had a glimpse, is said to be very fine, and a pavilion in it, where he gives grand entertainments, is also considered magnificent. His Highness intends to build a grand palace very near the site of the present one, which stands on the bank of the river about three miles North of Cairo. There is a fine broad road so much raised as never to be under water, and planted with trees on each side leads the whole way from Cairo to Shooobrah. The view in returning from Shooobrah to Cairo looking towards the city with the pyramids on the right, is one of the finest things I have ever seen. The modern traveller gives the circumference of the city of Cairo at seven miles, but it must be much nearer twenty miles, fifteen or sixteen at the least: one of the most singular things we have seen here is the hatching of chickens by heat. There is a narrow passage with fires lighted in it and recesses like ovens on each side, in which many thousand eggs are placed. These ovens communicate by a little opening with a place into which the chickens run or are led the moment they are hatched, and they are sold from thence at the rate of 8 for one piastre, 160 for one dollar. The usual time for hatching the eggs is 21 days. The cheapness of living and the scarcity of money in this country is nearly incredible. Including 13 dollars, which went entirely to pay the hire of servants, I have only spent 43 dollars since I left Bombay, up to this present day, and this includes the hire of camels from Cossier, guides and donkeys at Thebes boats on the Nile, and all table expences!! and I have never lived better in my life. Not one of the party have spent 50 dollars. I will now give you a short sketch of our journey, having for the present disposed of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. In one month and thirteen days from leaving Bombay, we had seen all the wonders of Thebes, Karnac, &c., and were under weigh with a flowing sheet for Kenah where we stopped to view the beautiful remains of the temple of Dunderah. The little time we occupied which was

most ample for seeing all, will prove the absurdity of what is so often said, as to the great delay it causes in the homeward journey. Had the wind not tailed us, or rather had it not come very strong against us, we should have reached Cairo precisely six days after Burnes left it, although he gave up his visit to Upper Egypt to avoid delay; and as it was, we were only eleven days after him, and the other party who went direct to Suez and missed every thing, that is really worthy of being seen. From Cossier to Luxor (not Keneh remember) the journey is, as B. said, a complete bugbear, and I have made fifty more comfortless in India. The tents are bad, very inconvenient from their weight, difficult to lace from the height of the walls, and requiring persons who understand the matter to pitch them. Double poled rowties would be infinitely superior in every respect, if they have a little fly attached all round to be pegged down, although they might not look quite so grand in the Desert. We had always to pitch the the Bechohas ourselves, and this is not pleasant after a long fatiguing march, but our servants were engaged in providing dinner, a matter of infinitely more vital importance to all hungry travellers. We got excellent camels at Cossier at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar each from that place to Luxor, and although we were all unprovided with ropes or selectahs, the people put on the baggage so well, that not one load fell off in five days' march, or was the smallest article missing. We divided the 110 miles, which it very nearly is, from Cossier to Luxor into five days' marches, and by this means did it luxuriously, but of course it can be done in much less at the pleasure of the parties travelling. The riding camels are very docile and good, but they do not move above $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour. I would strongly advise all travellers to bring a high camel saddle with good cushions, and a pair of leather gaiters, reaching above the knee, to preserve more particularly the calf of the leg, which is otherwise chafed in a manner not easily described. The price of a passage by the steamer is so very high that passengers are entitled to much consideration, and I should therefore strongly recommend a request to be made by future voyagers for permission to have one three-dozen case more added to their baggage. The twelve boxes would never exceed *half a ton*, which can never be of consequence in such a vessel, and there is plenty of spare room already for stowage. I will send you a list of what our party agreed upon were the best stores to lay in for the journey, but I may here observe, that no man who appreciates the value of

beer should start with less than six dozen pints of that interesting tipple, which he will find most grateful on all occasions. At Luxor there is excellent bread, butter, milk, and eggs to be had; and tolerably good mutton, but for fruit or any other luxuries which other travellers have been fortunate to find, I saw none. We occupied a capital house capable of accomodating 20 persons, and which was either built or fitted up by the French officers who were employed in removing the obstacle (Obelisk) as the old lady in London called it, and for which we paid no rent! We sent a man on from Cossier with a letter to the agent at Keneh from the governor and agent at Cossier, ordering two boats to be sent to Thebes, where we found them on our arrival. We paid thirty five Habon dollars for the two ($17\frac{1}{2}$ each) and a demurrage of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar per diem on each as long as we remained at Thebes, but no demurrage for the days we halted on the river. Our boat measured 79 feet all over and the other 72, and they accomodated three gentlemen each most comfortably, with their servants and baggage. What shall I say about Karnac, Luxor, Medinet Habon, &c? Only that they must be seen to be appreciated. All attempted descriptions are incorrect, tame, and stupid. Hamilton is by far the best authority, and nearest the truth. Richardson is generally very incorrect, and others scarcely worthy of mention. Karnac is the finest of all the remains so stupendous, so elegant, so full of spirit, that it makes the beholder inwardly curse the barbarians who could in the r zeal destroy so much beauty and perfection. In looking at the Hall of Columns at Karnac, and Medinet Habon, which is scarcely inferior, I experienced that sensation in the fullest degree which many have so often attempted to describe, a hopelessness of ever being able to see all its beauties, as if a task far above my abilities had been assigned to me. Thousands of groups, containing millions of figures, all executed with such spirit and truth, that, after having withstood the ruthless hand of the barbarian, and the decay of three thousand years, they seem starting into life before you, and never for an instant leave you in doubt as to the precise action in which they are engaged. In the great hall at Karnac there are 134 columns. The largest of them are eleven feet in diameter and seventy high, and the smaller are eight. Notwithstanding their gigantic dimensions, there is so much elegance and lightness in the whole structure, that it is only after you have measured some of the fragments you are convinced of the vastness of the

whole. There are two obelisks standing at Karnac, the larger of which is nine feet square at the base, and seventy feet high, cut out of a single block of granite, and adorned on all sides with the most beautiful hieroglyphics carved deeply into the stone, and looking as if it was finished yesterday. The other is smaller by a few feet, but the figures on it are far more beautiful. There are the remains of three others on the ground, the upper fragment of one of which measures 34 feet long and 7 feet in square. This one it is said was broken by a Frenchman 10 years ago in attempting to take it down! The most beautiful of all obelisks is the one however at the entrance to Luxor, and the fellow of which has lately been removed to Paris. The one which remains has been offered repeatedly to the British Government, but although offers have been made to convey it to England for £15,000, the nation, it is said, cannot afford to pay that sum. It is not known how many obelisks formerly existed, but the fact of several having been conveyed to Rome and Greece, and also to lower Egypt and other places, proves these wonderful works were once very numerous. The two sitting figures, named by some vulgar Englishman Shamy and Damy, but by the Arabs called "Salamut," from their being supposed to salute the morning, did not even interest me! Their vast proportions are indeed most wonderful, and had we not visited the other wonders of Thebes first, I might have been astonished, and marvelled at what giant race could have erected them, but the grandeur and beauty of Karnac had left no place for such sensations. Next to Karnac and Medinet Ha on, the Manonium, the tombs of the Kings, and Luxor are most worthy of being seen. The latter can be seen any morning, or mornings, before breakfast, without interfering with the arrangements of the day, as the house in which we lived is actually built on the top of a part of it. In going to the tombs of the Kings I strongly recommended riding to the base of the hills directly behind the Manonium, and from thence a walk of one mile will bring you to the entrance of the caves. This plan saves a hot and very disagreeable ride of five miles round the hills, Goornoo, or as it is called "Kuser El Goornoo," will not in my opinion repay a visit, although it is admired by some. The Northern Dair is a very beautiful little ruin, and in every direction around it you will have an opportunity of seeing the poor remains of humanity in the shape of legs, arms, heads, bodies, &c., of mummies torn from their depositories for the sake

of the few trifles with which they were decorated. I saw one woman and one little girl quite entire, even to the nails of their feet, which were dyed with henna, but although the features are complete as at the hour of death, their bodies, and those of *all* other mummies, are so much discoloured with the applications used in preserving them that they look quite revolting. The tombs of the Kings are most singular and beautiful; their extent is truly surprising, but to my mind nothing is so pleasing in them as the familiar objects which are every where portrayed and brought to your view. Females playing on the most beautifully shaped harps, others riding in camel litters precisely like those of the present day. Ploughing, sowing grain, fishing with nets, wrestling, playing football, and the most elegant specimens of furniture, such as couches, chairs, sofas, &c. Bruce's cave I admire most. We met with a Mr. Hay, a Scotch gentleman of fortune, who has devoted many years to copying the groupes of figures in the temples and in the caves, and who was residing in the cave No. 2. We dined with him, and had an excellent dinner, in good style and we afterwards slept in No. 1. When a party can meet with such a host as Mr. Hay, the first part of an arrangement is very agreeable, but altho' I feel deeply the honour we all joined in taking our repose in such classic shades, I would nevertheless strongly advise all persons to avoid the second. We left Luxor on the morning of the 14th and reached Kenh that evening; having had a fair wind we remained at Kenh nearly two days to recruit our supplies, and to see Denderah. With all deference to the great and *little* authorities who have thought so lightly of the temple of Denderah, all our party rank it next after Karnac, and very little, if at all, inferior to it. The entrance hall, or portico, in which is the celebrated Zodiac which has caused so much discussion, the staircase and figures on it, and the room in which the dying scene of the hero is represented, are quite sufficient in themselves to establish the merits of Denderah for above all petty attempts at detraction. The hero is portrayed as sick, dying, dead, and embalmed. The dying scene is terrific in the extreme. The fearful grasping of the hands, the pressure of the toe in mortal agony against the couch, and the look of hopeless terror cast over the shoulder at the instant when the spirit seems about to depart from its frail mansion, are all admirably conceived and executed, with vigour and truth which strikes the beholder with awe. If

no other vestige of Denderah remained, this room alone would stamp its claim to unqualified admiration. The standard bearers on the staircase are also most beautiful specimens of art. The signs of the Zodiac are very distinct, with the exception of the club, and although it is quite impossible to say for what purposes they have been intended, it is impossible any reflecting person can admit that their appearance there is the result of chance. The centre compartment in the hall where the Zodiac is found, is singularly beautiful. Nothing can exceed the manner in which the 21 extended vultures are executed; the forms and faces of those female figures on the left of the entrance are quite perfect. These three are the only figures out of many *millions* that have not been defaced by the barbarians! When you visit Karnac you will observe one small low temple to the south west of the great one, which very much resembles the one at Budiaser! Dr Richardson says it was intended for very disgraceful purposes, but we could not discover on what grounds the learned gentleman rests this decision. This is the most rambling and unsatisfactory letter I have ever written, but what I have seen is all so worthy of description, that the mind is distracted by the thousand remarks which might be made on the subject, and I have come to the decision that those only who executed such astonishing works could have been capable of describing them. One other remark I will make,—that out of thousands and millions of figures not one mistake or attempt at erasure can be traced! Well may Buckingham say “that the armies of the Egyptians must have been sculptors and the peasants painters!” The Nile is infinitely inferior in magnitude and all the attributes of a great river, to the Indus, but still there is much semblance between Sindh and Egypt. There are no forests in Egypt and few trees except the date, of which there are numerous large groves. We saw some excellent gardens at Keneh, Girgeh, Siont, and the other places producing peaches, figs, and oranges, in abundance. The river did not rise to its proper level last year, and therefore the cultivation was not so extensive as it generally is. The Persian wheel and the lever are in general use for irrigating the fields. The cows are remarkably fine, and precisely such as we have in England, whilst the buffaloes are exactly like those of India. The boats and boatmen on the Nile are even inferior to those on the Indus, so that I had done our friends there an injustice in setting them down as the most ignorant, lazy, and insubordinate men of their class in the

world. We have been fortunate in meeting every where on our journey with the utmost civility and attention, but the people about Thebes are no very trust-worthy, and it is as well for Europeans not to go much amongst them alone. They lately murdered a French officer who was out shooting, for the sake of his gun. They have also murdered several of the new (*Arab*) Governors given them by Mahomed Ali. I intend going by Candia and Greece ; but you shall hereafter have a connected account of all I have seen, and may see.

HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS THROUGH EGYPT.

Before leaving Judda, procure about three hundred piastres in exchange for dollars, from the native agent, Mallem Gonsoff. This is not only a great saving, but change is not procurable in Upper Egypt. At Co-seir a house capable of accomodating 6 persons was procured for us by the agent Syud Hussain, and as the owner would not receive money for the use of it, we repaid his civility by a small looking glass, a bottle of pickles and two of brandy, which things were thankfully received. Camels were provided for us by an order from the Turkish foreman (Hossan Bay Aga) at the very moderate rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar each, to Luxor, and we found that five camels were ample for each gentleman, exclusive of two for tents. The baggage was so well secured by the Arabs in their own way, that not one single load fell off in a journey of 110 miles, nor was the smallest article missing. No supplies at Cossier, except fowls, eggs, tolerable bread, and lean but well tasted mutton. The water not drinkable. A very light camel saddle, with good cushions, made to fasten on the common saddle with which all camels are provided, a pair of leather gaiters to prevent the leg being chafed, will add much to the comfort of this journey. Left Cossier on the 3d March, at 3 P. M. and reached "Bir Anglaise," eleven miles, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. where we dined and slept. 4th March: started at 9 A. M. and reached the wells of Syad Suliman at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Water in the well drinkable, but smell bad. Halted half an hour to let the baggage, which had started with us, close up, and to eat some tiffin. Marched again at 2 o'clock P. M. and reached "Abouzeran" at 6. P. M. No water; thermometer this day one hour after sunrise 54°. Distance marched nearly thirty miles. 5th March. Set off at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., having sent forward half of the servants and baggage at 6 A. M. with one of the tents and orders to pitch it and prepare dinner, which we found a capital arrangement. At

11 A. M. ascended the ghaut, which is steep and narrow, and at 12 P. M. halted at a cave on the right of the road to rest ourselves and eat some tiffin. Set off again at 12½ and descended the ghaut at 3 P. M. We found tolerable water, but in very small quantity, in a sort of crevice in the centre of the ghaut. At 5½ P. M. observed some very beautiful hieroglyphics on the rocks on the left of the road where it descends a little, and at 6 P. M. reached our halting place called by the Arabs Himmanat, which may be known by a ruined enclosure, the remains of a fine well with bad water, and a trough of granite in which cattle were formerly watered. The distance we reckoned 27 miles. Thermometer at daylight 47°. 6th March: set off at ½ before 9, and marched 4 hours, when we halted for tiffin. At 3 P. M. passed the singular insulated rock on the right of the road mentioned by Hanson, with a ruined enclosure opposite of it; 5½ P. M. reached the wells of Layayta, where the water is very tolerable, quite good enough to make tea, &c. The road this day very sandy. Thermometer one hour after sunrise 36°! 7th March: started at 9 A. M. and marched 4 hours, when we halted to rest ourselves. Saw the hills under which the Nile flows, since early yesterday. Reached the verge of the cultivation at 5 P. M. and passed the usual halting place, (Hejas) and marched half an hour further to a village called Augam, where we halted in the midst of beautiful green fields and cultivation. Thermometer at sunrise 44°; distance marched 27 miles. A few eggs, good milk and butter procurable here, but no fruit or vegetable. March 8th: started at 9 A. M. and took our guns in hopes of getting some game, but we were unsuccessful, every step of the country reminding me strongly of Scinde. Reached the banks of the Nile at 12 P. M.; a mere mill stream when compared with the Indus at Bakkur. Reached the ruins of Karnac at 3 P. M. and remained two hours lost in wonder and delight. Reached Luxor at 6 P. M. and took up our quarters in the French officers' house, which is capable of accommodating ten persons comfortably. Thermometer at sunrise 46°. Distance marched this day, 12 miles.

Supplies for the Desert.

One dozen and half of water *for each person (in quarts.)*
 One dozen pints of sherry.....ditto.
 Half dozen pints port.....ditto.
 One dozen pints brandy.....ditto.
 Six dozen pints beer.....ditto

- * Tea, pounded sugar candy, rice, biscuits and gingerbread, nuts in canisters.
- * Four or six dried tongues.
- * Half a dozen canisters of fresh salmon and portable soup and a few bottles of ketchup, Harvey's sauce and anchovy paste, and petit diable.
- * A moderate supply of pepper, salt, curry powder, and chillies.
 - * A few pots of jam and marmalade.
 - * Wax candles—50 for each person, as they are much used in caves, tombs, &c.
 - * One portable table, one chair, a large carpet is a great comfort; a sea cot with a cane frame in it, and the canvass made to lace well over to keep the bedding clean and in its place. A leather, like a tosdan, made to fasten in front of the saddle and to contain a bottle of wine or brandy, one of water, a few biscuits, cold tongue, cheroots, &c. three or four cooking pots, steel knives and forks, a metal mug with glass bottom, a few metal spoons, and above all a frying pan, a sea lamp, made both to hang and stand on a table, some rope of different sizes. The hasps of trunks, such as are made in India, are constantly breaking.

On the Nile, 45 miles N. of Cairo, 7th April, 1834.

I have written a very long letter to P. from Cairo, which I know you will see, and I intended writing to you at the same time, but found afterwards that I had not leisure to do so. In fact, you will understand easily that when travelling, as we are now, to see every thing worthy of observation in the country, and above all with six persons, who, however well they may agree together, have always some little differences of opinion as to what the objects most worthy of being seen are, there cannot be much time to spare in a journey performed with the celerity with which we have done ours. The steamer is a delightful mode of conveyance; and I do not remember ever being more comfortable in my life than on board that vessel, always excepting the days on which we took in coal, which are ones of real suffering. Every man who comes in the steamer should be provided with plenty (45 or 50) of

* A party for comfort should consist of three persons, and the articles marked can then be divided amongst them. If the supplies be entrusted to the care of servants they will soon disappear.

shirts, and a number of light colored jackets and trowsers, with flannel under-garments, such as waistcoats and drawers. This sort of dress is far superior to wearing cloth clothes, which in a few days get dusty and dirty, and make the wearer feel very uncomfortable. Macullah, Mocha, and Juddah, are scarcely worthy of being mentioned, and they have already been sufficiently described by many. On landing at Cossier, we received very great attention from the Turkish governor, and we soon found that Mahomed Ali exacts this from all his authorities towards all Europeans, and more particularly towards Englishmen. The agent at Cossier is also a very decent person, and we found his father (Suyed Mahomed) at Keneh equally anxious to oblige and assist us. The journey across the Desert is nothing, and we performed it not only comfortably but luxuriously! Riding a camel is no joke certainly, more particularly on a bad saddle; and I suffered on the first march considerably, but by means of my mattress made afterwards a very comfortable seat. I cannot enter into very minute particulars as to expences, but it will be sufficient to say, that from Bombay up to the day we left Thebes, (Luxor) our whole expences amounted to sixteen dollars *each*, and this included some few piasters expended at Juddah, the hire of our camels, drivers, &c., across the Desert; and our house expences at Luxor for six days, and also the payment of donkeys, guides, ferry boats, purchase of antiquities!! &c. &c. We proceeded direct from Cossier to Thebes instead of first going to Keneh, although we had been advised not to do so, and we found it by far the best plan. We were told by so doing we should be grossly imposed upon in hiring boats and ordering them up from Keneh to Thebes to meet us; but so far from this being the case, we got two excellent boats at a price, (17½ dollars *each*) which had since proved to be extremely moderate. You must be content with the account of the *wonders* of Egypt such as I have given in the letter to H.

It is impossible to give even a faint idea of them in the compass of a letter, I may even say in a volume. We had all the best accounts of the best writers with us, together with many of the worst, and we found them all singularly stupid, and in many particulars incorrect, when compared with the objects they intended to describe. The temple of Karnac is the most wonderful and beautiful edifice my imagination can paint, and I think Denderah very little inferior. I must tell you that it is considered bad taste to admire the latter but *n'importe*.

The voyage from Thebes to Cairo is pleasant from the fineness of the climate, and the constant change of scene: but there is, except Denderah, nothing really deserving attention. The caves of Beni Hassan, of which so much has been said, are quite unworthy of being named after those at Thebes. We landed about 100 miles south of Cairo, and visited a convent of Copts. It has declined into a society, as there were at least four women to each grown up male in the place, and from what I could observe, I have formed but an indifferent opinion of the morals of the inmates. Some of the young girls conducted themselves in a manner which offers, to say the least, a very singular contrast with the behaviour of females in India. With respect to the alleged importunity of the whole society for "bukshish," I think it fair to observe that our party must have been exceedingly fortunate in this respect, for we have by no means found ourselves importuned much by the natives for money, and indeed every thing we have seen has led us to doubt much the accounts which other travellers have given on this subject. From Thebes to Cairo, including the hire of one boat, a present of 40 piastres (two dollars) to the poor *boatmen*, (not the *tindal* or *reis*) and the hire of two servants we picked up at *Cossier*, my whole expences amounted to twenty-nine dollars; thus making the expence from Bombay to Cairo forty-five dollars, or nine pounds, eleven shillings sterling! The servant who kept the accounts and bought all our supplies, no doubt had his pickings out of this, and besides, it is the custom of the country to feed all followers; and at one time, at Luxor there were sixteen mouths (six gentlemen and ten followers) to provide food for! You may then judge that Egypt is not a dear country. The expences of *each* person in Cairo, including the hire of a house for 10 days, at a dollar and a half per diem, a present of fifteen dollars to Osman Effendi, (the renegade Scotchman) washing dirty linen, baths, hair cutters, donkeys, guides, housekeeping, &c. &c. amounted to twenty-one dollars. So that from leaving Bombay to the present hour, I have only expended thirty pounds, sixteen shillings! and we have lived in the best manner possible, and actually hired an Italian cook during our stay, in order that our gastric organs should meet with due attention. I have spent about eight dollars more for some coloured *trousers*, and some of the others purchased Turkish dresses, *swords*, &c., but these of course cannot be included in the expences of the journey. The Turkish dress is a delightfully cool and pleasant one to wear, and very be-

coming. The handsomest one complete can be purchased for sixty dollars, which includes every thing but the sword. Colonel C. (Artillery) the Consul General at Cairo, was very civil and polite to us, but his usual residence is Alexandria, and his establishment is there. You will expect me to say something of Mahomed Ali, and I scarcely know how to commence. In Upper Egypt we heard constant stories of his tyranny and oppression, all of which, from reasons which seemed obvious to me, I very much doubted, and the greater part of which we learnt in Cairo were decided fabrications. He is a very despotic prince I have no doubt, but the present state of the country demands it, and more particularly the genius of his people. They are, amongst themselves, the most bullying and tyrannous race I have ever seen, and they never do well except when held tight in hand. The improvements making in Egypt prove Mahommed Ali, whatever may be his imperfections, to be an enlightened and liberal man; and after inspecting many of them, my only astonishment is, where the funds for carrying them on come from, for the whole revenue amounts to only two millions and a half of our money. The schools (seventy-nine) now founded in the country will hand the name of Mahommed Ali down to posterity, if he had never made any other improvements; and one we inspected at Cairo is an establishment that would do great honour to any nation on the earth. It contained 1,270 boys, who are educated, fed, clothed, and provided for, entirely at the Pacha's expence. The whole establishment is on the most liberal scale, nice baths, clean kitchen, and excellent hospital. Each boy receives one cloth suit and one jean suit of clothes annually, and from 15 to 80 piastres as pocket money yearly! And after their education is finished, they are at perfect liberty to go where they please and choose a profession for themselves! The perfect equality too between the boys is truly astonishing; Christians, Greeks, Arabs, (Copts) Turks, and Egytians, are all treated alike, and all seem independent and happy. I have not been so much pleased by any sight for years, and I can by no means account for the silence of other travellers regarding an institution so munificent. Mahommed Ali's tact and cleverness in meeting all unpleasant occurrences and settling disputes, proves him a very able man. One anecdote I must relate. A baker in Cairo had been induced by a bribe to permit a *pork* pie to be daily cooked in his oven along with all the bread which was afterwards eaten by the Turks! This horrible piece of iniqui-

ty (in the eyes of a Turk) was at length discovered, and the culprit was carried before Habeeb Effendi, Lieut. Governor of Cairo, who thought the cause so atrocious that he referred the matter to the Pacha himself, none doubting but the offender would lose his head. The Pacha looked very grave, and said the matter was a very serious one, and required grave consideration, and directed the criminal to be brought before him in two days for the decision. An immense concourse attended to hear the Pacha deliver sentence, when he said "You are all of you perfectly aware that fire purifies all substances exposed to its action, and there is no doubt that it has acted in the same way on this *meat*. I therefore see no reason why this man should have any punishment inflicted on him." This decision was received with great satisfaction by all, and there is no more objection now to a pork pie in the oven than to any other delicacy! Some people also complained to the Pacha that the good old distinctions formerly observed between Mussulmans and Christians, were no longer kept up, and that the latter went about on horseback and did as they pleased. To which he replied, that this view of the subject had certainly never occurred to him before, and that he advised all his subjects to take to riding camels immediately, which would at once distinguish them from all other persons! The Turks are very averse to broils. Some time since two Maltese (calling themselves gentlemen) amused themselves by holding a rope across the streets of Cairo and tripping up all the people going to a *religious* ceremony, which would have instantly cost them their lives in any other country; but the Turks carried them before the Consul after the ceremony was over, who very properly fined them 200 dollars. The arsenal within the citadel at Cairo is very well worthy of being seen, and I never saw business executed in a more workman-like manner, and what is very remarkable, and speaks well for the perfection to which things must come, the most difficult parts of the work is entirely done by young boys of 14 and 16 years old. We saw the whole process of casting and boring guns, forging and finishing muskets, locks, bayonets, screws, &c. and making sheet copper for ships. The guns, and howitzers were all on the very latest European principles. Cairo is the cleanest town I ever remember seeing, and in no part of it, even the most unfrequented, is a bad smell to be met with! The ~~English~~ are very vigilant; and during the ten days we were in

the City, we never saw a single case of drunkenness, riot, or obscenity. Mahomed Ali's own palace, three miles N. of Cairo on the Nile, is a mean place, but the garden is a remarkably fine one, and H. H. intends building a new palace on the same site. We saw lots of crocodiles in the Nile near Keneh, Girgeh, &c., but they are very wary, and we never got a chance of killing them. We have seen little or no game in Egypt. Fish is so scarce in the river that we only had it three or four times, and very indifferent. If you come to Europe, you must come by this route. Any person who goes by sea loses a gratification, perhaps greater than all the rest of his life yields. Three is the best number to travel together. It suits tents, boats, &c. better than any other number. Servants are easily procured; six dollars per month, if going *towards* their own home, and ten if going from it, are the established charges. It is besides customary to feed them. Three dollars per month for a common servant to assist the others, carry a gun when shooting, &c. Our party consisted of P., L., E., P. & Mr. G., a London merchant and myself, and we got on remarkably well together, &c.; E. is an excellent and worthy fellow as ever lived. The climate is delightful; thermometer generally under 65° at 12 P. M., and I cannot in any way account for the absurd and unfounded reports we heard in India, and which frightened several passengers from coming in the steamer, H. amongst the rest. The Consul tells me this season does not differ from others, as I particularly asked him; yet B. H. S., and J. &c. proceeded direct to Suez, through fear of the climate, and lost all the wonders and sights by so doing. We had a dreadful hurricane this day on the Nile, and must have gone over had one sail been set; as it was, for some seconds we were in *extreme* danger. The air was purple coloured, and the dust *nearly* as bad as on the Indus. The river is, however, seldom above 300 or 400 yards broad, so you feel secure of reaching land sans pelf and sans kit! I must now conclude, and beg you will kindly remember me to all friends. The storm has now lasted 18 hours, and we are moored under a high bank; fortunately the thermometer keeps very low.

Let it be known to all, that it is the most absurd and expensive plan imaginable for persons coming by the steamer to bring servants with them at the exorbitant wages (300, 400 and 500 Rupees) they demand. They are useless on board, except to those who are obliged to have a man to put on their shirt and wash their feet; and good servants can always be procured at

Mocha, Juddah, and Cossier at 6 dollars per month. In Cairo, servants who speak French and Italian are always to be had; E. and P. took 2 very decent men to Syria at 6 and 10 dollars per month, and we have two with us at 6 dollars each. Arabic is the most useful language next to French in Egypt, and the colloquial I find, much to my surprise, very easy. Every man should acquire it a little before he leaves India. Wilkinson (the learned writer on Hieroglyphics) is now publishing a "Guide through Egypt;" Vocabulary, &c. &c. of which I will send copies to you and H. The price is to be moderate, and it will be a very useful and interesting work. The dollar passes at Juddah for 26 piastres, at Thebes for 18, and at Cairo for 19. The venetian for 44 or 45, and the sovereign for only 95. The dollar is therefore the best money to bring. I think *you* can make a very fair compilation of hints out of my letters, and send it to the newspapers.—*Bombay Courier.*

ROUTE TO EUROPE BY THE RED SEA.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROUTE TO EUROPE BY THE RED SEA AND EGYPT.

The principal objection to proceeding to England viâ the Red Sea and Egypt is, that the traveller after having made all possible expedition, will often be unable to effect his arrival at Alexandria before the commencement of the plague season, which generally makes its first appearance there about the 20th of February. The first dow, or as it is called by the Arabs, bugla, usually leaves Bombay for Mocha in the middle or end of November. Should no delay be made at Maculla where these vessels sometimes touch, the traveller may expect to reach Mocha about the middle of December, or perhaps earlier. The voyage from Mocha to Suez cannot be estimated at less than a month, exclusive of all detentions. A fortnight's delay at Mocha, before an opportunity occurs for proceeding to Judda, is no uncommon circumstance; however let us suppose the traveller fortunate enough to leave it in the course of a week. As the buglas which trade between Mocha and Judda rarely proceed beyond the latter, unless engaged expressly for the purpose, which is very expensive, a second week's detention there for disembarking and securing a passage to Koseir or Suez in another vessel is as little as can be calculated upon. The traveller then, leaving Bombay in a vessel

bound only as far as Mocha, at the commencement of the north east monsoon in November, may reckon himself fortunate if he reach Suez in the beginning of February, since the buglas of the Red Sea generally touch at the intermediate towns on the sea coast between Mocha and Suez, for purposes of traffic, &c. A couple of days are sufficient for crossing the Desert from Suez to Cairo, and another week, including a short stay at Cairo for procuring a boat, &c., will land him at Alexandria, where, should there be a vessel about to sail for England, he will probably depart previous to the appearance of the plague, consequently escape quarantine, and arrive in England within five months of his departure from Bombay. This is what is sufficiently feasible, but ought by no means to be calculated upon, as the traveller has been supposed to have been somewhat more than ordinarily fortunate in readily meeting with opportunities, and experiencing little detention. Two parties arriving at Mocha towards the conclusion of 1823, were each six weeks on the voyage between Mocha and Koseir, which of course is shorter than that to Suez. One party was detained upwards of three weeks at Mocha before a bugla could be obtained for proceeding to Judda. This then is far from being the expeditious route that many suppose it. The only method to avoid the detentions at Mocha, Judda and the intermediate towns, is for a party to hire a bugla exclusively for themselves, to proceed direct from Mocha to Koseir or Suez. This is what is sometimes adopted, when the party is sufficiently large; the expense is too heavy, in most cases, to suit the finances of one or even two persons, as the sum demanded for a good bugla would be from 6 to 700 dollars. By following this plan a saving of one month may be effected, and the traveller may accordingly hope to reach Alexandria in full time to embark before the plague sets in. Care however should be taken not to allow a single bale of merchandise, or any articles of traffic whatever, to be embarked in the vessel so hired, otherwise it will be made a trading voyage, and the nakoda or master will find various excuses for stopping on the route. The least indulgence granted in this way would in all probability lead to the filling the whole vessel, which independent of the delays it would give rise to, would cramp the accommodations of the party, and of itself justify a total prohibition. A bugla though engaged to proceed from Mocha to Koseir or Suez, cannot avoid touching at Judda for 2 or 3 days, to pay a duty levied there on all vessels,

take in a fresh supply of water, and engage another pilot, the Mocha ones rarely proceeding beyond Judda, being generally ignorant of the navigation. But even under the favorable circumstance of proceeding in a vessel direct from Mocha to Kossou or Suez, this route must yield to the voyage by sea, whether considered with regard to comfort, security, or probability of arrival within a given period, since the progress of the traveller throughout depends so much upon contingencies he cannot foresee, and accidents which he cannot obviate. In point of expense too it will be found fully equal to the route by sea. Entering a good ship bound to England, the voyager discards all care; amusement is his sole occupation, and, generally speaking, he is landed in England within five months of his departure from India, and frequently much less. Here there is no anxiety of mind, no suffering the scorn and impositions of an ignorant unprincipled race, who deem the insulting and defrauding a Christian a laudable and justifiable act. I have hitherto pointed out what is to be expected in following the present route, by persons whose objects are expedition and economy. To these the only advantage it possesses, seeing the different races of people, and admiring the remains of antiquity, in the country which it intersects, is a subject of little or no consideration. To others, it becomes the sole inducement, and is deemed a sufficient compensation for every inconvenience. The delays enumerated as likely to be experienced in the Red Sea, are to them trifles, since the completion of their journey a month sooner or later is of little moment. Such persons may await with advantage the cessation of the plague at Alexandria amid the ruins of Upper Egypt, which will be found to afford for many months ample occupation and amusement. To persons intending to embark at Alexandria for any of the Italian or French ports in the Mediterranean, it may be useful to notice that at every one of these, quarantine is strictly enforced throughout the year, without regard to the existence or non-existence of the plague at the time of the vessel's leaving Egypt. In the latter case, at any port in England quarantine is dispensed with; the bill of health is forwarded to London, and the return post generally brings permission for landing.

The plague usually ceases at Alexandria about the 20th of June; persons not wishing to arrive there until after that period, and who are not desirous of delaying on the route, may leave Bombay by the later vessels of the season, or sail from Surat in February or March, the months in which the Surat

ships sail for Mocha and Judda, or by the Malabar ships which leave Cannanore, Tellicheerry, &c. about the same time. Some ships too usually sail from Calcutta to Mocha and Judda at the commencement of the year. The number of square-rigged vessels which arrived at Mocha from foreign ports between November 1823 and June 1824, amounted to 24. Of these, 15 came from Surat, the Malabar Coast, and Bengal; besides a considerable number of buglas from Cutch, Bombay, and the Persian Gulph. It would, however, be advisable not to be later than the middle of February in leaving India, in order to reach Suez before the end of May, for according to Horsburgh, "it is almost impossible to beat up against the northerly winds to Suez in June, July and August." The interval between arriving at Cairo in May, and the termination of the plague at Alexandria in June, may be spent at Cairo, where the plague is less violent in its effects and shorter in its duration than at Alexandria. About the latter end of May usually, the northerly winds commence to blow down the whole of the Red Sea, as far as the Straits of Babelmandel, and continue to do so until October. From October to May the southerly winds prevail in the southern latitudes only of the Red Sea. In the northern latitudes the northerly winds prevail during the whole year. The limits of the two opposite winds, or the region of change, may be placed between the degrees of 18 and 20 north latitude. The passage from Judda to Koseir or Suez is generally longer for the reason just mentioned than that from Mocha to Judda. From 15 to 25 days is the usual run from Judda to Suez for a dow anchoring at night; ships, brigs, &c. which go the outer passage and proceed during the night, perform it in much less. In mentioning the prevalence of the northerly winds in the north of Judda, it is not to be understood that they blow incessantly; there are occasional breaks or lulls, when light variable winds ensue, sometimes from the southward; progress too is made during the morning, when the wind is more off the land. The whole length of the Red Sea on the Arabian side, particularly between Judda and Suez, there as a chain of islands, rocks and shoals, at the distance of a few leagues from the main land. The channel between these islands, &c. and the coast is termed the inner passage, and is only navigable for dows and small craft, which generally adopt it. Without the islands &c. is the outer passage, the one pursued by larger vessels. Here the sea being more open and free from shoals renders it

unnecessary to anchor every night. The navigation of the inner passage however being intricate and confined, causes sailing at night to be attended with considerable risk. But between Mocha and Judda there are frequent spaces in the chain of islands and shoals, where a clear navigation, intervening to a considerable extent, enables the native craft to proceed at night without much danger in moderate weather. About 30 leagues north of Mocha is Hodeida. Between this town and Judda the communication is more frequent than it is from Mocha to Judda, for nearly the whole of the coffee exported from Yemen to Egypt is shipped at Hodeida, being rather cheaper there than at Mocha, although of an equally good quality. The reason of this is, that all the coffee sent from the interior to the port of Mocha, is scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of the European vessels, which are averse to proceeding to Hodeida, and the numerous large buglas which trade between Mocha and the Persian Gulph. This raising then the price of coffee in the Mocha market, rather above that of Hodeida, induces the Egyptian craft to frequent the latter port, which is also nearer, and consequently renders the communication between Hodeida and Judda more frequent than between Mocha and Judda. A person then, disappointed in obtaining at Mocha a passage to Judda, may either proceed by land, or in a small boat which can always be had, to Hodeida, where he will be more likely to meet with success. The communication between Judda and Koseir and Suez has become of late, since the occupation of the Hedjaz by the Turks, much more frequent than formerly, on account of the large supplies of grain which their troops require to be constantly furnished with from Egypt; much detention therefore at Judda is not likely to be experienced. The route via Suez is more expeditious than that by Koseir. To the former the voyage is certainly longer by 5 or 6 days, but on the other hand the journey across the Desert is shorter by nearly one half, while delay in procuring a boat, and the passage down the Nile to Cairo of a week or 10 days, are also avoided. Both at Koseir and Suez plenty of return camels may be had at the shortest notice and at the most moderate hire. From Alexandria, vessels are very frequently sailing for England and the ports in the Mediterranean. During the cold season the climate of Egypt will be found delightful; crossing the Desert, tents will be then more requisite to secure against the coldness of night than the heat of day. At this time also the climate in the Gulph will be cool and

pleasant. The dows or buglas of the Red Sea are generally from 50 to 100 tons burthen, and ordinarily possess one tolerably good cabin : the price demanded for one or more persons, supposing them to be Europeans, varies usually from 20 to 30 dollars a head for the voyage from Mocha to Judda, and about the same from Judda to Koseir or Suez. Servants may be obtained at Mocha to accompany the traveller into Egypt. Although communication of the disease is not the certain result of entering Alexandria during the prevalence of the plague, and although instances occur to the contrary, still the prudence of such a determination cannot be advocated. A stranger arriving at such a time with the intention of embarking, is exposed to much more risk than a resident. The latter shuts himself and family within his dwelling at the first symptoms of the distemper shewing themselves, and holds no intercourse without until his rãvales have ceased. The former must wander about in search of a dwelling while the atmosphere is fraught with infection, to make arrangements and transact business, all of which is hazardous enough when the slightest contact, or the very treading on a piece of cloth or mat in the street, is fully sufficient to communicate infection.

After having at length considered the principal points respecting the route from India to England viã the Red Sea and Egypt, it appears on the whole to be much less commodious, and that there is only one case in which it is equally expeditious as that round the Cape of Good Hope, viz.—when it is in the power of the individual to embark at Bombay in a European vessel bound direct to Koseir, in the months of November or December, the commencement of the north east monsoon ; thus he may avoid all the disagreeable part of the route, see only the pleasant side of the picture, and expect to reach England in four months from his leaving India. As this however is only the lot of a fortunate few, the route by sea must maintain its superiority, until regular packets or steam vessels be established between India and Egypt.

The annual ravages of the plague at Alexandria, usually commencing about the 20th of February, and ceasing towards the latter end of June, evidently point out to the traveller proceeding to India viã Egypt and the Red Sea, the impropriety of his timing his arrival there between the periods above specified. It becomes then desirable for him to arrive either before its commencement or after its cessation ; and in order to lead to a correct decision on this point, the following circum-

stances are necessary to be known. That the season of departure for native vessels proceeding from Mocha to India is only of two months' duration, commencing the middle of July and closing about the same time in September. That the northerly winds do not set in, in the southern latitudes of the Red Sea, before the middle or latter end of May, after which period until October, the space of one month is sufficient time, including ordinary delays, for proceeding from Suez to Mocha, in dows anchoring at night, as the wind is then fair the whole distance.

Upon these grounds it is evident that a person arriving in Egypt in the end of June, the close of the plague season, will reach India nearly as soon as one who arrives previous to its commencement, four months earlier, and consequently that for those, with whom expedition is the main consideration, the end of June or beginning of July is the proper season of arriving at Alexandria, and the month of January or beginning of February for such as are desirous of visiting, on the route, the antiquities of Upper Egypt. The time of the travellers leaving England will depend upon whether he intends to proceed thence by sea, direct to Egypt, or pass through any of the continental countries.

It is very true, as will be found in Horsburgh's Directions, that the south west monsoon commences in the Sea of Arabia in May, and hence it may naturally be inferred that vessels sail from Mocha to India after that period; but from the setting in of the monsoon until the middle of July, it blows with considerable violence: so much so, that it has long since become an established rule among the native traders of the Arabian Gulf to defer putting to sea until the middle of July; deviations from which are of exceedingly rare occurrence. The height of the monsoon being then esteemed over, vessels leave Mocha with the wind from the northward, which on clearing the Straits of Babelmandel follows a direction towards the east (the reason of this will be afterwards noticed) until it meets with the regular south west monsoon near Socotra, which will be found, as this island is left behind, to hang pretty much from the westward. Thus ships leaving at this season, though steering three different courses during the voyage, have the wind nearly aft the whole distance from Mocha to Bombay, and the voyage is then averaged at about a fortnight. Although the native vessels only sail out of the Red

Sea during two months to India, European vessels take their departure without regard to season ; but these are opportunities seldom occurring, and consequently not at all to be depended on. There is only one other method by which a person arriving at Mocha before the month of July can proceed to India; I mean by Muscat. This, however, is an undertaking few persons would attempt unless urged to it by pressing circumstances, or for the purpose of avoiding a long detention. The only vessels which navigate between Mocha and Muscat are buglas of from 60 to 100 tons burthen, better known to ourselves under the name of dows, and too generally understood to require any particular description. It will be sufficient merely to say, that their build is altogether clumsy, and very ill-adapted for tempestuous weather, while the people who conduct them are little more than acquainted with the rudest elements of navigation. In such a vessel, and in the hands of such a crew, must the voyager embarking for Muscat, hazard his existence, and prepare to encounter the risks of a boisterous sea. Between the months of September and May, the wind blows directly contrary, and generally very strong, the entire distance from Muscat to Mocha, following the direction of the coast; from Cape Rasel Had to Aden the north east monsoon sweeps along the Arabian shore; from Aden to the Straits of Babelmandel it blows nearly due east, and hence to the northward up the Red Sea, varying a little to the east and west; so that the southerly wind which predominates during seven months in the southern latitudes of the Red Sea, is in fact a current of air originating in the north east. The cause influencing the wind to pursue these different directions may thus be explained. The north east wind on entering that part of the sea of Arabia, or perhaps more correctly speaking the Arabian Gulf, between Cape Guardafui and the opposite coast of Arabia, becomes, as it advances, gradually more and more confined by the opposite mountainous coasts drawing nearer to each other until they form the Straits of Babelmandel. Here the high mountains of Abyssinia to the west and south prevent its further progress in either of these directions, while those of Arabia on the other side equally obstruct any exit to the east; consequently the only channel left is to the northward. To a similar cause may be attributed the circumstance above noticed of the northerly wind, which prevails about Mocha between May and October, taking an easterly inclination, after passing through the Straits of Babelmandel.

But to return : Between September and May the winds then for proceeding from Mocha to Muscat are most adverse, for while the north east monsoon prevails in the sea of Arabia, the wind blows strong through the Straits from the southward, up towards Mocha. It may be asked, therefore, how do the buglas effect a passage ? During the prevalence of these southerly winds at Mocha, there are occasional breaks or lulls of two or three days' duration, hardly ever exceeding the third day, during which, light winds chiefly from the west and north, with moderate weather, prevail. These intervals are of rare occurrence during the first months of the southerly wind, but become somewhat more frequent towards its conclusion in May. It is on an occasion of this nature that the master of the bugla or nakoda weighs anchor, for one or more are generally ready to take advantage of the first change of weather. Before the contrary wind again sets in, they may pass the Straits and get round to Aden, about 50 leagues from Mocha by sea. Here, should the adverse wind recommence, they must come to an anchor, and remain until the weather once more changes or becomes sufficiently moderate to admit of their beating up along shore. In this manner they proceed by slow degrees, seeking the nearest place of shelter whenever the weather becomes adverse, on returning, should there be none at hand, to the last they quitted. Thus it is no uncommon circumstance for a bugla to leave Mocha, and a few days after to be seen returning, having been unable to attain as far as Aden. It not unfrequently happens also that the nakoda trades at the intermediate ports, which will of course add so much to the length of the voyage ! When this however is not the case, it is usually performed in from six to eight weeks. It is not probable that much detention will be met with at Muscat, for most of the vessels from Bussorah and Bushire touch there on their way to the Indian ports. This is so far fortunate, since there are no European residents at Muscat, and the climate of the place is known to be particularly hostile to Europeans. But the very possibility of detention at such a place as Muscat, is alone a weighty objection to pursuing this route.

Thus much having been said regarding the voyage from Mocha to Muscat between September and May, it remains to notice what may be expected during the latter part of May and June. It would be useless to pursue the subject beyond June, as in July, ships will be found sailing direct from Mocha to

India. It has been already observed that the northerly winds do not extend to the southern latitudes of the Red Sea previous to the middle of May, or sometimes it is the end of the month before they commence; and also that the same wind, on passing the Straits of Babelmandel, blows towards the east, until it meets with the south west monsoon near Socotra, consequently after this period, the buglas proceed to Muscat with the wind aft the whole way from Mocha, but the same reason already mentioned, which deters larger native vessels from sailing to India before the middle of July, viz. the violence of the south west monsoon for the first two months subsequent to its commencement in May, will also render the passage to Muscat in a bugla at this season, to say the least, far from being agreeable. Here it may be remarked that there is a wide difference in the eyes of the native seamen between sailing along the coast of Muscat during these months, and launching into the open sea to India. Notwithstanding the roughness of the passage few losses are said to occur. Steering along the coast, which is pretty free from shoals, a bugla will now run from Mocha to Muscat in about 10 days, with a following sea, and the wind aft, blowing occasionally in very strong gusts. The Arabs indeed describe the voyage as boisterous in the extreme; no cooking can be attempted, the hatches are battened down, and the vessel runs before the wind, with her deck continually wet.

Such are the outlines of the voyage from Mocha to Muscat, both when the wind is contrary, from September to the middle of May, and from the middle of May until July when it is fair; and hence it may safely be inferred that it should only be attempted under the most urgent circumstances. Nothing has been said concerning the navigation of the Red Sea, every thing relating to it having been explained above, renders any repetition here unnecessary.

Such then are the principal features in the route to India by Egypt and the Red Sea, including the voyage from Mocha to Muscat, and from them it may be collected that the time occupied on the route, must depend chiefly upon the knowledge of the season when the vessel will be found sailing from Mocha to India. Ignorant of these facts a person may consume 10 months, where he only calculated upon 4 or 5 being necessary. Disappointment may cloud, at the close of his travels, the sunshine and pleasure with which they commenced, and vexatious delays meet him at the very point, at which he imagined all difficulty would be at an end.

R.

[*Bombay Courier*, 1824.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CALCUTTA STEAM COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, &c. &c. &c. London.

Honorable Sirs,—We have the honor, in continuation of our letter under date 7th April last, to state that owing to a serious injury occurring to the boilers of the *Forbes* steamer just as she was entering Madras roads, she was obliged to put back to Calcutta for repair.

2. That having been effected she will now again leave Diamond Harbour for Suez on the 4th September next, and we confidently trust will make her voyage good—although from the time of the year it will be necessarily much prolonged beyond what was estimated for the former voyage; yet we hope it will still in some degree establish the practicability of a greatly reduced interval in the communication between the two countries, particularly if fortunately there should happen to be a steamer at Alexandria when the *Forbes* arrives at Suez.

3. At all events we trust that arrangements may be made at home for the despatch of India mails made up separately for the three Presidencies and Ceylon by the next January Malta steamer to be conveyed from that island to Alexandria on another steamer, which latter may carry to Malta the India mails brought on the *Forbes*, whence they could be taken by the return of the Malta mail, unless indeed the opening of a communication of this kind should be considered sufficiently important to warrant a special steamer being devoted to the same on this the first occasion.

We willingly leave this to the liberal consideration of the authorities at home, in full confidence that the importance of the ultimate object, viz. the establishment of a permanent comprehensive scheme of steam communication between the two countries will have been recognized, and the necessary arrangements have been made for carrying it into effect.

We have, &c.

MUTHOORNATH MULLICK.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

THOS. E. M. TURTON.

R. H. COCKERELL.

J. KYD.

J. PRINSEP.

JOSEPH WILLIS.

J. STEEL.

D. MCFARLAN.

B. HARDING.

R. SCOTT THOMSON.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.

W. N. FORBES.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 20th August, 1834.

Similar letters, but signed by the Secretary of the Committee,

To J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. M. P., Secretary to the Right Honorable the Board of Control, London, and to the Right Honorable Edward G. S. Stanley, Colonial Secretary, London.

To His Excellency Sir JOSIAH ROWLEY, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

Sir,—We the Members of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, constituted for the purpose of re-opening the steam communication between England and India, beg to acquaint your Excellency that with the concurrence and co-operation of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council we are about to despatch the private steamer *Forbes* to Suez with packets and mails for England.

The period of the year will necessarily retard the voyage considerably beyond what was estimated for that voyage, in the prosecution of which she was obliged to return from Madras in April last from an accidental injury which occurred to one of her boilers. We however trust that she will make the voyage in such a period as will establish the fact that with proper steamers the communication may be maintained between the two countries, at all events quarterly, during all seasons of the year. When we first proposed to start the *Forbes* in April last we intended to continue the voyages quarterly, and were in hopes that arrangements would be made on the other side of the Isthmus to convey the mails from and to Alexandria, if not by an independent steamer at least by one between Alexandria and Malta.

The return of the *Forbes*, and the time occupied in repairing the boiler having broken up the quarterly periods of starting, we can scarcely hope that a steamer will be at Alexandria when the *Forbes* arrives at Suez; but we have made known our anxious desire to the authorities at home that mails for India may be despatched on the January Malta steamer, and be conveyed from that island to Alexandria on another steamer, which latter might either take the India mails brought by the *Forbes*, for which purpose she will leave Calcutta on the 1st January next direct to England, or to Malta, to be thence conveyed in the regular return steamer.

Our object in now addressing your Excellency therefore is most earnestly to solicit your valuable co-operation and

assistance in bringing this matter to bear. The importance of the object we have in view will, we trust, prove an adequate apology for our addressing your Excellency on this subject.

We have, &c.

MUTHOORNAUTH MULLICK.	J. STEEL.
CHAS. B. GREENLAW.	J. KYD.
R. H. COCKERELL.	J. PRINSEP.
W. N. FORBES.	T. E. M. TURTON.
D. MCFARLAN.	R. SCOTT TROMSON.
DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.	JOS. WILLIS.
B. HARDING.	

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 20th August, 1834.

To Sir FRANCIS FREELING, Bart., Secretary to His Grace the Post Master General, London.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter under date 7th April, I have had the honor to receive the directions of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to communicate to you that in consequence of the return to Calcutta from Madras of the *Forbes* steamer, owing to a serious injury accidentally sustained in her boiler, the projected voyage to Suez was necessarily lost.

This failure however not having arisen from any defect in the vessel herself or in her boilers and machinery, the Committee have used their utmost exertions to get her ready for another voyage, and she will start from Calcutta for Suez on the 4th September next.

The period of the year at which she now quits Calcutta will cause the voyage to Suez to be much longer than was calculated on the former occasion, and it is hoped that the time occupied will not be taken as a test of that which it will generally require.

The Committee can scarcely hope that so fortunate a contingency will happen, as that a steamer may be at Alexandria when the *Forbes* arrives at Suez on the present occasion, but they do hope that arrangements be made at home for the despatch of mails by the January Malta steamer to be thence conveyed to Alexandria by another steamer which may carry the mails from India brought by the *Forbes*, which for that purpose will be despatched hence on the 1st January next.

Should such arrangements be made, I am directed to point out the expediency of the mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta being made up *separately*, in order to that of the first being despatched to Bombay from Socotra, and those of the three latter being dropped at their several destinations ~~the~~ the steamer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

*Secy. to the Com. of the New Bengal Steam Fund.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1834.*

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DHURRUMTOLLAH BAZAAR.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Dhurrumtollah Bazaar was held at the Trade Rooms on the 8th September, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, who were then directed to examine the valuation of the property submitted by Dr. Jackson.

Mr. C. K. ROBISON, who was called to the chair, commenced by reading the proceedings of the last meeting, and the following Report of the Committee:—

REPORT—DHURRUMTOLLAH BAZAAR.

Calcutta, 8th September, 1834.

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the last Meeting of shareholders held at the Trade Rooms on the 26th July last, which directed "That the valuations of the Bazaar, then submitted to the Meeting, be referred to the Committee for examination; and that they be requested to report to another General Meeting, as soon as they conveniently can."

1st. Your Committee do report that they have repeatedly assembled for the above purpose, and have carefully examined the particulars of the abovementioned valuation, as furnished to them by Dr. Jackson, which they have divided into four distinct heads.

2d. The first marked A. exhibiting the original cost of the Bazaar, which they find to be *Sicca Rs 84,849.*

3d. The second marked B. shews the expense for additional buildings completed, or nearly so, and estimates for wells and fittings up, say *Sicca Rs 16,820.*

4th. The third marked C. exhibits the loss of interest and discount, incurred, or to be incurred by Dr. Jackson, amounting to *Sicca Rs 3,545*; but if the shareholders agree to a proposition of the Committee, contained in 11th para. of this Report, this amount will be reduced to *Sicca Rs 1,235.*

5th. The fourth statement marked D. embraces all miscellaneous charges, including taxes, establishment, presents, law and printing charges, &c. incurred by Dr. Jackson, since the purchase of the Bazaar in March last, amounting to *Sicca Rs 5,858.*

The CHAIRMAN observed that in coming to a decision on this question, it was to be borne in mind that two great difficulties had been got over. In the first place it was agreed that the situation was the best that could be got, and that was a great point gained ; and secondly, the funds had been provided, so that there would be no delay for want of money. Dr. Jackson had placed them in so very favorable a position that the speculation was on a much better footing than any that had ever before been submitted to the Calcutta community.

Mr. SMITH said it was unnecessary to take up the time of the Meeting by entering into explanations or discussions on the subject of the valuation, because the Committee had fully expressed themselves on that head, collectively and individually, in their Report, and the minutes of the members thereto appended, printed copies of which now lay on the table for the use of the shareholders.

Dr. GRANT briefly drew attention to the eligibility of the situation, and remarked that he had been always of opinion that they ought to accept of Dr Jackson's terms by all means.

Mr. ROGERS said that if the proposed bonus were to be held out for the improvement of the Bazaar, it would be for the benefit of the public ; but in the manner in which it was proposed it would be merely taking it out of the pockets of the shareholders to put it into the pocket of Dr. Jackson.

Mr. SMITH concurred in Mr. Rogers' sentiments, and opposed any thing beyond the Committee's valuation being given, as they had allowed every charge that could possibly be thought of.

The amendment and the original motion were then put to the vote, when the former was carried by a majority of two, there being fourteen for it, and twelve for the latter.

Mr. SMITH observed that some of those who had voted for the amendment were not shareholders, but was told by Dr. Jackson that they had just put down their names.

Dr. GRANT then moved—

IV.—That the Committee of Management be authorized to expend, to complete the Bazaar, agreeably to the original estimates, a sum of fifteen thousand rupees.
which proposal was seconded by Mr. SMITH.

Mr. ROGERS thought that the committee ought not to be bound by any original estimates or plans ; if they found any thing that met their approbation they would of course adopt it,

but they ought to be left unshackled; the sum however might be limited to a certain amount, not to be exceeded without further authority.

The resolution was then put in the following form and carried unanimously:

V.—That the Committee be authorized to expend rupees 15,000 in completing the Bazaar.

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE then proposed—

VI.—That for the purpose of giving effect to the purchase and completion of the Bazaar, the same be divided into 1,000 shares of 130 Rs. each—payable on signing the conditions of a deed of agreement to be drawn up by legal advice forthwith.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. MANUK, but whether it was considered as carried or not, we are not aware. It certainly was not put, and was immediately superseded by an intimation conveyed through Mr. Shaw of Dr. Jackson's intention to retain five hundred of the shares himself, and an assent to the offer of rupees 1,15,000 for the property.

Mr. LLEWELLYN asked how the donations that had been received were to be disposed of.

Mr. SMITH in explanation said that it was intended to lay out these sums, which had been received from persons who from the nature of their avocations either could not or would not become shareholders, in furthering the improvements of the Bazaar to an extent that the funds of the proprietors could not afford, such as in paving it with Chunar stones, building improved roofs, and making other alterations and arrangements to insure cleanliness and comfort.

Mr. SMITH then remarked that as it had been resolved to put up the shares for sale, it would become necessary to have some depository for the money. He therefore proposed—

VII.—That the Union Bank be Treasurer to the Durrumtolla Bazaar, and that the amount of shares be paid to the Secretary of the Bank, to be held at the disposal of the Committee of the Management, which was seconded by Mr. R. S. THOMSON, and carried unanimously.

At this stage of the proceedings a difference of opinion manifested itself on the question whether the Committee elected at the last meeting had or had not ceased to exist, some being of opinion that the Committee had been elected solely for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the valuation of the property, and others that it had been elected as a Committee for the general control and management of the

Bazaar. Mr. Shaw, (Dr. Jackson's solicitor) endeavoured to decide the question by proposing—

VIII.—That a new Committee of seven members be appointed in the room of the old one, to undertake the general management and control of the Bazaar.

Mr. SMITH considered this motion tantamount to a vote of censure to the Committee, which had certainly been elected as a Committee of General Management. He did not consider that they had been appointed for the sole purpose of fixing the valuation, but that that was one of the first duties that had fallen to their lot. They had all along acted as a Committee of Management, and as such, had appointed a Clerk of the Market, and exercised a general control over the establishment. It appeared, however, that Dr. Jackson wished to have a more tractable Committee, and it remained to be seen if the meeting would confirm his wishes.

Mr. SHAW disclaimed any intention of passing a vote of censure, which could hardly be presumed, after they had given them a vote of thanks, but he understood them to have been appointed for a particular purpose, which having been effected, he considered them as dissolved. This would not however prevent any of the members from being re-elected.

Dr. GRANT, the Chairman of the Committee, said that from the moment he entered the room he had considered his functions as a Committee-man at an end. He had certainly understood the appointment to be for the valuation of the premises, and not for general management; and so far from considering the motion as a vote of censure, he looked upon it as quite the contrary. He looked upon it as a very wholesome principle that all Committees, on the assembly of general meetings of subscribers, should tender their resignation.

Mr. ROGERS said that he had made the proposal for the appointment of this Committee at the last meeting, and that he had certainly intended it to be a General Committee of Management; but on looking over the proceedings, he found that his words did not fully bear out his intention.

Mr. SMITH maintained that from the wording of those proceedings it was evident that the Committee was appointed as a General Committee of Management, but, after what had passed, he thought the Committee could not do better than resign as a body.

Dr. GRANT then tendered the resignation of the Committee, after which Mr. Shaw's motion was put and carried,

with the addition that the Committee consist of seven members, and that the term of appointment be for one year.

Mr. SHAW then proposed "That the Committee consist of the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Bruce, Grant, Rogers, D. Tagore, R. Cowasjee, Robison, and Thomson."

Mr. ROGERS positively refused sitting as a member of the new Committee after the treatment the last Committee had experienced, and two other of the nominees followed his example.

Mr. THOMSON remarked on the inutility of nominating persons who would not devote their time to the duty they undertook, or who were unacquainted with the nature of that duty; and one of the members of the old Committee, in alluding to the same subject, remarked that Dwarkanauth Tagore had never attended but one of their committee meetings, and that even then he had not stayed longer than ten minutes. Several others said that it was no use electing either him or Rustomjee Cowasjee as they would never attend.

After several sets of Committee-men had been proposed out of each of which several of the nominees refused to act, Mr. Llewellyn proposed, as they could not get another Committee that the former Committee be re-appointed.

Mr. SMITH refused to act again either with the old or any other Committee, and Dr. GRANT, though he would have no objection to act if all his colleagues would do the same, declined doing so while any of them objected. Much persuasion was used to induce Mr. Smith to agree, but up to the dissolution of the meeting he firmly declined. The Chairman seeing that no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, proposed the adjournment of the meeting to another day, which was carried unanimously.

The following vote of thanks was then proposed—

IX.—That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to Mr. Samuel Smith for the liberal aid afforded through the medium of his Press, for promoting the success of the undertaking under consideration; which the Chairman declared carried by acclamation, but which Mr. Smith maintained could not have been the case, since it had not been seconded, and he declined accepting thanks for merely performing a duty he had voluntarily undertaken.

The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, September 6, 1834.

Dr. Wm. Dunbar, Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, was elected a Member of the Society.

Read a letter from Dr. Baron of Cheltenham, of which the following is an extract:—"You will oblige me by presenting this copy of my Life of Jenner to the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Honored as I have been by that body, I cannot but feel deeply interested in all their proceedings. I have, however, as you may suppose, been especially so by Mr. Macpherson's paper contained in the 6th volume of the Society's Transactions.

"The discovery of the "*Mhata*" in Bengal and in its malignant form among the cows, is an important addition to the evidence which I have published in the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th chapters of my work. Should any further information respecting this curious subject be procured by any of the members of the Society, I should esteem it a great favour to receive early intimation of the same."

Read a letter from Mr. Harkness, Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, acknowledged with best thanks the receipt of the 6th volume of Transactions of the Medical Society.

Read a letter from Mr. Tweedie, presenting a pamphlet on Cholera by his brother Mr. A. Tweedie, Surgeon to the London Free Hospital for the Cure of Malignant Diseases.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

1. Preparation of a diseased arm amputated by O. Wray, Esq., in which the interosseal artery was given off from the axillary. The former vessel not having been pressed by the pad of the tourniquet, caused a rush of arterial blood, on the circular incision being made, but which was easily checked on tightening the bandage: presented by Octavius Wray, Esq.

2. Also a preparation of an unusually small spleen, encased in a thick layer of cartilage, taken from a European who died in Hospital of a pulmonic affection: presented by Octavius Wray, Esq.

2 Preparation of an enlarged gall bladder, together with a portion of liver. The patient's case from whom these parts

were removed is described in Dr. Duncan Stewart's paper, case No. 49: presented by Dr. D. Stewart.

4. Specimens of the *Cheraytta* from Nepaul brought to Calcutta by Colonel D'Hezeta, and presented by Dr. McGowan.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

5. Notes on the *Cassia Lanceolata*, the plant which yields the genuine senna, with water coloured paintings of the same: by N. Wallich, M. D.

Some dried leaves of the above plant gathered in August last in the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden; as also fresh specimens in full blossom were exhibited at the Meeting.

6. Report on the medicinal properties of the *Cassia Lanceolata* from the Honorable Company's Garden at Calcutta: by W. Twining, Esq.

7. A letter addressed to Dr. W. Panton, Superintending Surgeon, Neeruch, containing an enquiry into the cause of numerous cases of fever which occurred among the grasscutters attached to the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry; together with a short account of the Medical Topography of Kiriwah, near which town the fever prevailed; also an abstract of admissions into Hospital and deaths, by A. Ross, Esq.: presented by the Medical Board.

8. Case of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, complicated with extensive disease of the rectum, by H. Rogers, Esq.: presented by the Medical Board.

9. Case of *Ilus* in an infant, treated with injections of tobacco: presented by Duncan Stewart, M. D.

10. Meteorological Table of the weather on the great hill of Penang from 1st of May 1833 to 30th of April 1834: by J. C. Boswell, Esq.

11. Case of *Chronic Hydrocephalus*, treated by puncture: by M. J. Bramley, Esq.

The following papers were then read and discussed at the Meeting:

1. Case of *Laryngitis*, complicated with *Bronchocele*, in which the external application of croton oil was successfully employed: by A. Campbell, M. D., Bengal Service.

2. Observations on *Dracunculus*: by A. Duncan, Esq. Bombay Service.

3. On *Epidemic Diseases* occurring at Bangalore: by J. Mouat, M. D., His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons.

M. J. BRAMLEY, Secretary.

THE ICE MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a Committee held on the 12th September at the Town Hall—

Resolved, that the names of all the subscribers be collected in a book.

Resolved, that the subscribers pay in the amount of their subscriptions to the Union Bank for twelve weeks in advance, which at two annas per seer will for that period be Sicca Rupees 10-8 for every seer subscribed for, and that a printed ticket be thereupon delivered to the subscribers which will entitle him to receive the ice for which he has subscribed, and without which ticket no subscription ice will be delivered.

Resolved, that 500 tickets be printed according to the form now agreed upon.

Resolved, that the following Resolution passed on the 6th of November 1833, and the statement annexed thereto, be republished :

“That the rate of subscription be two annas a share, each share to entitle the subscriber to receive one seer daily, and that any additional quantity which may be required by the subscribers, to be paid for at the market price of the day.

Subscribers to have an option of taking their ice daily, or every second, or third day, and so on, to the extent of the quantity, which by their subscription they may be entitled to receive, during the period of seven days, but any subscriber who may omit to take the quantity to which he is entitled, shall not claim it for a more distant period than the seven preceding days.

That the shares be transferable ; that the Committee be empowered to call for the payment from each subscriber of one-half of his subscription, the remainder to be payable previous to the delivery of any of the ice, and in default of payment, the amount already paid to become forfeited. The Committee to have the care of the funds.

Subscribers to have the first option of purchasing all fruits, game, fish, &c. &c. which may come out preserved in the ice.

The importer not to sell any ice to non-subscribers without the express permission of the Committee, they being first satisfied that an adequate reserve supply is in hand for the use of subscribers.”

6th Nov. 1833.

Statement shewing the expence of Ice for various periods, at the Subscription rates, of two annas per seer, and the comparative expence of Saltpetre.

ICE SEERS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A week..	0 11	1 12	2 10	3 8	4 6	5 4	6 2	7 0	7 14	8 12
A month } 30 days }	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	26 4	30 0	33 12	37 8
10 months }	37 8	75 0	112 8	150 0	187 8	225 0	262 8	300 0	337 8	375 0
A year ..	15 0	90 0	135 0	180 0	225 0	260 0	305 0	350 0	395 0	440 0

At the most moderate estimate, verified by actual experiment, one seer of ice will reduce four bottles of water to a temperature 12 degrees *lower* than two seers of saltpetre, or saltpetre and Glauber salts. Consequently taking saltpetre at Rs. 5 per maund, which is the lowest average price for the article of ordinary quality, the expence of using it is DOUBLE that of employing ice at the above rates.

Resolved, that the Committee urgently recommend to subscribers to increase the number of shares subscribed for, because it is otherwise to be apprehended that the importation of Ice from America may be discouraged by the insufficiency of the demand, and partly because the Committee are persuaded from correct calculations that the use of Ice, at its present subscription price, is greatly more economical than the use of any other cooling material as demonstrated in the note appended to the above table.

Resolved, with reference to the last paragraph of the Resolution of the 6th of November 1833, and in consequence of the subscriptions not amounting to a ton a day, that Mr. Rogers be at liberty to sell Ice for the present at any rate he may think proper.

Resolved, that the Committee meet again on Monday the 22d Sept., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the subscriptions.

A meeting of subscribers and other friends to the Ice speculation was held at the Town Hall on Monday morning the 22d September, Mr Plowden was called to the chair, but previous to the commencement of the proceedings he saw Mr. Charles Prinsep enter the Hall, and proposed him in his stead, and vacated the chair in his favor.

Mr. Clarke, the Chairman of the Committee, after drawing

attention to the meeting of subscribers held on the 2d of November last, and the appointment of the Committee which then took place, described the arrangements which had afterwards been made by the Committee with Mr. Rogers, with which the public must be pretty well acquainted, and which need therefore only be briefly noticed. The shares were to be two annas each; the subscribers were to be entitled to a seer for each share; any additional quantity required by subscribers beyond their shares was to be paid for at the market price; it was to be optional with subscribers to take their Ice daily, or to let it accumulate for as many days together as they pleased up to seven, but no further; the importer was not to sell any Ice to non-subscribers without the sanction of the Committee; and the subscribers were to take one ton a day, on which last condition the whole of the others depended. Seven hundred and forty-two shares Mr. Clarke said had been paid into the Union Bank, and 190 had been subscribed for, and not paid, making in all 932 shares, whereas the quantity they were required to take by the conditions was 1,120, so that they fell short nearly two hundred shares. Of the 190 shares that had not been paid, 142 might be reckoned certain. The subscribers were all in Calcutta, and whether their non-payment was to be attributed to negligence or forgetfulness he could not say, but thus much was certain, that the Members of Council were among the defaulters, and he did not think there was much fear of them. Considering then that 742 shares had been paid, and that 142 were to be counted on, the subscription might be calculated as amounting to 884 shares, so that they would have to make up the difference of 236 shares before Mr. Rogers could be called upon to fulfil his part of the engagement. As it was quite clear that they could not comply with the terms on which Mr. Rogers had engaged to supply them, it would rest with them to make some new arrangement with him if they could.

The Chairman thought that the shortest mode would be to call upon Mr. Rogers to state whether he had any proposition to lay before the meeting, and, after conferring with him for a few moments, said that he had begged him to make a proposition which was so reasonable that he was quite sure that it would meet with no opposition. In consideration of the deficiency of the amount subscribed for, he was willing to supply all who had already subscribed at the rate of two annas a seer, provided he had the liberty of selling to non-subscribers at any rate he pleased.

This reasonable proposal was received with universal applause.

In reply to a question from Mr. Mangles, the Chairman said that the arrangement was to have effect so long as the ice should last: if the ice were expended before the subscribers had received the quantity for which they had paid, their money would be refunded to them.

Mr. Clarke observed that the subscribers had the means of taking care of themselves, as the money was at the disposal of the Committee; when a gentleman humorously observed that the Committee was not to be trusted, and another in the same strain said "Of course not, they are all amateurs."

Mr. Dickens wished, if it could be conveniently done, that one of the rules might be rescinded, and that one that enjoined the production of the ticket on each occasion that the ice was sent for. It was particularly inconvenient for him and others who lived out of town, as they could send none but common coolies, who might not return with sufficient expedition to have the order again despatched for the next day's supply, or who might lose it on the road.

Mr. Clarke said in reply that that rule had been adopted by the Committee for the protection of the subscribers. The subscribers were so numerous that it would be impossible for Mr. Rogers to recognize the messenger sent by each, and unless some authority were given any person who was not a subscriber might take away a subscriber's ice. To obviate this difficulty the rule had been adopted, but he would undertake for the Committee to promise that, if Mr. Dickens would devise any more ingenious mode, they would adopt it.

In answer to a question from Mr. Cockerell, the Chairman said that the ice would be ready for delivery to subscribers this morning.

Colonel Beatson wished to know whether the ice might be taken seven days in advance as well as seven days in arrears, observing that what was served out in anticipation would not melt, and would therefore be a gain to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of Mr. Rogers, declined giving the ice in advance, and gave as a reason that it would enable subscribers who gave parties to take large quantities at the reduced rate instead of paying the market price for what they required over and above their shares, which would make him a loser instead of a gainer.

The meeting then broke up, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

STAR INSURANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the proprietors of this society took place on the 24th September at the Exchange, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the London fund, and for taking into consideration the means to be adopted for its recovery. The meeting was thinly attended; the only shareholders present being Messrs. Bagshaw, D'Souza, E. Macnaghten, and Brightman. Mr. Macintyre attended as the assignee of the late Secretaries, Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., and expressed his willingness to give, as far as he was able, any explanation required by the shareholders. Of course in a meeting composed of so limited a number the proceedings resemble those of a private assembly in a counting house; therefore we prefer giving the substance of what passed rather than detached portions of the conversation.

It would appear from the proceedings of the meeting, that, in 1827, at the demise of Mr. Charles Blayney, the then acting secretary, a deficiency, or rather a defalcation was discovered, and occurred to the society of about Sa. Rs. 4,68,000. Mr. James Cullen was, at the time of this discovery, authorized to act as secretary to wind up the affairs of the concern, which, some time afterwards, it was considered expedient to discontinue altogether. Immediately after Mr. Cullen's appointment he called for a contribution of Rs. 1,000 per share to pay up the losses appearing against the society, and in 1830, a further contribution of Rs. 2,500 was demanded for the same purpose. In 1834, after the failure of Cruttenden and Co., the society being inserted on the schedule for Rs. 2,30,000, it for the first time became known that in 1829, about one year after the contribution above-mentioned had been called for, Palmer, Mackillop and Co. who held the society's London fund, had been instructed by Cruttenden and Co. to transfer the amount in their hands, about £10,000, to the last mentioned firm's private remittance account, and subsequently, it appears, the remaining balance of about Rs. 10,000 was transferred by the same authority and for a similar purpose, Cruttenden and Co. having, as it was stated at the meeting, no authority from the committee or members to order such transfer, and it being done without the knowledge or concurrence of shareholders, one of whom, Mr. Cantor, had repeatedly applied for a statement of the society's affairs, but had been refused by Mr. Cullen, who stated that, being an unpaid secretary, he was not bound to trouble himself with making out accounts.

The shareholders at the meeting were unanimous in their opinion that legal means ought to be adopted for the recovery of the money from Palmer, Mackillop and Co. and that the transfer, and the concealment of it by Cruttenden and Co. were perfectly unwarrantable. Mr. Macintyre, however, thought that whatever question might arise as to the right of Cruttenden and Co. to order the transfer, there could be none as to the propriety of Palmer, Mackillop and Co. effecting it, supposing, as they must have done, that the first mentioned firm were duly authorized by the society. Mr. Macintyre thought, that the time of transfer was too remote from any anticipated crisis, to lead the public, either here or at home, to infer that it had been with an improper motive; and, on the whole, he doubted whether any legal proceedings could be successfully maintained against the London firm. However, he disclaimed coming there to defend Cruttenden and Co., or to bias the society's proceedings; all he came for was to give any explanation that the society might require of him as their Secretary's assignee. To this it was briefly replied, that the transfer had been made to ease off Cruttenden and Co.'s London account with Palmer, Mackillop and Co.; that the latter stood in not a very unfavorable position at the time of the failure of the former firm, and that, at all events it was expedient that the society should take legal means for the recovery of the amount.

Mr. Macintyre shortly afterwards took his leave, previous to which the following resolutions were adopted *nem con.* :—

“That it appears to this meeting that Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., without the sanction of the Committee for the time being, or the proprietors of the office, did, on the 4th June 1829, take upon themselves to order Palmer, Mackillop and Co. to transfer the balance of the Star Insurance Company in their hands, amounting to about £10,000, to their private credit in account with said firm.—That Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. by this means, did reduce their account with Palmer, Mackillop and Co. while the Star Insurance Company are thus made their creditors to the same amount.”

“That, on the 24th May 1830, when the last General Meeting was held, the proprietors were not then informed of any such transfer having been made, but, on the contrary, a contribution of Rs. 2,500 per share was called for.”

“That the whole of the proceedings on the part of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co appearing unwarrantable, Mr. D’Souza, the acting Secretary, is requested to take counsel’s opinion on the subject, preparatory to further steps being taken to obtain a just settlement of the accounts.”—*Englishman*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—An article headed “Star Insurance Meeting” appeared in your paper, extracted from the *Englishman*, apparently proceeding from the pen of the Reporter to that paper, and calculated deeply to injure us the members of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

On this article we have a few brief observations to make, and we trust you will not hesitate to give them early insertion. These observations would have been submitted sooner, but for the delay necessarily attending numerous references to transactions embraced within a series of years, and the majority of them to books and records that have been out of our possession for some weeks past.

The impressions intended to be conveyed to the public mind by the article in question appear to us to be:—

First.—That Mr. Cullen *individually* was appointed Secretary to the Star Insurance Office in 18-7 to wind up its affairs.

Second.—That as such Secretary *he*, of his own accord, called for a contribution of 1,000 Rs. per share at one period of the winding up of the office, and at another, a further contribution of 2,500 Rs. per share.

Third.—That *he* did so when there was no occasion for such contributions, particularly for the one last levied, inasmuch as the situation of the London agent’s account was *concealed*, and the funds in their hands appropriated, not to the engagements of the office, but diverted in such a way as to “ease off” (as it is expressed) the remittance account of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* with the said parties, such diversion being, as of course it would have been, if such statement were *true*, “unwarrantable.”

* The Report does not notice from whom this assertion proceeded, but whoever the party may be, it is evident he had no means of knowing that his statement was true, and he must therefore be taken as having deliberately and with malicious intent alleged what was, and what we prove to be, *false*.

And *Fourth*.—That Mr. Cullen repeatedly refused to furnish Mr. Cantor with a statement of the Society's affairs, asserting that, being an unpaid Secretary, he was not bound to trouble himself with the preparation of accounts.

To these serious charges we have only briefly to reply as follows, premising that all that we have to state can be supported by reference to the books and records of the Star Insurance Office, in the custody of one or other of the parties who attended the aforesaid meeting, (with exception of what is given as to the late firm's remittance accounts), and whose proceedings call forth these remarks. These last mentioned documents are with the firm's assignee, and bear out the facts alleged, and may be seen when called for.

In reply then to the first allegation, we have simply to state that the late firm, and *not* Mr. Cullen, were appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Star Office at a general meeting of shareholders in August 1827, and Palmer, Mackillop and Co. the London agents, in the month of November succeeding; that both firms have so continued to act; and, moreover, that the meeting of the other day could not have been ignorant of these facts, for three of the members then present, Mr. J. R. Bagshaw, Mr. John Brightman, and Mr. A. DeSouza, it is distinctly recollected, were attendant on the meeting in August 1827; and the proceedings of the meeting in November of that year bear the *signature* of Mr. Cantor besides others! We have applied for the record of the proceedings of the first meeting to Mr. A. DeSouza, to whom the whole of the books and papers of the office were handed some time ago, but we are told it is not to be found. The recollection of the partner present however is strong and pointed.

Second.—The contributions of 1,000 Rs. a share, and 2,500 Rs. a share, were *not* called for by Mr. Cullen. They were *duly authorized*, and the Secretaries and Treasurers *ordered* to collect them “immediately” at *two separate general meetings of the shareholders*, after a careful scrutiny of accounts, and of the state of the assets and responsibilities of the office, the smaller contribution in May 1828, and the larger in May 1830. At the first of these meetings Mr. John Brightman and Mr. J. R. Bagshaw were present, and the proceedings, as approved and confirmed, as well as the various accounts and statements submitted being passed as *correct*, bear the signatures of these parties. At the second meeting, Mr. Brightman, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. DeSouza, and

Mr. Cantor appear to have attended, and their respective signatures attest the *necessity* and *propriety* of the contribution called for, and the satisfactory nature of the accounts and statements then submitted, as far as regarded their accuracy, and the care with which they had been made up! It will hereafter more distinctly appear that the London balance was specified in these accounts.

Third.—As to the necessity for the contributions, we submit that the *onus* of shewing this, if proof be at all necessary, rests on the shareholders present, not on the Secretaries and Treasurers, or on any one connected with them; and we have shewn that *three* of the very parties composing the late meeting of *four* were present, and subscribed to the resolution directing the levy of the last and most important one. We will add however that at the time of the last contribution the outstanding claims upon the office were upwards of three lacks of rupees, and the whole assets, which principally consisted of the London and other branch balances, did not much exceed two lacks, and there were only from 40 to 50 shareholders from whom contributions could be realized.

We give the words of the resolution directing that contribution :

“ That with reference to the state of the office as shewn by the foregoing accounts, the Secretaries be authorized and directed to proceed immediately to levy a further contribution of Sa. Rs. 2,500 per share from each member, and to discharge the various adjusted claims as soon as they are in cash.”

And as to the alleged *concealment* of the state of the London account with the office, and appropriation of that fund to other purposes than the Society's engagements, we have simply to state that in the accounts and statements submitted to the meeting last alluded to, *the London fund is distinctly set forth and specified as an available asset*, and the correspondence directing the *transfer* which was merely a *remittance* was duly entered in the letter book of the office, and of course open or accessible to all the meeting, as will be seen by reference to the original documents and records in the possession of Mr. DeSouza; and the probability that the late firm's object in ordering any transfer of that fund to their own credit in London was a desire to “ ease ” their own account with their friends there, will be best illustrated by the simple fact of the *annual* account received a few weeks before the transfer was ordered, closed on the usual closing day, 30th June, the year preceding, shewing a balance of £23,400 in

the late firm's favor; and, moreover, at the very moment the transfer in question was directed, and which has been so recklessly made an instrument to cut deep at their reputation, we find, on reference to the firm's London account for the year following, there was a cash balance *in their favor* of upwards of £31,000!

These facts speak for themselves, and one word more need not be said on the subject.

What has been stated however may fail to justify in the eyes of many of your readers, entirely or partially unacquainted with such transactions, the transfer, at all, of the funds in question. It may therefore be necessary for us to enter a little more fully into the subject. The fact of the matter is, the transfer of the balance of the office funds in London (meaning of course when a balance could be struck) was ordered by the late firm in June 1829, as a *remittance of a balance of cash in the hands of an out-agent*, and was done wholly in virtue of the orders of the two preceding meetings of shareholders held in May 1828; and in the same month of the following year, in which we find two distinct resolutions passed and recorded, and signed by all present, including Mr. Brightman and Mr. Bagshaw to the first, and to the second, Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Cantor.

The resolutions are as follows:

1828. "That the Secretaries preparatory to a final close of the office in 1829 be directed to discontinue taking further risks, and to take immediate steps to put a stop to the transaction of business account of the office by the different OUT-AGENTS, and to direct them to make *immediate remittances* of the balances due by them respectively."

And in 1829. "That the Secretaries likewise again request the agents of the various branches indebted to the office to *remit in full of the balances of their respective accounts.*"

It is as unnecessary for us to state here that these directions were followed up, and the proceedings of the Secretaries duly entered in the book of the office, as it assuredly is waste of time to add, that a reference to any committee or any one of the shareholders as to the mode of remittance recommended was unnecessary, provided no particular difficulty or manifest risk of injury to the office was involved, whilst it would be equally useless to tell mercantile men that in the instance before us, a *transfer* of the funds was not only a *remittance* of them, but also the most expeditious and ordinary as well as

easy mode of effecting it, and we submit it was at the same time the most advantageous to the office in every point of view. We may add the fact of the Society actually being, at the time the transfer was directed, indebted to the late firm for cash advances to the extent of within a trifle of Sa. Rs. 40,000, with large actual claims on the spot, and the prospect of heavy calls for losses sent back on them for adjustment from London, which they had reason to believe were not likely to be settled there to the satisfaction of the claimants, while no funds were remitted to assist in settling them!

Fourthly.—As to repeatedly refusing Mr. Cantor information, as to the state of the office, &c. we have to remark that he applied for information in an irregular manner. He attended and subscribed to the proceedings of the meeting of May 1830, and had submitted to him a very full statement of every thing connected with the office, including of course the particulars of the amount ensured on the *Rott. rdam* and the mode in which funds were invested. Mr. Cantor however *forgot* all this on the occasion of bringing forward his correspondence the other day, and *forgot* likewise that he had directions in the deed of co-partnery, by attention to which he could by a very easy process arrive at any information the Secretaries could have given him. It certainly was not the wish of the members of the late firm that information should be withheld, either from Mr. Cantor or any one else connected with the office, although individually they could not undertake to answer the daily or weekly enquiries of fellow shareholders and co-partners on matters already submitted to general attention, and the books, &c. of the Societies open to all at the same time.

But we have done, regretting our observations have been carried to such a length. We however send them forth as they are, having no inclination to attempt abridgement, and shall leave all concerned in the Star Office, and such of your readers as take any interest in the matter, to decide whether the conduct of the late firm as the Secretaries and Treasurers has been *justly* dealt with by the late meeting of the shareholders, and to draw their own conclusions.

J. CULLEN.
R. BROWNE.

Calcutta, 27th September, 1834.

THE INDIAN ACADEMY.

On the 27th September the first annual examination of the boys attached to the above institution took place at the Hurkaru Library, Tank-Square, at about half past ten. The gentlemen who conducted the examination were among the following: Dr Corbyn, Mr. D. Hare, Mr. Adam, Mr. Sutherland, Revd. J. Häberlin, Mr. Sinclair, &c. After the junior classes being called up and questioned in their respective studies to the fullest satisfaction of all present, the boys of the senior classes proceeded to answer the questions of their examiners with an avidity that fully confirmed their proficiency in the various branches of their studies. The demonstration particularly of the 8th proposition of the first book of Euclid by a boy of not more than 14 years of age, was highly satisfactory, and the more so when we consider that the school is solely conducted by the natives. Dr. Corbyn could not help remarking on the occasion, that the facility and the manner in which the proposition had been solved, proved beyond all dispute, that whatever the boys had learnt they understood perfectly well. Their progress in history was equally satisfactory, nay, they not only answered those questions which are to be found in their class books, but such also as are quite distinct from their studies; so that the whole audience assembled to witness this interesting exhibition were highly delighted at the progress of the boys.

After the ceremony of examination was over, Dr. Corbyn rose and delivered a very energetic speech congratulating the boys on the rapid progress they made. He said that it astonished him very much that the pupils of this school, which has been established a year and a half ago, could have been enabled to display such proficiency in the various departments of their literary and scientific acquirements within so short a period. He further observed, that what school in the whole civilized world, where knowledge is cultivated, can boast of greater advancement in a year and a half. When we consider that the management of the school is entrusted in the hands of the natives born in this country, can we expect so great an advancement as the boys have actually made? This is an indication of the march of intellect among the Hindoos and the rapid studies which literature has taken among them.

Mr. Sinclair rose and addressed the assembly in the following manner: It affords him, said he, unspeakable pleasure to witness such young boys imbibing and strengthening their minds with the fundamental principles of an English educa-

tion. He produced the well known instance of the ancient Druids. He very justly remarked that a country cannot be fully emancipated from the moral and intellectual degradation until the natives of that land are enabled to impart knowledge to their countrymen. How was the wilderness of Druidism converted into the flowery gardens of literature, arts, and sciences. Was it not effected by the unremitting exertions of the natives? And why can we not expect the same here if similar instruments are brought into operation? He concluded by saying that the exertions of that benevolent and philanthropic individual, Rajah Rammohun Roy, in the field of native education, were not altogether fruitless, is very well proved by the result of the examination of the boys of the Indian Academy, which is almost entirely conducted by the students of the late Anglo-Hindoo School supported by Rammohun Roy.

A native, whose name I found on enquiry to be Sibchunder Bose, then rose and addressed the respectable audience in the following manner: Pleasing as the present prospect is, says he, to every one who takes even an ordinary degree of interest in the improvement of the natives, he cannot pass over the present opportunity without returning his grateful acknowledgments to all the gentlemen present, and more especially to Mr. Hare, who has devoted his head and heart for the improvement of the natives. He had further occasion to remark that the progress which the boys of this school have made, cannot be expected to be so considerable as to bear any very great proportion to the progress made by the students of the Hindoo College; but is it too much, said he, to say that their improvement has been far more rapid than the means, aye the inefficient means, can possibly promise?

Mr. Hare then rose and delivered his sentiments to the following effect: He said that he is not entitled to so great an encomium as has been bestowed upon him by his native friend, but however, says he, that he has been in the habit of visiting every native school conducted on the best principles of a systematic education, he observed that this school, although established a very short time, has nevertheless made an astonishingly rapid progress. It is conducted on the same principles as the best native institution of Calcutta.

Dr. Corbyu again rose and said, that the teachers of this school, "*who are all natives*," ought to be grateful to their boys for having perfectly mastered every thing they are taught.

The examination broke up at 2 o'clock P. M. to the heartfelt satisfaction of all present.—*Correspondent Ind. Gaz.*

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NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXXIX.

ON THE POLICY OF INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIVE POWERS.

In every circle of society whether it be composed of private individuals or political bodies, it would seem expedient that there should be some paramount power to regulate in certain points the behaviour of each member towards its neighbours. However much a system of perfect equality may be vaunted, it does not exist any where or in any thing, in any part of the globe, nor can it be established as long as the constitution of things, natural, physical, or moral, remains in its present order. All are not gifted with equal mental abilities, all are not equally strong; and until perfection shall be one of the attributes of mankind, the bodily or intellectual faculties with which we are endowed, will often be perverted to selfish purposes. In a rude state of society the strong will oppress the weak; and where civilization has made some advances, the cunning will defraud the simple. Turn where we will, under whatever form society presents itself, whether it be in a private family, a school, or a community of nations, it is necessary to its existence that there should be some governing power to prevent abuses. Whether this be established by the superior powers of one man, or by the suffrages of the people, the necessity remains. This is equally requisite among nations

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as among individuals, the paramount power varying according to circumstances. In some parts of the world it is formed by a confederacy of states, who agree to send envoys to assemble together, and concert such measures as shall be deemed conducive to the general welfare of the whole. This is the case in North America, where the respective states are in reality so many independent nations; among whom the Supreme Government is only allowed to arrange matters of common interest; and since the downfall of Napoleon, the plan has been strongly acted upon in Europe. In other parts, one nation has become so much more powerful than those by which she is surrounded, that she claims the right of general superintendence over the affairs of her neighbours, to which the inability of resistance compels the other to submit. As to the right of interference, it is of very small importance to discuss this point. Right or wrong, the maxim that "might makes right," is the only one that has hitherto been ever practically adopted in the transactions between nations: and until higher and better principles have a more powerful influence than there appears any probability of in our times at least, this state of affairs will remain in force.*

In India we claim to be the paramount power, and to exercise the authority which is usually conceived to be attached to it. The maxim alluded to is the only possible plea on which we can found such a claim; for no one who has the least acquaintance with the feelings of the people, either of our own territories, or of the neighbouring states, can for a moment suppose that they would willingly submit to our assumption of such authority. Whatever may have been the notions formerly prevalent, late discussions have tended to bring to light the truth; and however unpalatable to our self-love such a conclusion may be, we have been compelled to own that we hold our own possessions, not by the good will or affections of the people, but by an overwhelming military force which renders resistance hopeless.

There are certainly some instances in which our interference has been solicited to gain some particular point; and the Native powers who have made the request have even agreed to give up a portion of territory, or make other sacri-

* It is said that Frederick of Prussia observed, "If I poss^d d the millions that a war would cost, I would not give half a crown to buy a peace." Many a sovereign has acted on the same principle, but he is the only one I believe who was bold enough to avow it.

fices, to gain the object in view. Their passions are excited, and they are too shortsighted to perceive the result which it entails on them; but when they do see this clearly, they would make greater sacrifices to get out of the difficulties in which they afterwards find themselves entangled. Here, the strongest power will be paramount. Should Runjeet Sing ever become more powerful than we are, *he* would assert the prerogative, and we should be obliged to submit. At present, however, we are undoubtedly to be considered the paramount power in India. I cannot help here alluding to the feelings which seem to prevail in our view of the conduct of Russia towards Turkey and Persia. The ambitious projects and insidious proceedings of the former power form a theme for eloquent declamation among the English. It is strange that we should be so very sensible to the faults of others, and so blind to our own. The game which Russia has for a series of years been playing towards Turkey, is a precise counterpart of that which we have so long pursued in India.

This being the case, the question is, What use are we to make of the authority with which our good or evil genius has invested us with for the benefit or disadvantage of the country which has become subject to our controul; and for the exaltation or depression of our own character as a nation in the eyes of the existing generation and of our posterity? This is to be resolved into three heads.

First. How are we to ascertain what is wrong in the conduct of the Native powers?

Second. To what extent will it be expedient to interfere in their internal concerns; and how far will it promote the welfare of the people of those States?

Thirdly. What are our pretensions to erect ourselves into judges of the proceedings of the Native governments?

On the first point it is to be observed, that in the Native States there are no parliaments or assemblies of chiefs, or that they exist to a very limited extent;* no press, which might give us information of what is going on; nor any European population, from whom the requisite intelligence might be derived. All that our Government can know of the internal proceedings of the Native powers is to be obtained from the communications of the Political Residents or Agents. Were

* Among the Rajpootana and Seick States, an assembly of chiefs occasionally meets to arrange matters of importance.

these officers universally men of the first abilities and highest integrity, fully acquainted with the vernacular languages of the people, as well as that of business, and who maintained free intercourse with all classes, considerable reliance might be placed on reports which they forwarded to Government. But this is not the case. The political functionaries are for the most part military men—the exceptions in favor of the civilians are few; and it is well known that their selection is made almost entirely by interest, and that no one test or qualification is adopted, not even the very obvious one of a knowledge of the native language to ascertain whether they are likely to be qualified to fulfil the important duties which they are called upon to perform. Some are employed in difficult negotiations in a language of which they are utterly ignorant; others are sent to exercise great authority in parts of the country, where the people differ as much from those with whom they have principally had any intercourse as the Neapolitans do from the Scotch Highlanders. Most have their own peculiar passions, prepossessions, feelings, and prejudices; and these act and are acted upon by the circumstances in which they may be placed, and by the favorites who acquire their confidence at the court where they may reside. On the score of ability, though some splendid exceptions may be quoted, mediocrity is on the whole the best that can be hoped for, while the above criterion is the only road to their employment; and as to *integrity*, though it is with regret that I would appear to attack any particular body of men, yet truth obliges me to express my belief, that if a proper enquiry were made, it would be found at a lower ebb, in proportion to their number, than in any other class of Government servants; the obvious reasons being the great temptations to which they are exposed, and the comparatively small check and controul to which they are subject, together with the undefined nature of their powers which gives the conscience some degree of latitude in practical points. Then again, how are they to acquire correct information of the transactions of the Native powers? In most of the Residencies it is considered not etiquette to take notice of or to make enquiries into any other subject, except what is brought officially before them: consequently they know nothing but what the prince or his minister choose, or what they can collect in a clandestine way from one or two favorites or menials who have their ear. But as the degree of familiarity which exists between these people and the Political

Resident is perfectly well understood, what reliance can be placed in statements derived from such a source which will be tinged by the personal feelings of these people, or dictated by the bribes which they have received ?

This brings me to the second head, *i. e.* to what extent interference will be expedient in their internal concerns ; and how far it will promote the welfare of the people of those states ?

Is the British Government to take up the cause of every dissatisfied man who may prefer a complaint to the Political Resident ? Selected and situated as these officers are, can the reports which they would furnish be implicitly relied on ? Yet Government has no other source of information. There can be little question that our interference, conducted as it has hitherto been, has been productive of infinitely more evil than good ; for it has generally been made use of to support one party in the open plunder and oppression of the country and the people. Much might be said in detail to support this proposition ; and some instances shall be given in illustration. In the negotiations with the Nizam in 1793 and 94, he was induced to disband a portion of his own troops, and to accept two battalions of British under the engagement of defending his country ; yet in 1795, when the Mahrattas attacked the Nizam, the British regiments were not allowed to assist him.

I must be allowed again to allude to the misgovernment of Oude, as declamation is still to be heard on the subject. It is worth while to examine into the state of our relations with that power ; and we need not take a more distant retrospect than the arrangement made by Lord Cornwallis on his first appointment as Governor General, viz that the Government of the country (Oude) should be divided into two parts ; of which the one, namely, the business of defence, and all transactions with foreign states, should belong to the Company ; and the other, namely, the internal administration, including the collection of the revenue, the coercion of the people, and the distribution of justice, should, without interference or controul, belong to the Nuwab.

The misfortunes of Oude may be said to have commenced from that time ; previous to which, we have Lord Cornwallis's own testimony that this country was in a most flourishing condition, and that this declined from the moment of direct interference by the English. This is expressly declared by the Court of Directors, who, in reply to Lord Cornwallis's intima-

tions so that effect, observed, "That the vices of the Native Governments were not the only cause of this desolation; that for a great part of it the vices of their own administration were justly accountable under a system," they say, "defective in almost every part of it; and the abuses which arose out of that system the present unfortunate state of the country, may, in our opinion, be fairly attributed to a combination of causes. Among these is a claim which is now very wisely relinquished, right of pre-emptions, and of exemptions from duties in the province of Oude, made and exercised by contractors employed in providing the investment, and which, in the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, has essentially contributed to its ruin. The immense drain of specie from that country of late years, amounting within a few years to the enormous sum of two crores and thirty-nine lacs of rupees, exclusive of what may have been sent down to Calcutta to answer the bills drawn for the payment of the troops, and on private account, stands foremost, in our opinion, among the causes that have operated so much to its prejudice."^a

The Nuwab of Lucknow wrote to the Governor General in 1789, urging as apologies "that whilst he was not certain of the extent of our demands upon him, he had no real interest in being economical in his expenses; and that while we interfered in the internal management of his affairs, his own authority, and that of his ministers, were despised by his own subjects."

But notwithstanding the demands of the English were so exorbitant as to induce the Nuwab to pen the letter first alluded to, a fresh attempt was made to impose additional burdens on him. Instead of the single brigade which Hastings had pronounced sufficient, even the two brigades, for which Lord Cornwallis made provision in the subsidy of fifty lakhs, were now exceeded. In their dispatch of the 22d of April 1796, the Directors commanded the two regiments of Native cavalry, serving under the presidency of Bengal, to be augmented to four; and in order to relieve the Company from a considerable part of the expense, they directed that every possible effort should be made to induce the Vizier to disband his own, useless cavalry, and to apply a part of the sums expended in their support to defraying a part of the charges which the Company, in-

^a For these, and other statements on this head see Mill, book 6, chap. 7, and following.

curred by the proposed augmentation. With this proposition, the Vizier at first would by no means comply. And in March 1797, the Governor General paid a visit to Lucknow, for the two avowed objects, as he himself expressed it, of inducing the Vizier to establish a reform in his administration, and to pay part of the new cavalry establishment, which he had already peremptorily refused. The influence of the British ruler was not entirely without success: an agreement was obtained from the wretched ruler to add to his former subsidy the expense of one European and one Native regiment of cavalry, provided the annual amount should not exceed five lacs and a half of rupees. A few months after this, the Nuwab Asoof Ool Dowlah died, and was succeeded by Mirza Ali, better known by the name of Vizier Ali. This prince was deposed in the following year; and Sadut Ali, the eldest surviving brother of the late Nuwab, placed on the throne on the 21st January 1798. It was not a time to dispute about terms; and it was finally established that the annual subsidy should be raised to seventy-six lakhs of rupees, and that the fort of Allahabad should be made over to the English. It was also arranged that the regular amount of the English forces stationed in Oude should be ten thousand men, including all descriptions; that if at any time the amount should exceed 13,000 men, the expense of all the troops above that number should be defrayed by the Nuwab; if it should fall below 8,000, a proportional deduction should be made. The Nuwab further agreed to pay twelve lakhs of rupees to the English, as compensation money, for the expense of placing him upon the musnud.

The next point was to interfere in the appointment of his ministers, and in the internal affairs of the country, as sufficiently appears by a letter from the Resident: "What the Nuwab aims at, is the independant management of the interior concerns of his dominions, to the exclusion of all interference and inspection on the part of the English Government; and to the gradual diminution of its influence over the internal administration of his country." At the same time, the Nuwab was pressed to disband all his army, which would completely leave his country at the mercy of the English. These and other matters so harrassed him, that he wished to abdicate the throne in favor of his son, and proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The answer of Lord Wellesley to this, was to direct the Resident to attempt to induce the Nuwab, before his final resignation, to form a secret treaty, giving over his dominions to

the English. This the Nuwab refused to do; and the Governor General was so exasperated that he accused him of duplicity and insincerity; insisted upon his paying further sums for the maintenance of additional troops, and forced him to disband his own. This was finally accomplished in 1800. In the course of the next year, the Governor General professed to doubt the ability of the Nuwab to pay the stipulated sums; forced him to cede nearly two-thirds of his dominions; and it is probable that the rest would have been taken from him but from fear of the British Parliament, and the dread that if he brought down too strict an enquiry, (an object always dreaded by the East India Directors,) he would not obtain his grand object in securing such benefits to the East India Company—a *pension*. With what face, after reading the above summary, can we pretend to abuse the proceedings of Russia? Such have been our relations with Oude. After repeated and increasing demands for the last thirty years, the Nuwab (now King) has been reduced to a third of his former dominions. He is sensible that he only retains his throne during the pleasure of the English; and after Lord Wellesley's proposal and conduct in its being rejected, is it possible that he can ever divest himself of the idea that it is our intention finally to seize his territories; and is it likely, that when he does not feel a day's security on his throne, he should devote himself to the labour and toil of superintending the Government of his country? It would not have been in the least surprising if he had given himself up to his pleasures, and left his country to its fate, considering how his dignity has been lowered in the eyes his subjects, and how constantly the Resident interfered with almost every act of his Government, directly or indirectly; and at the same time that we complained that the Nuwab neglected his duties, we allowed our troops to be called out to enforce every demand of every petty Governor of a province within the Oude dominions. Yet notwithstanding certain abuses, and occasional arbitrary acts, which must necessarily follow upon such a train of events, the truth will appear when impartial enquiry shall be made, and this is, that notwithstanding the representations of a few sepoys and menials, the *people* are by no means anxious to see our Government substituted for that under which they now live.

Such has been the general line of conduct hitherto adopted by the British power in India towards the Native Princes

by whom they were surrounded. Surat, Tanjore, Arcot, the Carnatic, and some smaller principalities, exhibit much the same history, and the same results. Setting aside the question of the justice of the policy which secured us one large portion of their dominions; what we should have done with regard to the remainder would have been to have intimated to the different rulers that we only guaranteed them security from foreign invasion; which in most instances could be done without actually stationing any British troops within their dominions; that they must provide themselves against interior commotion, and that we should not interfere in their internal arrangement of their respective possessions. This would, at least, have been an intelligible plan, and far better than that which we have pursued. The fear of rebellion in the event of mis-government, and the conviction that they were really independent Princes, would have been two powerful causes to induce the Native chiefs to attend to the government of their countries and the welfare of their people; and the next step would have been to have introduced a better mode of government into our own territories, thus proving our claim to the character of a more enlightened nation, and making our subjects richer, happier, and more contented than their neighbours, which by the force of example would have a far greater effect in promoting the civilization and improvement of the latter, than any other means that could be devised.

So far however from this being the line of conduct chosen, our Government has pursued a system of vexatious interference in detail, so as to lower the dignity and authority of the Native Princes in the eyes of their subjects, and greatly to embarrass their administration. The choice of their ministers was not even allowed them, nor any measure of importance adopted without the sanction of the British Government. In some cases, the Residents interfered much more minutely, both directly and indirectly; and their views and opinions were often guided by some menial favorite or clerk (monshee). This is really the truth. I could mention a Native Chief who has been successively stripped of two considerable portions of territory; one of which has been given rent-free in perpetuity to a person who was formerly a servant; and the other, at a perpetual low rent to a landholder. The representations of the Political Agent have been the ostensible cause; the reasons given in the latter case, oppression on the part of the chief; for the former I could never discover what plea was

made use of; he had no more real claim than a Civil Servant, at the close of his period of his service, would have to obtain a tract of land rent-free from the British Government. The main spring of the whole was this; that the servant and the landholder paid large bribes to the two favorites who completely ruled the Resident, and to the officials in the Secretary's Office in Calcutta. We live in supine ignorance of such proceedings; "but they cannot be concealed from the native public;" and it is not surprising that they should be ready to believe that our functionaries share in the peculations of their subordinates, when we recollect that in England the character of the great Lord Bacon does not yet stand clear from the charge of corruption which his negligence or false confidence in his servants afforded to his enemies; however little credit it may obtain in the eyes of those who cannot imagine that such littleness and such greatness could exist together in the same individual, and he still goes down to posterity celebrated as "the greatest, wisest, *meanest* of mankind."

It is to be feared the above are not solitary instances of the result of the former system of interference; and the effects of indirect influence are perhaps more numerous and equally injurious as far as they extend.

The interference of the British Government in the loans to the Nizam of Hyderabad must be fresh in the recollection of most of my readers; and although diplomacy contrives curious veils to conceal its transactions, the outline of the natural form is sometimes so distinctly marked as to reveal itself through the folds in which it is enveloped. In this case it was simply this. The Governor General in order to serve a friend, exerted the influence of the British Government to establish a banking house at Hyderabad, which firm was to be intrusted with the collection of the revenue in several considerable districts, as a security for the loans which it was to advance to the Nizam, to enable that chief to carry on the concerns of his Government. The Nizam had no wish to adopt any arrangement of the sort; and only submitted to it because, from the way in which it was proposed to him, he felt that he could not resist what he was given to understand was the will of Government. There could not be a stronger proof of this than the admission that was made in an official communication by one of the partners that, without the avowed protection of the British Government, his firm could not stand a day; and to

mark still further the support which our Government was supposed to bestow, the Resident and one of his assistants were allowed to participate largely in the enormous profits of the firm; and enormous these must have been since they offered twelve per cent. interest for all money deposited with them at a time when no other English merchant or agent would allow above seven or eight. Such is the plain English of the establishment of W. Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad; and it was for exposing the system of extortion carried on in that state, under sanction of the British Government, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has been assailed with such obloquy. Whether the doubts that have been lately expressed of the favorable feeling entertained by Sir Charles Metcalfe to the freedom of the press have any foundation, remains to be seen; but his communications to the Bengal Government on the Hyderabad affairs display a noble and manly spirit of independence.

In minor points, who does not recollect the member of our own Civil Service, who after having been dismissed for malpractices, with a positive order from the Court of Directors against his future employment, was sent up to Lucknow with a recommendation from the Governor General to the King, which the latter considered in the light of a command, to give him an official post? Who does not remember the same influence exerted to procure employment, or in plain English, a pension for an English singer and his wife from the unfortunate King of Lucknow? I have myself seen the influence of the Resident at Lucknow exerted to induce the King to buy a French toy at a most exorbitant price. The Resident himself exhibited the toy, and recommended the purchase; and when we consider the complete thralldom in which the Government of Oude was then held by the Resident, if this be not direct influence, I know not what is. The same authority has been exerted to induce the King to entertain English coachmen, gardeners, musicians; and all sorts of people whom he has no wish to employ. It is probable that the convenience which has in this way resulted to men in authority, not even excluding the head of the Government, has been one cause that Oude has so long been suffered to remain an independent kingdom. Had it been annexed to the Company's dominions, all these sort of proceedings would have been annihilated; and whatever surplus existed after paying the expences of its management, must have been carried to the Government treasury.

But granting that it is expedient that some paramount power should exist among nations to check abuses, and that that power is conceded to us in India, the next question is, Are we qualified to present ourselves as patterns for the imitation of the Native Princes? Have our proceedings, either as a government or as individuals, considered either in relation to our proceedings towards the country powers, or our own internal administration, been of so immaculate and honorable a nature that we can challenge pre-investigation? Is the treatment of Omichund forgotten, when Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive and the other members of the Bengal Committee *forged* the signature of Admiral Watson to a *false treaty* in order to deceive Omichund, without whose assistance the Government could not successfully carry on their negotiations? Is the tragedy of Nundcoomar yet buried in oblivion, in which a Judge of the Supreme Court—that Court which has been established avowedly for the protection of the people against the oppression of the Government—lent himself to commit, what Crime has not scrupled to call “a murder by the sword of justice?”

The whole system of our Government has hitherto been practically that of extortion and injustice to the people for the sake of partial and temporary profit, so that while the country in general has enjoyed peace from all external aggression ever since it was subjected to our authority, its native inhabitants have become every year more impoverished. The mode which we introduced of collecting the revenue, and the punishment awarded to the defaulters, will fully bear out this assertion.

In one year alone nearly one-tenth of the whole land of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, was advertised for sale for revenue balances. Surely such proceedings as these must have been chiefly caused by excessive taxation and misgovernment.

The same principle is still acted upon, although the detail of practice is somewhat different. The sale of estates for arrears has been greatly discontinued, because it produced more harm than good by lowering the value of landed property. The business is now left to the Native revenue subordinates, who have ample latitude, and have been armed with the powers of police in addition to those they formerly possessed. The modes usually adopted by them are various—confinement without food; selecting men of low caste to demand the balance, with a private hint to these to give every annoy-

ance in their power to the family and person of the defaulter,* are among the most common. Men who possess money are forcibly compelled to buy portions of lands or gardens from a defaulter, or to take the same in mortgage at double the value of the property, and some instances of oppression to a much greater pitch might be cited.

The custom of the people in marriages, as a means of extortion, has not been overlooked by the revenue officers. My readers are doubtless aware that each great tribe of Hindoos, whether Brahmín, Rajpoot, or others, is separated into numerous subdivisions of which the caste is considered more or less pure. The people of each are peculiarly careful in forming alliances with families whose caste equals their own. They often endeavour to make a connection with one of a higher grade, and will occasionally consent to give a daughter in marriage to one, who may be a degree lower than themselves, in consideration of pecuniary or other advantages. It is also the usual custom for the fathers of the bridegroom to pay a sum of money to the father of bride. This has been a fertile source of realizing the Government revenue. When a defaulter has a daughter, a person of much lower caste than her family is selected as her husband, provided he be willing to pay a large price. The defaulter is forced to give his daughter's hand to this person, and the money realized from him is immediately seized on account of Government. Any overplus that may remain, after liquidating the demand becomes generally the perquisite of the revenue officer (tubseeldar) for his good offices. Such have been the modes in which the Government taxes have been collected in the upper provinces for the last two years. To the sale of household property, cooking utensils, and even the spinning wheels of the women which are worth only a few pence, I have already alluded. These are too common to excite a remark; besides being a legal source for prey. Latterly too it has not been much resorted to, being found unproductive from the deficiency of purchasers.

Such practices will hardly be credited, at least by the

* This affair of caste is difficult to be understood by the English: still there exist among us analogous feelings which will enable us to comprehend it. Suppose a tax gatherer in England were to select for the purpose of serving notice of taxes due, night-men and chimney-sweepers fresh from the exercise of their respective functions, and direct them to force their way into the parlours, and serve the notices on gentlemen when sitting at dinner with a party of friends! Would not this be felt a wanton insult?

public at large; but they exist notwithstanding. And again, I repeat, let it be put to the test of impartial enquiry. Some of the Collectors are very well aware of it; and all might satisfy themselves of its truth, if they had free communication with the people. But they know that it is not in their power to prevent it. The revenue must be realized, or their character for efficiency is gone; so they quiet their consciences by pleading that they are not informed of it officially.* It is to no purpose that Government or the Boards indite fine sounding paragraphs disclaiming all sanction of such oppression, and professing their willingness to punish any instance that is brought to their notice. As long as they refuse to allow any reduction, and insist upon the full demand being paid, whether the season be good or bad, this can only be done by such measures as are above described.

Many instances are daily occurring to prove the intentions of Government whatever may be the consequences, one of which has lately appeared in the newspapers. I allude to the letter from the Collector of Bulloah, who, to his honor be it said, stood forward to expose to the Board of Revenue the system carried on in farming out the shops for the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs; with the reply of the Board.

The latter was well characterized by the editor of the

* It is quite impossible to persuade the people that such practices are enforced without the knowledge and sanction of the English functionaries. Before a native would venture to complain of such oppression openly, he first privately informs the Collector, perhaps in general terms, without alluding to his own particular case. He easily perceives by the reception his complaint meets with and the absence of any measures taken to enquire into the matter, that it will be his wisest plan to submit.

To shew to what a pitch the native revenue officers sometimes carry their mode of raising the revenue, the following will give an idea. The proprietor of an estate, with whose sub-renters an English merchant had extensive dealings for indigo, fell in considerable balance; although he had realized the whole of his demand from his sub-renters. The landholder and revenue officer (tusseeldar) devised a plan to make the merchant pay. Accordingly a number of peons (runners or constables) were sent into the village to prevent the indigo from being cut, unless the merchant would advance the money to the defaulter. Indigo, my readers know, when ripe, deteriorates every day if not cut, and the value of the cultivation was nearly ten times the amount of the balance due from the landholder. To appeal to the Collector or Board in the regular way would take so much time that the injury would be past recovery. Fortunately the merchant happened to have a friend who was intimately acquainted with the Collector, by which interest he succeeded in preventing the extortion. But the tusseeldar was not punished. It will be asked, why not prosecute for damages in the Civil Court in such cases? Alas the merchant had had too much practical experience of the Civil Courts to hope to gain any thing by such a measure!

Mofussil Ukhbar in the following statement: " We call the attention of our readers to a letter from the Deputy Collector of Bulloah, and the reply to it from the Board of Customs. Would that there were more such Deputy Collectors in the service. This gentleman, whose name we wish we could publish, has had the courage to stand forth and tell the truth regarding the manner in which the akbarry (distillery revenue) is farmed out every year, and we believe in every place. We can vouch for its being the system in more than one district. The Board of Customs, consisting of men who have been bred up in Calcutta offices, and know little or nothing of provincial affairs, are, or pretend to be, quite shocked at the recital in the Deputy Collector's letter; and in a very prudish manner write eight or ten pages of foolscap, deprecating very properly the plan adopted for raising the revenue. So far so good. This wonder at the account given sufficiently shows that they are not adequate judges on provincial affairs. But they at the same time seem to be very angry with the Deputy Collector for his sincerity in telling them the naked truth; indeed, the meaning of their reply being interpreted is. If you can raise the revenue in the excise department by fair means, do so, but if you are *obliged* to have recourse to foul means, do it secretly, and do not tell us in a public letter how you managed it; but recollect, if any defalcation takes place in the excise revenue, we hold you to be responsible for the revenue being kept up to its present rate."

From such a statement as this, it is however cheering to turn to another public document lately published, which seems to indicate that a dawn of brighter views is advancing in other quarters of the political hemisphere. The Board of Revenue at Allahabad has not long since actually refused to sanction a settlement, because it was too high. A few more such *acts* as this will convince the Collectors that Government is really in earnest in withholding its countenance from the extortion and injustice which has hitherto prevailed.

I could produce an instance when the pardon of some convicts was recommended and obtained; the real reason being that the Collector-magistrate hoped to realize a still higher rent from the village to which they belonged.

Let me once again advert to the difference in the system in force for the administration of Justice where Government is the party concerned and where the interests of individuals only is affected—to the process for enforcing decrees in favor

of the latter, and in realizing the revenue—to the courts before which individuals are destined to delay and procrastination for years, and the special tribunals erected for speeding the immediate interests of Government. Regarding the general features of the civil courts, it is sufficient to allude once more to the extraordinary dispatch of the Court of Directors of March 1812, and to reports and circular orders of the Sudder Dewannee (Supreme Civil Court) of various dates almost up to the present time, which have already been quoted in various numbers of these papers. The plain English of the dispatch of the Directors is this. We apprehend that it would have been better to have left the people to decide their causes themselves, by any arbitrary methods they chose, than to harass their feelings and ruin their property by establishing courts where justice is sought in vain.

Let my readers compare the summary and severe measures enacted for realizing revenue balances with the dilatory and often impracticable proceedings prescribed for executing the decrees in favor of individuals, which were alluded to in No. 27. In addition to what was there stated may be adduced the following practice. Should an individual after years of litigation and expense have succeeded in causing the realization of his demand and its deposit in the Civil Court; suppose the Collector has a demand which has been due only within a few days on the person against whom the decree was given; he sends intimation to the Judge, who instead of paying the amount to the plaintiff, forwards it immediately to the Collector. Nay there is an order from Government, that in the event of any landed property being sold in satisfaction of a decree at the suit of an individual, the proceeds are applied to liquidate any demand which may exist on the part of Government against the owner of the land, even though this may have arisen many years subsequent to the decree of the court.

With regard to the resumption, or rather the *confiscation* laws, Regulation II. of 1819, and others, I cannot refrain from another attempt to attract attention towards their flagrant injustice, and placing their provisions in a concise view. Suppose a foreign conqueror of England were to enact a law to this effect “Whereas there is reason to believe that many estates are now in the possession of the people whose titles are not valid; and that it is expedient that all such be confiscated and farmed on account of Government; whereas also we find

that the courts of justice which we have established are so extremely dilatory in their proceedings, that great delay exists in confiscating these estates by regular course of law; moreover that some of our own Judges are too independent to decide every case in favor of Government;—Be it therefore enacted that a new tribunal shall be constituted in each county for the trial of these cases; that the County Collector of taxes shall be both judge and prosecutor; that he shall call on the possessor of any estate to come before him, and prove his title, and after investigating the matter, shall either confirm the proprietors in possession, or confiscate the estate for the benefit of Government, and proceed immediately to farm out the lands, leaving the owner to seek redress in regular courts, which we have already announced to be virtually useless. As an inducement to the Collector to attend to the interests of Government he shall be allowed a percentage on the value of all land he succeeds in confiscating. To prevent the evils which might ensue from the Collector being too lenient, in every case in which he shall pronounce in favor of the owner of the land, he shall transmit his proceedings to the Board of Revenue, by whom they shall be either confirmed or annulled.”

This would seem strong enough; but a few years afterwards a new law is promulgated as follows, (Reg. III. of 1828):—

“Whereas it has been found that the interests of Government in the confiscation of estates has not been sufficiently attended to; that on the appeals from the proceedings of the Collectors and Boards, some of our Judges have been independent enough to give an equitable decision; and that although after years of suffering, injustice, litigation, and expense, some of the ousted owners have succeeded in re-gaining possession of their estates;—Be it therefore enacted that the regular courts shall not have any jurisdiction in such matters; but that to decide appeals from the decisions of the Collectors and the Boards, a special tribunal shall be established, whose orders shall be final. This court, being more under the eye of Government, will, it is hoped, pay more attention to the interests of Government than has been evinced by the regular courts.”

Whatever sophistication may be attempted, such is the plain English of the regulations alluded to. Let those who imagine it to be exaggerated or perverted carefully peruse the laws, and judge for themselves. Let it also be borne in mind,

that many years previously the people had been assured by Government, on the faith of laws enacted to that effect, that their proprietary right in rent-free lands should not be disturbed, except by a judicial decision. The framers of the laws probably satisfied their consciences with a jesuitical persuasion that good faith had not been broken, since the new tribunals were now *legally constituted* to try these cases.

Take another example of the mode in which Government consider their own interests to the prejudice of those individuals. Should any person have a demand against a Commercial Resident, Salt Agent, Weaver, Manufacturer, or any other person employed in procuring the Company's investment, the usual processes of law were dispensed with, and special forms were enacted to be adopted against these people. Whatever frauds they may have practised against their creditors, their persons were protected from arrest during the whole of the season that they were employed on account of Government, and even at other seasons they cannot be imprisoned without notice being given to the Commercial Agent. Even as witnesses, they are not to be summoned, unless their evidence be absolutely required, and when attending are to be discharged as soon as possible. These laws have it is true been abolished, and the people alluded to, subjected to the ordinary process and forms by Regulation IX. of 1829: that is, when the commercial speculation on the part of Government had been so diminished as to be of little importance, and when the Court of Directors were pretty well aware, that a complete stop would be put to them on the promulgation of the new Charter. So a virtue was made of necessity, and credit for an enlightened measure gained at a very easy rate.*

What have been the results of our police system, and that for the administration of civil justice? It has been over and over again pronounced in official reports to be not only no protection to the people, but a source of intolerable vexation and oppression. To be in any way concerned in a criminal prosecution, is regarded with such horror, that the almost universal object of a person who has been robbed is, not to seek redress from the Police, but to conceal the injury he has suf-

* In 1804, Lord Wellesley, the Governor General, expressly admitted that the "main and avowed object of the Company's system is an exclusive appropriation of the labor of the weavers, and the establishment of a control over that labor, to enable the commercial officers to obtain the proportion of the goods required for the Company at prices to be regulated by the officers themselves."

ferred, that he may not be subject to the additional extortions of the officers of Government. The instances which could be adduced to prove this by all those who maintain any communication with the people, are almost innumerable: one has just been brought to my notice. The house of a man who had long been suspected to be a receiver of stolen goods was searched, and a considerable quantity of plundered property discovered. Among this were some gold and silver ornaments, which were instantly recognized as belonging to a man who had been robbed a short time before. The owner, however, declined acknowledging them to be his; observing to his friends, that he was perfectly aware he should never be able to recover them until he had been fleeced of their full value by the officers of the Court and Police, in which case he should suffer the positive loss of the time spent in attendance on the court, and the expenses of travelling backwards and forwards.* The narrative of events in the life of Peer Busksh alluded to in a note to No. XXXVI. is well worthy of attention. The name may perhaps be imaginary; and possibly even the statement may have been drawn up without reference to any particular individual, merely as a specimen of the proceedings of the Police; but it bears such internal evidence of truth, that I have not the least hesitation in subscribing to the fidelity of the picture of occurrences, which I know to be too common, especially in the Bengal provinces. The writer has evidently both seen and observed, and it is to be hoped that he will publish more information of the same kind.

The extortions of our native Government officers, and the amount which is annually paid to these people as bribes and douceurs, is notoriously greater than exists under the native Princes. Men who receive fifty or a hundred rupees only a month, spend double, or even treble; and yet, at the end of a few years, have often amassed property to the amount of

* Whilst writing this I have just heard of another case of a similar nature. Not far from where I write, a wretch enticed a child of about five years old into a field, took off its ornaments, and was proceeding to murder it with a sickle, when he was arrested by some people who were at work, and who were brought to the spot by the cries of the child. The father on hearing what had happened was furious, and had he not been prevented would have, in the first moments of revenge, sacrificed the miscreant on the spot; but when he found that he must proceed thirty miles off to the English Magistrate's office, he offered the district police officer a bribe to allow the matter to drop—so great was the dread which he and all concerned entertained of having any thing to do with the court. One of those which we are pleased to assert are such blessings to the people.

twenty or thirty thousand rupees. From three hundred to a thousand rupees is commonly paid to a person whose influence with the English functionary can procure a situation of which the pay is from eight to thirty rupees a month. A police jemadar (sergeant) whose salary was eight rupees a month, not long since acknowledged to an acquaintance of mine that his situation had, in the space of not quite ten months, netted him twelve hundred rupees; and he spoke of it as not being by any means extraordinary. Enormous as this may seem, it is credible enough. Let me also remind my readers of the system for purveyance and forced labour detailed in No. XXV.

The not uncommon occurrence of men under examination being confined for months and even years before they are tried, and the accidental detention of convicts for a considerable time after the period of their imprisonment has expired, has been before alluded to (see No. XXXIII. and others,) and the cool manner in which such abuses are passed over has been noticed. Here the natives only suffer; and as an additional proof of the little attention paid to their sufferings when put in competition with the interests of Government, *i. e.* with the object of realizing the highest possible revenue, I must refer to a case, where the Judge in his zeal for assisting the Collector in his laudable endeavours, had caused the sale of many estates not only unjustly, but contrary to the legal forms and process prescribed; on which proceeding the Superior Court merely observed "that they regretted he should have acted thus" (See Construction Book published by the authority of the Sudder Dewanee, No. 128, July 8, 1813.)

What (let it be asked) is the general character of the system we have established for the civil, criminal, and revenue administration of this great country? Oppression, extortion, and injustice are its main features. Not only do the people of whatever class, English or Native, who are subject to its influence and operation, universally lift up their voices against it, but the committees that have been formed in England to enquire into the business, as well as the public functionaries in India, have borne testimony to this lamentable fact. The appendix to the fifth Report, which I have had occasion so often to quote, and other documents, should be carefully perused by those who wish to obtain real information on the question. What must have been the sentiments of those who framed the preamble to Regulation I. of 1821? The whole of it should be read with

attention. I cannot resist quoting the following passages :—
“ These abuses have been chiefly practised through the perversion to the purposes of chicanery and fraud, of the rules enacted for the collection of the Government revenue, more especially the provisions relating to the public sale of land for arrears. Under cover of these rules, but contrary to the true meaning and intent of the law, by which, though a considerable discretion was left to the revenue authorities, the measure of a public sale was principally designed for cases of embezzlement, contumacy, or fraud ; many estates were sold, from which no balance, or a very trifling balance was due, or on which the arrears accrued without any embezzlement, or wilful default on the part of the sudder malgoozar, (superior farmer.) And others were disposed of without an observance of the prescribed forms. In several cases, too, a recourse was had to the measure of a public sale, without any proper ascertainment of the liability of the proprietors, or the fact of their being under direct engagements to Government. Thus some estates would appear to have been brought to sale for arrears, although the parties responsible to Government for the revenue held only a very limited interest in the *mohaul* (estate) sold, or were persons possessing no fixed right of property therein, who had been recorded as proprietors, and admitted to engagements on the faith of fraudulent and abusive statements ; and some appear to have been sold of which the tehsildars (revenue officers) had themselves retained the immediate management ; the ostensible malgoozars (farmers) being creatures of their own, or names purely fictitious being entered on the records.”

Again :—

“ The persons who have suffered by the aforesaid abuses are, for the most part, poor and ignorant men, unaccustomed under the former Government to any regular system of law ; little acquainted with the principles of the British Code, or the regular forms of British judicial proceedings ; incapable of availing themselves of the protection it was designed to afford ; and possessing not the means of securing the aid of individuals better informed ; while those opposed to them are for the most part men of wealth and power, who acquired their possessions through influence of official situation, and by an abusive exercise of the authority vested in them as officers of Government, who are well acquainted with all the forms of law, as administered in our courts, and who possess ample

means of securing the retainers of the Adawlut in their service."

In corroboration of the view presented, take the following quotation from the Minute of Mr Holt Mackenzie, dated October 1, 1830 :—" If I were required to give an opinion as to the practical effect of our Code in the Western Provinces (the effect of our administration is a very different question), I should say, that *just in proportion as it has been enforced, have the people suffered*. Of the ceded districts, those within or immediately adjoining the jurisdiction of the Benares Provincial Court, have been most cruelly outraged. As we proceed further to the west, we find fewer symptoms of the operation of our Code, and the people better secured in their rights and properties; and in the Delhi territory, though the people have, I suspect, often been in many cases overtaxed, and though when we acquired the country their habits were particularly lawless, the state of things seemed to me to be far more satisfactory than in any of our regulation districts."

Again:

" We are everywhere met by people complaining of the authorities set over them, and the authorities complaining of the people. *The longer we have had the districts, the more apparently do lying and litigation prevail; the more are morals vitiated, the more are rights involved in doubt; the more are the foundations of society shaken; the more has the work of civil government become a hopeless, thankless toil; unsatisfactory as to its immediate results, hopeless as to its future effects.*"

Some are however so resolved to maintain the excellence of the British Indian administration, that they endeavour to find excuses for all these abuses, in the circumstances that they are perpetrated by native agency, and cannot be charged either on the system of our government or its British functionaries. As to the latter, by far the majority of the present generation certainly stand acquitted; but with respect to the former, as long as we give salaries which alone would not be sufficient inducement to any man properly qualified to accept the situations, and in many are totally insufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses attached to the office, their peculation and dishonesty are *virtually sanctioned* by the British Government. By making it worth their while to be honest, and by introducing a system of proper check and controul under which, whoever has a complaint to make will be really attend-

ed to, the natives in office may become as free from the charge of corruption as their English superiors. At any rate, no one has a right to pronounce them incurable, until the experiment has been fairly tried ; more especially when it is well known that the Civil Service, under the same system which is now applied to the natives, contained scarcely an honest individual.

We boast of the security of property which we are pleased to assert that the people possess under our rule. Is it to be found in the circumstances which produced the enactment of Regulation I. of 1821 ? Is it derived from the Courts, either civil or criminal, whose proceedings were such as to call forth the official declaration of Mr. Doddeswell in 1809, then Secretary to Government, that to “ the people of India there is no protection of person or property ? ” Do the famous dispatch of the Court of Directors in 1812, already quoted, and the observations of Mr. Holt Mackenzie so late as 1830, tend to support the assertion ? It is notorious that in the rack-rented provinces all who are connected with the land endeavor to disguise any indication of the little wealth that is still left, and to assume the appearance of poverty. The general aspect of these provinces is the impoverishment of those connected with the land, as is sufficiently testified by the state of their habitations, and the mud huts which now form the residences of those who but a few years ago possessed comfortable houses, and the decline of trade and manufactures which has been demonstrated by Mr. Trevelyan to have arisen from the most vexatious system of inland customs, devised in utter ignorance of the circumstances of the country.

What, again, has occurred in the Cole country within the last two years ? We read with horror of the devastation of the Palatinate under Louis 14th of France ; but a scene of almost equal misery and oppression has been acted under our own eyes within the last two years, exciting, comparatively speaking, but little attention. Nearly *five thousand square miles* of territory have been almost laid waste in suppressing an insurrection to which the people had been driven by the oppressions of the court officers, and those who had purchased their co-operation—that of the Coles.

In addition to the instances already alluded to of our political conduct towards other States, let me refer to the destruction of the Rohillas ; the treatment of the Rajah of Benares ; and still later, our conduct to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor. In the latter transaction, no sooner had the town been taken than

every species of property, public or private, that could be discovered, was systematically plundered. The Rajah's elephants, horses, and even his clothes and palace furniture, were carried away, on the plea that we had made war on an enemy's state; yet no sooner was the young Rajah restored than a demand was made upon him as a friendly power to pay the expences of the war, and those of a political agent to superintend the affairs of the country. He was even obliged to build the house required for the accommodation of the agent; and so little consideration was shewn him, that after one house had been half completed, the agent changed his mind as to the eligibility of the scite which had been chosen by the English, and obliged the Rajah to erect a new house on another spot. Now the circumstances of the case are these.

Buldeo Sing, the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, died in 1825, and his dominions should by right have fallen to his only son Bulman Sing, then about seven years of age, to whom the British Government had guaranteed the succession. But Doorjun Sal, nephew of the deceased, usurped the Government; on which the British troops were ordered to the attack to re-instate Bulman Sing, in which they succeeded. We never acknowledged Doorjun Sal to possess any right, or to be other than a usurper: he only held the reins of power for a few months. The state property belonged to the deceased Rajah, and of course devolved to his son. On what principle of justice could we advance the plea that the property we plundered was that of an enemy? Had there been an Æsop in Lord Combermere's army it would have been a fine opportunity to retouch his fable of "The lion going a hunting."

The same minor annoyances that are carried on by our Residents at other States are practised by the Agent at Bhurtpore. The Rajah is fond of the amusement of hawking on the lakes which is close to that town, but his sport has been almost ruined by shooting parties of English gentlemen, who take advantage of the sanction of the Agent to abuse the authority with which he is invested. The latter also assumes the privilege of making use of the Rajah's palace at Deeg for the accommodation of his friends; and orders are constantly issued for the State apartments of this beautiful edifice being appropriated to the service of English parties of pleasure from the neighbouring stations, who with their whole establishments, of children, servants, and dogs, may be seen "*defiling*"

(in the eyes of the natives) the halls of their rulers. Conceive the feelings of a King of England, or of the Duke of Devonshire, or Lord Pembroke, on being ordered to prepare apartments at Windsor, Chatsworth, or Wilton, for a party of French or German tourists at the command of an emissary of the African co-querors, so often introduced to bring the argument *ad hominem*.

We talk of the intestine disturbances which occur in the Native States. Have we forgotten the imprisonment of Lord Pritz, the Governor of Madras, by his Council; or the quarrels of the Governor General, Warren Hastings, and his Council, which proceeded to such a height that the country was on the very verge of civil war?

Such then are the general features of the British Indian Government; of its political conduct and internal administration. We have hitherto laid claim to the credit of good intentions, to which, as I have before allowed, we are entitled with a reservation of profit to ourselves and our masters. This being understood and provided for, we have been willing enough that the people should not be oppressed beyond what was necessary to secure this end, and that they should obtain justice in their transactions with one another. But the first object was never to be lost sight of, nor any other to interfere with it. The assertion of the Government Secretary in 1809, already quoted, that "to the people of India there is no security of persons or property," was transmitted to England, unobjected to, by the Government, who therefore may be supposed to have admitted its truth. What progress has been made up to the present day towards the adoption of the first indispensable step to improvement, *i. e.* the appointment of a sufficient number of courts and officers to attend to the wants of the people? Little, indeed, compared with what was required. Good intentions! Is this all that a nation who vaunts itself to be the most enlightened of the earth, can produce to establish the claim? Is this the only mode by which we have manifested our superiority over the *native barbarians* of India? Had we much else to advance there probably would not be so much stress laid upon this negative quality. Good intentions! The Moosulmaun conquerors, who at the head of their troops laid waste the country with fire and sword, and called on the infidels to become converts to the true faith of Islam, offering the alternatives of death or slavery, were actuated by GOOD INTENTIONS; and that to a much higher pitch of sincerity,

according to their religious creed, than can be awarded to the English. *Good intentions!* Hell is paved with *good intentions!* We have had enough of good intentions, fair promises, and eloquent reports and declarations. It is time that Government should act, so as to deserve the title they have so often claimed.

What then is the result of all these observations? Again and again I assert it, without fear of contradiction, when the voice of the people shall be heard, that the sole benefit which we have given to our native subjects is freedom from foreign invasion; that the virtual impossibility of obtaining justice, that the progressive deterioration of the people can hardly be exceeded under any Native government in India; that we have conducted ourselves, both officially and as private individuals, so as to produce the strongest aversion in the minds of the people; and that they would hail with joy *any* power which should hold out the prospect of overthrowing ours. We certainly do not bear of rich bankers being seized and tortured to induce them to give up their wealth by order of the Governor General. But the proceedings of the native revenue officers which are connived at by the European functionary, are but a degree removed from such acts. The result, at least, is the same, although the modes of proceeding are different. The Governor General and Council do not issue an order arbitrarily to deprive a number of people of their estates, but they enact a law which shall empower the Collectors to do so.*

* Not long ago the following paragraph appeared in a provincial paper on the state of Oude:—

“These persons (the *chuklidars*, i. e. farmers of the revenue) have no interest in the welfare of the people in fact; the happiness of the governed is directly opposed to the sordid views of the governors wherever the land is let out in farm. Generally speaking, the farmers of the revenue in Oude are selected from among the personal favorites and flatterers of the King or Queen, and the relatives and dependents of

Surely the author of these observations must have intended a covert attack upon the British Government; he could not have used more appropriate terms. The King of Locknow on reading it suggested some corrections, and wrote as follows:—

“These persons (the collectors in the British provinces) have no interest in the welfare of the people in fact; the happiness of the governed is directly opposed to the sordid views of the British Government, wherever the rack rent system is retained. Almost the whole of the civil and military servants are selected from the relations and friends of the Court of Directors and the ministers. They are all poor

This is certainly no flattering picture. But it is a faithful one, and sufficient official documents have already been quoted at various times to establish its truth. What can be the object of an insulated individual, like myself, in deprecating my own *fatherland*, and my own countrymen? Self-love and national vanity would surely enjoy a greater triumph in the idea of their superiority to the whole world. No one, however, who really loves his country, or rightly estimates the character of a true Englishman, could be satisfied with such representations of her Government and its members as have hitherto been but too often exhibited in this country, to her shame rather than to her glory. My earnest desire (and it shall be my persevering determination) is to attempt to elevate the name of England in this hemisphere, to prove to the count-

the minister. They are generally poor and needy men when appointed, and totally unconnected with the province the affairs of which they are sent to administer. No kindly feeling or sympathy exists between the people and the chuklidars; the latter are known only as oppressors and odious tax-gatherers.

"They have no bowels of compassion for the contributors of the taxes, who are not their subjects, and whose universal bankruptcy, if it should happen the day after their farm is expired, would not in the slightest degree affect their interest.

"The people are looked upon as mere machines, out of which a revenue is to be screwed. The comfort of the payers of the taxes, and the improvement of the country by making roads, building bridges, and other public works, are never thought of; The chuklidars' whole and sole object is to make a fortune as soon as he possibly can, for he is never certain of remaining in office beyond the termination of the fuslee year. The laws, if the mandates of a despot can be called by that name, against revenue defaulters, are most severe, &c. &c."

and needy men when appointed, and totally unconnected with the country the affairs of which they are sent to administer. No kindly feeling or sympathy exists between the people and the collectors; the latter are only known as oppressors and odious tax-gatherers.

"They have no bowels of compassion for the contributors of the taxes who are not their subjects, and whose universal bankruptcy, if it should happen the day after they have been removed to another district, would not in the slightest degree affect their interest.

"The people are looked upon as mere machines, out of which a revenue is to be screwed. The comfort of the payers of the taxes and the improvement of the country by making roads, building bridges, and other public works, are never thought of. The Collector's whole and sole object is to gain credit with Government by extorting as much as he can, and to make a fortune to enable him to return to England. The laws, if the mandates of a despotic Governor General and Council can be called by that name, against revenue defaulters, are most severe, &c. &c."

"Cast first the beam out of thy own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote from thy brother's eye."

less nations who own her sway, that their *advancement* and not their *degradation* is the interest as well as the wish of the English nation at large, however it may have hitherto been deceived or misled by a few interested and selfish monopolists; and, if possible, to hasten the day already brightening in the horizon when Hindostan shall no longer be a land of slaves, nor her English rulers a race of despots. I have lived long enough among the people of India to witness their sufferings, and to become acquainted in some measure with their feelings; and I am convinced that a crisis is not far distant. Fearing the dreadful consequences that would ensue to ourselves and to the people, should this take place at an unpropitious moment, I would rouse those on whom the fate of millions will depend, among whom perhaps their own wives, children, and connections may be included, to amend what is wrong, and to prepare their measures to meet that crisis, and turn it to the benefit of the country and the consolidation of our power which must be founded on the only sure basis—the affection and confidence of the people. Our foreign extraction, our difference of faith and colour, is not the slightest impediment to this—as we *act* so as to *deserve* their respect and attachment, so assuredly shall we gain it.

In reply to those who so willingly give credit to the flattering statements made by a few interested and designing supplicants and menials, I beg to refer to No. XVI. of these papers. In corroboration of the views there taken, the public prints have lately furnished a striking example. From the confessions of some Thugs at Saugor, which were published in the newspapers, it appears that on one occasion a whole gang of these miscreants had been apprehended by one of the Boondela Chiefs, and that some of their friends went off to Khanpoor and made arrangements with the native officers of the Magistrate's court in that district to procure their release. Accordingly a most pitiable case was presented to the notice of the Magistrate, of poor, harmless merchants, natives of the British territory, having been confined with a view to extort money by a tyrannical Native Chief. Without enquiry, the matter was taken up by the Magistrate, the Chief addressed on the impropriety of his proceedings, and the Thugs were accordingly released.

Is then, it may be asked, the paramount power never to exert its authority, or interfere with the concerns of the neighbouring states? Undoubtedly by a proper method and to a

certain extent ; but not in the modes by which it has hitherto made use of its superiority and influence. The abolition of the old system of interference is a praise-worthy measure, and it is to be hoped we shall never see its revival.

The extent to which I would have the British Government interfere in the concerns of the natives is this, alluding to the countries situated within Hindoostan and the Peninsula, beyond which our paramount power is not yet established :

To prohibit to the utmost of our power all wars and aggressions :*

To call on the Native Chiefs to give their sons an enlightened and liberal education :

To insist on their instituting regular tribunals (leaving to themselves the plan and details) for the administration of civil and criminal justice :

To intimate to those to whom we have guaranteed possession and regular succession of their territories that they must themselves provide against any common internal disturbance ; to grant them a reasonable time to make any necessary arrangements ; and then, whenever it may be practicable, to withdraw the whole of our troops from their territories :

To warn them that any glaring act of arbitrary oppression would draw down the displeasure of the British Government :—Also that our influence should be exerted to further any general measures for the improvement or execution of justice, (such as the destruction of the Thugs, &c.,) but with this reservation, that all details of management should be left to them.

This will be quite far enough to go, at least until we shall have set the example of introducing a better system into our own provinces, and have been able practically to demonstrate that our subjects are better off than their neighbours.

With regard to Residents and Political Agents, excepting perhaps in two or three of the larger States, the fewer that are maintained the better ; and the attention of those should be restricted to observing and reporting on what passes :—but for this purpose, a different mode of selection of those who are to fill these offices should be adopted than that of mere inter-

* Every one will recollect the war between the Râjas of Joudpoor and Jeypoor for the hand of the Princess of Oudipoor ; and the tragical end of the Princess who was murdered by her own family in order to put an end to the quarrel. Every friend to humanity would wish to see the paramount power exert its authority to put an end to such tragedies as these.

est which at present prevails. Above all, Government must not be too ready to believe a State to be overwhelmed with anarchy and misrule because the servants of some individual Englishman were beaten for their insolence in attempting to levy supplies for their master and themselves without payment. Many a report of this nature is made upon similar grounds. If however our Government should so far improve that our subjects become really richer and happier than those of our neighbours, there will be sufficient indications of this without the reports of the Residents.

Much of this will I fear incur the charge of repetition of former remarks and observations already made in previous numbers. I am fully sensible of the imputation, but I cannot flatter myself with the idea that the length and oftentimes tedious detail of these papers will invite many regular readers, and therefore am anxious to take every opportunity of awakening attention which even a cursory glance may turn to some account. I am aware also of the apathy and indifference of my countrymen in general to the interests and affairs of India, and of the continual and repeated friction that is necessary to quicken their torpid attention, and excite their languid feelings on the subject. The most harrassing tale of wrongs or injustice once related will command but a "nine days'" sympathy, and nothing but reiterated complaints will prevail on us to take the necessary pains requisite to remove the evil represented. "The unfortunate widow" succeeded even with the "unjust judge"—and "the constant dropping of water will in time wear away the hardest stone."

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

August 1, 1834.

No. XL.

ON THE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND
THE NATIVES.

Some observations on this subject have been already offered to the public in the earlier numbers of these papers, and allusions have been casually made in those of a later date. A great change in the circumstances of the country is now taking place. The Government have discovered that the attempt to manage the internal affairs of India almost entirely by European agency has been a complete failure. The dark eyes and bronze complexion too of the natives appear also to have risen

somewhat in the estimation of our rulers : and it seems to be generally allowed that these are by no means incompatible with intellectual talent and moral worth ;* and that at least until we had tried the same experiment with them that was adopted towards the English functionaries, *i. e.* giving them salaries sufficient for their comfort and respectability, making it their *interest* to be honest, and placing them as far as possible out of the reach of temptations, we had no right to pronounce an indelible stigma on their character. Now again and again do I repeat, that the corruption and extortion so justly charged against natives in office and authority is under the hitherto extorting system, virtually sanctioned by the British Government. India too is now thrown open to the immigration of Englishmen generally ; and although there will not probably be that great inundation of settlers from the mother country, which so greatly alarmed the imaginations of the Court of Directors, pouring forth from all channels, to overturn all law and government and sweep the people from the face of the country ; yet such are the extravagant notions still entertained in England of Indian wealth ; and so great the real ignorance prevalent on the subject, that we may expect to witness a tolerable influx of Englishmen into this country, for a few years at least.

With these prospects, a few hints may not be out of place on the subject which it is proposed to discuss in this paper, both to those in authority and to private individuals. The extent of the evil which has been produced by the haughtiness and distant bearing of the English functionaries towards their Indian subjects is by no means generally known or appreciated ; nor the great influence which it has had in alienating their affection, and impeding our progress in the knowledge of their characters and of the state of the country.

The origin of this conduct was a mistaken notion of its being the best mode of keeping up their dignity ; and it is not a little amusing to observe how completely the real feelings of many of these individuals are at variance with their professions of indifference to the conduct and opinion of the natives. Numbers may be heard to declare that they “ care not what the natives think,” and yet the very same persons are constantly talking of “ the propriety of keeping up the dignity of the

* Shakespeare discovered this two centuries ago :

“ I saw Othello's visage in his mind.”

British name and people." The truth is, that in reality they do care very much what the people think ; and are extremely anxious to be held in honor and esteem by them ; unfortunately however they are in general so ignorant of the sentiments and feelings of the latter, that they have quite mistaken the mode of attaining their object. Generally speaking, they have left their own country at too early an age to have had any opportunity for the exercise of command or authority in their own persons ; and from the classes of society from which the larger proportion have hitherto been selected, few have had much intimate experience of it in the examples of their near connections—for the truth must be told, that by far the greater number of those who find themselves such great men in India, would have been obscure individuals at home, so that the temptation to make the most of their temporary consequence and dignity is irresistible.

The modes in which this is shewn are various. Of the rarity with which an Englishman returns the salute of a native, I have already spoken ; but the absurdity of the notions entertained by some is extraordinary. I have met with many a young pig, fresh from the Writers' Buildings, who actually conceived that every native he passed ought to make *him* a salutation ; and some, who after having been many years in India still entertained the same ideas. Much difficulty exists about the mode of reception ; whether natives should be allowed a chair, or even permitted to sit down at all in the august presence of a Bengal Civilian. Much stiffness and formality also is adopted in the reception of a native visitor ; and at the same time, with all these attempts to bolster up our dignity, and construct grandees of men who were never intended by nature to be distinguished for grandeur either of stature or intellect, we have, in fact, allowed ourselves to be completely over-reached. Real slights, such as have been already commented on (see No. X.) in the matter of entering our rooms with shoes on, &c., are continually put upon us ; and the greater number of the Bengal officers, whether civilians, or military men in the civil employ, are altogether in the hands of one or two native favorites, who play off their masters for their own benefit.

This was not the case formerly, as may be learnt from some of the old Residents who are still in the land of the living. I have talked so familiarly with men of the late Mr. Brooke's standing that I may say that in many points my re-

collection of India goes as far back as 1770; and these have all asserted that a very different order of things existed then. Many books of travels, and other works descriptive of India give us directly or indirectly the same impression. The reason was, that in those days we had not arrived at that happy state which the "blessing of the English Government" has since produced in India, and were not convinced of the real or imputed corruption of the whole population. We were then sufficiently aware of the advantages which might be gained by their knowledge and experience to further our interests and assist our ignorance; and knowing the insecurity of our situation in the country, were sensible of the necessity of conciliation and mutual good understanding. So far from supposing it expedient to exclude them from every situation of respectability and power, we knew that it was through their means principally that we ourselves should be secured in our own situations of trust and dignity. Many natives in those days held very high authority, and our intercourse with them was much more on a footing of equality. The change may be dated from the era of Lord Cornwallis's grand reforms of 1793, by which natives were excluded from all employments, except such as no Englishman would accept. From that day a separation seems to have taken place between the two classes, which has been widening ever since. Many a young civilian who had previously looked up to a native as holding a much higher appointment than himself, was suddenly elevated to the situation of a Judge or Collector, in which he had appointments in his gift which were not beneath the acceptance even of the native whom he had supplanted. It is no wonder that their heads were turned with such rapid promotion, and that some portion of the feelings said to be experienced by a beggar on horse back should have arisen in their minds. Dazzled at first by the profound salams and obsequious courtesy of the natives by whom they were surrounded, they soon began to despise their subservient manners, and to elevate their own tone accordingly: not being able to distinguish the *real* feeling of respect and consideration from the ceremonial manners peculiar to Oriental nations. Those who succeeded, naturally followed examples which they conceived to be founded on the usages of the country; and in proportion to our advances in power and consequence, our demands to have these pretensions acknowledged became more extravagant, until at length each individual's conception of his own importance became united in the idea of *the dignity*

of the *English nation* a phantom that, being once created, divided itself again into its component parts, every one of whom imagined himself to represent the whole, and called upon the natives to fall down and worship him.

The consequence has been the erection of a strong line of demarcation between the English functionary and the natives of all classes. Some supposed that there was scarcely a native whom it was proper to admit to a familiar visit; and this is very much the case at the present day. Others again feel their deficiency in speaking Hindootanee with propriety, and do not like to expose themselves before natives of rank. Many again declare that the natives have nothing to say; or that the motive of their visit is to turn their supposed intimacy to some improper purpose. Others again under the notion of avoiding all chance of being biassed, keep aloof from the people for fear they should even incidentally hear any thing relating to any matter which may be brought before them officially.

From these and other causes, the universal complaint among the respectable portion of the people is the difficulty even of obtaining access to the English functionaries; and that in many instances it is impossible even to convey to the English grandee an intimation that they are in attendance, or that they wish to pay their respects without giving a *douceur* to the servants by whom they are surrounded. Formerly much intercourse used to be kept up by means of entertainments reciprocally given. Fifty or sixty years ago, the Moosulmans had no scruple about eating with an Englishman; but they have changed their ideas of late years, and now there are few in the country who would not think themselves degraded by doing so.*

If such be the difficulties of becoming acquainted with the English functionaries which the higher classes experience, those which are thrown in the way of the middle and lower classes are tenfold greater. From the presence of by far the greater proportion they are excluded altogether, and even those who do occasionally admit them often keep them waiting for hours at the door, and when they allow them to enter their presence, treat them with such hauteur, that they have

* On this head I again repeat, that intrinsically it is a matter of very little moment. But as an evidence of the change in the feelings of the Moosulmans towards the English, it is much to be lamented.

little encouragement to persevere in their attempts at improving their acquaintance.

The evil of this state of things is very great. Our influence with the people is almost at its lowest ebb, and a very general dislike and suspicion of the English as individuals exists. One of the most pernicious effects of this, is the little opportunity which the British functionaries possess of acquiring information of what is going on immediately around them, and their great ignorance of the characters not only of the people at large, but of their own immediate official dependants and servants. It is by no means uncommon to see a man dismissed by one functionary for some gross corruption or misconduct, and employed by his successor, or by the officer in charge of the neighboring district. Many cases are brought forward in our courts and offices supported by the most bare faced frauds by the native officials, who trust to the usual conduct of the English officer as a shield to prevent discovery. But the true merits of the greater part of these cases and the character of those employed, are notorious to the people at large. They find little difficulty in becoming acquainted with the truth; and it is often quite impossible to persuade them that the British functionary can be ignorant of it. Consequently they are too ready to believe what those whose object it is to extort as much as possible, constantly assert that *he* receives the *lion's share*. When an appointment falls vacant in the courts, or revenue or police department, out of perhaps a dozen applicants there may be one or two well qualified for the situation; but what is the Judge or Collector to do? He has too often neglected making any enquiries respecting candidates before hand; when the time comes the vacancy must be filled up, and chance or interest decides who is to be the fortunate individual.*

* My readers are acquainted with the great exertions of Government to put a stop to gang-robbery in Bengal in the year 1808 and 9. In the investigations that occurred, it was proved that these outrages had been systematically carried on in some districts for a couple of years before the magistrate or any other of the English knew any thing about it; and that in others they knew no more than that such a thing did occasionally happen. The police officers did not report what occurred, from fear of losing their situations for not apprehending the perpetrators; and in some instance from being in league with the thieves, and sharing their plunder, —and the English functionaries had so little communication with the people, as not to hear of it from other sources. Conceive villages plundered by gangs of from twenty to sixty men, who carried on their outrages with so little apprehension that they would often remain three or four hours in the village, coolly torturing the inhabitants to make these disclose the lit-

But times are changed now. The high situations of Principal Sudder Amcen and Deputy Collector which are now thrown open to the natives of India, render it imperative that greater care should be taken in the choice of individuals to fill these important trusts. The first step will be to acquire generally a better knowledge of the character and qualifications of the people; and the best mode of doing this will be a more unrestricted intercourse. It would be an excellent plan if every civil officer were to devote a particular hour on one or more days of the week, at which he would be ready to receive visits from the respectable natives in his vicinity. The mode of reception should also be considered. A great deal too much importance has been attached to allowing chairs to be placed for natives. It is with them a great point to obtain this indulgence or civility, because they imagine *we* think so much about the matter; but if it were more general it would cease to be an object of such great solicitude; it would become a matter of course. It is curious to discover where we derived the idea, for it is neither of English nor Indian origin. In England if the first nobleman in the land receive a visit on business from his steward or one of his tenants, he never thinks of keeping him standing, but as a matter of course desires him to take a seat. Indeed in some old-fashioned houses, after the business is over, he is invited to take his dinner with the family, or at all events has some refreshment provided for him in the steward's apartments; for none but the lowest description of farmers would willingly associate with the servants, except perhaps with two or three of the upper ones in very great families. Some of the greatest land-

the property they possessed; and this too sometimes within a few miles of the magistrate's office, and that he should be ignorant of such occurrences! In the district alone it was discovered that more than a hundred and thirty dakoitees (gang-robberies) had been committed of which the magistrate had never heard. The gang-robberies on the Ganges and Jumna from Allahabad upwards, which were last year stated to have constantly occurred for from two to three years previous, is another case in point. The magistrates may perhaps have heard of them, but the English society, or at least the official members in general, were perfectly ignorant of the subject, although boats were sometimes plundered close to the stations of the English residents.

When the late insurrection first broke out, so utterly ignorant were the civil functionaries in that part of the country of the causes which occasioned it, of any grounds which the people had for discontent, or of what was really going on, that it was for some time looked upon as some petty disturbance or robbery, which a few extra police officers would soon effectually suppress.

holders in England make a point of dining with their tenants on "rent day"—those especially who wish to keep up what is called "their interest in the country;" and on great occasions, a wedding, the birth of an heir, &c. not only the head of the house but the ladies of the family, and their friends, will often partake of a general feast to the poor and rich among their acquaintance and dependants.

In India, if any one will have the curiosity to visit a Native Chief when he holds *darbar* (court) he will observe almost every one who comes, even to small farmers and shop-keepers, after making their salaam, sit down, not upon chairs certainly, because that is not the custom among the people. The Chief himself sits upon the ground: the distinction merely being that he has a cushion. I have been at the *darbar* of a Nawab of very high rank, whose father ruled a large portion of territory; and also that of an independent Rajah, at both of which the custom I have mentioned was universally practised.

I cannot see why we should deviate both from English and Indian rules of etiquette. Every large landed proprietor or respectable merchant should be allowed a chair when he comes to visit an English gentleman. For farmers, or the better sort of shopkeepers, benches should be provided; and for those of an inferior class a setreegee (carpet) should be spread on which they might sit. With respect to men in office, it would be very expedient if Government were to place the matter beyond individual caprice or feeling, and issue an order as to the terms on which they are to be received by their European superiors. Men who holds the situations of *surishtedars*, *nazirs*, *tuhseeldars*, *moonsiffs*, *kazees*, or *peshkars*, ought undoubtedly to be allowed a chair. I believe there is an order from Government to this effect with respect to *tuhseeldars*; but it is very seldom acted on. Often when these officers attend the Collector, either merely to pay their respects or on business, they are allowed to wait for an hour or two in the *varandah* or lobby among the servants, and then obliged to stand during the whole period of their visit. I have seen men treated in this manner who were possessed of large landed property, and who occupied among the people the same station as our country gentlemen in England. What would be the feelings of Englishmen if they were to see our country gentlemen and squires receive this sort of supercilious treatment from a young African lad, who, had he remained in his own country, would have perhaps been a clerk in a merchant's

counting house, or even in a still lower situation of life.* The cases are precisely parallel, and men's feelings are much the same in most regions, though perhaps on matters of form and etiquette more sensitive in Oriental countries than elsewhere.

The absurd affectation of hauteur is also adopted in our courts and offices. Some observations have lately been made in the public papers on the want of accommodation for spectators in an India court or police. We have some intermediate steps to take before we arrive at that pitch of civilization and courtesy. No seats are yet provided for the officers of the court; nay, no attempt is made to preserve order; the Judge or Collector sits down at a small table, and all the rest stand *during the whole day*. Even the papers that are being read and referred to are lying about; some on the table, some on the floor, and some tucked under the arms of the officers in attendance. Considering that these are busily employed in reading, writing, and other matters that require constant attention, it is astonishing that they are able to bear the fatigue for seven, eight, or even nine hours together, particularly when we consider that their usual habits are almost entirely confined to a recumbent or sitting posture. To say nothing of the propriety of the thing, I am certain that if a little attention were paid to the accommodation of these people in providing them seats and facilities for writing, the business would be got over in much less time. A couple of plain wooden benches, such as we often see occupied by a party of natives in the verandah before their houses, to be placed one on each side the table would not cost much. The custom has for some time I believe been introduced in the Sudder Dewanee at Calcutta; and I have heard of one or two individuals who have had the good sense to follow their example; though in one case there was some little difficulty started by the Commissioner as to the

* Some years ago a young man came out in the Civil Service who gave himself extraordinary airs. Hardly any one in the country was sufficiently good company for him. His intimate friends the Duke of A., Lord B., Sir Thomas C. &c., the visits he had paid to them at their country seats, &c., were his constant theme. His behaviour to the natives contained a deplorable portion of hauteur, and to the poor East Indians it was quadrupled. Had he given himself none of these airs, but, in plain English, behaved like a gentleman, he might have been respected by the whole society; but people were curious to know who this young grandee could be. He proved to be the son of a London tradesman, who had occasionally been sent by his father to the houses of the nobility and gentry to receive orders for goods; this soon was as well known among the natives as among the English, and he acquired a cognomen which he never lost.

expense, which would not be above forty or fifty rupees for each office.

With respect to the poorer classes, it would be equally expedient to make some arrangement for devoting a certain portion of time to hearing their complaints. A few minutes either just as an officer was returning from his morning ride, or before he went out for his evening exercise, would enable him to do a great deal. Their stories are short and simple; generally of some wrong inflicted by some rich neighbour or official of a court, but for which, either from poverty or ignorance of the mode of proceeding, he may be unable to obtain redress. If Mr. Holt Mackenzie's observation be correct "that every district presents a great many wrongs which every one sees ought to be redressed, but for which the most skilful regulations can scarcely tell the injured in what shape they are to seek redress," it is no wonder that the poor and ignorant classes should not know the proper course to adopt. It is astonishing how much labour an officer who acts in this way is ultimately spared; for it stands to reason that when it becomes known that free access is given to all, and that speedy enquiry follows any information received, abuses of all sorts will be very much checked. A public functionary who converses familiarly with all classes will soon be aware of almost every thing that is going on, and of the characters of most of the people about him. I know one man whose district was what is technically called "in capital order;" he used jokingly to remark when spoken to about it, that he contrived it by "holding cutcherry once or twice a day on horseback." The meaning of which was, that in his morning and evening rides he took every opportunity of speaking to those he met; not waiting till he was addressed, but often beginning the conversation himself. This sort of behaviour procured him an influence which "a regulation man" would hardly credit or understand.

The summary of what I wish to impress upon my readers is, that times and sentiments are much changed within these few years in regard to India, its people, and the state of its affairs, and that the change is progressively proceeding. The day is passed when an English Judge or Collector was looked upon as a demi-god by thousands of obsequious natives; when he might virtually attend to or neglect his duty at his own pleasure; and when he could consult his own inclination in his conduct towards those with whom he came into contact, or

confine his social communications to his own countrymen, and refuse to be bored by "the *black fellows*." The evils of a virtual denial of justice, of an almost irremediable confusion in the ownership of landed property, and of progressive impoverishment which have been accumulating for the last thirty years, are now at a most critical point. Government has lately made some attempts towards introducing a better order of things, and it is hoped ere long it will become more fully sensible of its true interests, and by the declaration of a permanent settlement, the one grand measure which will restore confidence and establish the security of property, prepare the ground for that future harvest and those rich fruits which it has such ample capabilities to produce.

Though the usual behaviour of official individuals which has hitherto obtained under the mistaken idea of preserving their dignity and consequence, has greatly tended to create the aversion with which we are regarded by the people, it is not yet, I trust, too late to amend our conduct and regain their good opinion. We need not imagine that there is any thing peculiar in the native character which requires a particular manner or mode of treatment on the part of their masters. Human nature is much the same in all countries, influenced by the same motives, and actuated by the same feelings and passions. Kindness will conciliate, and rudeness and insolence will repel; and there are mutual duties to be performed on the part of superiors and inferiors which can only be fulfilled if each will duly do his own part. In England at the present moment, the complaints of the upper classes are loud of the want of respect and attachment which is now evinced by the lower orders, and with good reason; but it is in a great measure the effect of the misconduct of the former, who have neglected their duties and disregarded the claims of the latter upon them. Instead of residing at least a portion of every year on their estates, and keeping up their connection with their neighbours and dependants by a variety of kind offices, they spend "the season" in extravagance in London, and then go abroad to some petty town on the Continent, or to a watering-place in England, where in a small lodging, they recruit their finances in order to enable them to support the expense of the next season in town; and all the acquaintance they have with their own neighbourhood, the inferior gentry, their tenants, or their peasantry, is during a short visit in the *sporting season*, or by the exertions of their stewards or agents

to raise their rents as high as possible to meet their demands. The following passage from a late number of "Blackwood's Magazine," though highly coloured, is but too true a picture of the conduct of a large portion of the upper classes in England at this day; though it is happily contrasted, at least on the part of some, by a very opposite course of conduct, such as I attempted to describe in an early number of these papers (see No. XIV.) when treating of this subject:—

"The exclusives not only keep entirely aloof from their natural supporters and friends in their own counties and vicinity, but they generally associate with each other alone in migrations from province to province. Is there a *battue* given, or a select party held in any of the great houses in the kingdom, the persons who are admitted to share in its delights are none of their natural supporters, but the exclusives from other and distant counties; and they in their turn return the compliment by inviting the *grandees* from their own distant place to a similar *re-union* of rank and fashion. Wherever you go, it is Almack's and St. James's street; the coterie of a few London drawing-rooms, which are assembled. The great and fashionable travel in England from one great house to another, from the Earl of this to the Duke of that, and know as little of the people or the gentry of their own country as they do of those in the Continental States through which they pass in their travelling carriages and four. Amusement, field sports, and exclusive society, seem the great objects in life to numbers whose talents, knowledge, and principles fit them for better things. Is there an assembly of influential members of the Peers and Commons at a chateau in the provinces, the uninformed many imagine that some great national object is in view, and that it is to save the empire that so great a concourse of rank and talent is brought together; it is, unfortunately, frequently but to beat a preserve for pheasants and woodcocks, or to give éclat to the introduction of some *debutante* of fashion into the gay world.

"If we lived in ordinary times, these foibles of the age would form the fit subject of the novelist's pencil or the poet's satire; but, connected as they are with great and disastrous public consequences, and calculated as they appear to be to snap asunder the last links which unite the Aristocracy to the party inclined to support them among the Commons, they assume a graver aspect, and become well worthy of the consideration of all who look forward to the means by which the

progress of disaster may yet be stemmed. It is impossible to conceal that the influence of the higher classes of the landholders and of the Aristocracy has signally declined within the last fifteen years, and it is as impossible to deny that it has declined very much in consequence of their own conduct. Formerly the great families lived for the greater part of the year upon their estates, and opened their magnificent mansions to all their neighbours and friends with whom they were thrown in contact, either by situation, occupation, or similarity of tastes. The young men of talent in their vicinity looked to these places as the centre of their promotion, and the great object of their ambition; and the families in the county were linked to them, not merely by similarity of feeling and principle, but the recollection of happiness experienced, and favours conferred, and distinction received under their roof. It was this mysterious compound of gratitude, admiration, and flattered ambition, which produced the influence of the great families, and threw over a numerous and powerful body of subordinate landholders those silken chains which bound them to the Conservative side, and the cause of order, as firmly as the honour and the attachments of feudal power.

“ Now all this is changed. The landed proprietors know little of the great houses which are dotted through their counties; they seldom enter their gates; and they, in their turn, are strangers to their inmates; they are envious of, because they are excluded from, their superiors' enjoyments. Not one in ten of the middling classes even know them by sight. The secluded and exclusive Aristocratic families frequently lead a luxurious indolent life, associating solely with each other, studiously keeping their neighbours at a distance, and knowing as little of the people whose support is necessary to preserve their own estates or honours from the clutches of the Radical as they do of the Kalmucs or Hindoos. The excitation of fox-hunting, the whirl of dissipation, the attractions of the opéra, the *soirées* of the exclusives, the country parties of the great, occupy them entirely, as if no danger threatened them and their country; as if no Reform Bill had transferred to impassioned millions, guided by ambitious hundreds, the influence which should be centred in those whose measures are steadied by the possession of property; as if the evil days were not fast approaching, and the danger was not at every honest man's throat. They appear absolutely blind to the state of the country; even when their more clear-sighted inferiors have

almost lost hope; too many of them will be feasting like Belshazzar, when the hand-writing on the walls is before them in characters of fire; they will be marrying and giving in marriage, when the deluge is at hand."

Now is not this (varied of course by the different circumstances of the several parties) almost a picture of the life which is led by the English public functionaries in India? With the exception of some few honored and beloved individuals, who having possibly experienced or witnessed the happiness arising from a better and wiser life in England among their own families or connections; have adopted the same during their residence in this country; and in some degree redeemed the English character among the people of India. I cannot but hope, that among the rising generation at least, there must be many whose education, whose tastes, whose feelings have been formed upon such models; and who, though for a while they may have yielded to the temptations incident to youth and inexperience, and imitated the—it must be called—*vulgar* example of those around them, have not yet forgotten their early days and the associations of home and childhood. To them especially I would appeal, and exhort them to rouse themselves before it is too late. Evil habits may be stealing upon them almost imperceptibly; the voice of conscience may already have lost its power, and they may be "following the multitude to do evil;" but let them listen to one who having experienced all that they are now contending with, knows that it requires only a little resolution, a little independence of character, a little indifference to the ridicule or *affected* contempt of their companions, to redeem their time, and burst asunder the "*white bonds*" which now entangle them. As to those of longer standing in the service who complain of the want of leisure, the overwhelming pressure of business, and the necessity of recreation in their own families and among their English friends, after toiling for nine or ten hours daily in office, I fully allow the force of these objections; and am well aware that the enormous size of the districts, with their immense population, and the quantity of work with which every office is loaded, is a disgrace to the Government which has pursued, and is still pursuing, the sordid policy of temporary gain to the injury even of their own future interests, and who will not allow the welfare of the people to be put in competition with their narrow-minded and selfish objects. But I am at the same time equally confident, that it is in the power of every individual to

do a great deal, even by the sacrifice of a few leisure moments, and I am sure that, putting higher considerations out of the question, they would find the time devoted to this object more than repaid by the diminution of business which will thereby ensue in their offices.

To those who come to India as merchants and settlers, I have no particular advice to offer. If I am to judge by the conduct of those who are already here, at least in the upper provinces, there is little fault to find; and the new comers will, for their own sakes, speedily discover what line of conduct it will be their wisest plan to adopt for the furtherance of their interests and the future success of their undertakings, which will so entirely depend upon it.

August 10, 1834.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

THE RUINS OF CANOJ.

The Reflections of a Traveller amongst the ruins of Canoj which will be found in another page, lead us to notice this one of the few interesting spots in this district. To give an account of its past history would be far beyond our power, and we apprehend that the very interesting particulars of the "King of Canoj having had a beautiful daughter," and that the city once boasted of entertaining thirteen thousand Nautch Girls, the first from an instructive book called the "Bengali Selections" edited by Sir G. C. Haughton, and the last upon the authority of a chattering old Brahmun who guides the footsteps of the traveller through the ruins for a consideration, compose the entire stock of knowledge, that we and most of our readers possess respecting this city, when it was great and glorious in by-gone days. Still it is worthy of a visit, and the traveller from hence to Futteghur when he pitches his encampment at Meerun-ka-Serai, one of the regular halting places, should not let the opportunity pass of strolling for a mile or two towards the ruins of Canoj. He will not fail to find a guide to conduct him through the sinuosities of ruinous heaps, to objects still meriting inspection. If a philosopher or a poet, and the view around him excites his imagination, he will find a manual presented to him, for the purpose of recording a sentiment, or a rhyme. If so disposed, he may purchase as memorials ancient coins of gold, silver, and copper. Or what will prove an equally lasting reminiscence, he may taste of the sweetmeats that will be offered to him, and exclaim

“*haud obliviscendum*,” or he may be induced by the solemnity of protestation on the part of his disinterested conductor, to supply himself with a stock of rosewater, but this under any circumstance would be a perishable token, particularly as it is more than probable, that the experience of its efficacy during the next stage would induce the proprietor to consign it bodily to the road side, with a meditation on the value of exchange, and the cunctidity of human nature and a malediction upon certain of the human species.

The principal objects worthy of notice, are the temple called *Seeta-ka-Russoe Ghur*, which is indisputably ancient and of Hindoo origin, but changed by the Mussulman spoliator, from its original design. It is probable if the position of some of the stones with which it is constructed, were to be reversed, that they would on that side which is now concealed from view be found adorned with emblems which could by no possibility be construed to belong to Mahometan ritual. One indeed, and the guide never fails to point it out, has the battered traces of a device upon it, which can only belong to Hindoo Mythology. To make this ruin more interesting, the traveller will generally be horrified by the appearance of a phenomenon in the shape of a woman with a white beard, who generally stations herself in its neighbourhood. The tombs of *Golam Peer*, which is more modern, and of *Mookdoom Jahannea* are equally interesting. The latter in particular is unquestionably the finest specimen of architecture to be seen in Canoj. The pillars which support the cupola are composed of beautiful red granite, each shaft consisting of a single stone, shaped with simple grace, yet highly finished. This is of course a remnant of Mussulman art and ascendancy, but the stone figures of *Ram* and *Luchmun*, which were discovered some years ago in an adjoining field, and are now deposited in an obscure hut, are curious and striking remains of the ancient Hindoo sculpture. They are indeed well worth seeing. The drapery of these figures is really elegant, and the proportions well observed, and they certainly convey to the mind of the spectator a higher idea of the degree of excellence to which the Hindoo sculptors must have formerly attained than he would previously have formed. These remains are to be found scattered amongst enormous mounds of ruins, which from their appearance corroborate the tradition that this city was destroyed by an earthquake. The periodical rains wash out from these every year many old coins, and a class of people obtain a livelihood by searching for, discovering, and

selling to travellers these relics of antiquity. These are sold also for so moderate a price, it being generally little beyond the metallic value, as leaves no room for suspicion of their having been fabricated for the occasion. We certainly can recommend a visit to Canoj, as calculated fully to repay the trouble. The invalid desirous of the benefit of change of air and scene, will find advantage by pitching his tent at Ram Ghat on the banks of the Kali Nuddee, on the opposite side of Canoj from hence, and making a short sojourn there. The plain between this stream, and the Ganges, distant about two miles, is richly cultivated, and the view from the middle of it, of the sun setting behind the ruins of this ancient city, and the belt of woods which encompass it, is really beautiful. But the description of the landscape should be from the pen of our friend the Traveller, the subject of whose reflections we have been noticing, and we trust that he will neither be indisposed to repeat his visit to this interesting spot, nor disappoint our expectation of being favoured with the sentiments to which it will give rise.

REMARKS ON THE REVERENCE PAID TO ANTIQUITY;
FROM THE REFLECTIONS OF A TRAVELLER ON THE
RUINS OF CANOJ.

The veneration with which mankind regard whatever wears the grey and rent garb of antiquity is so universal, that it must arise from some one or more of the broader principles of our nature. And yet it is not at first sight obvious from what source it springs. Whatever is old is almost instinctively considered and called venerable. In men old age is attended with a manifest and acknowledged gravity and dignity which are the natural objects of this feeling; but on inanimate nature and the works of man, though the heavy hand of time may imprint marks of decay, which as indications of weakness and fragility soften and affect the heart, the impression of dignity which the mind receives is less palpable and direct. There would therefore appear to be some other elements blended with the feeling of reverence which is almost irresistibly called forth by the sight of antiquated inanimate objects. The vast of infinite, the remote, the invisible, the unknown, the indefinite, are confessedly the materials of the sublime. Most of these ideas are comprehended in that of antiquity, and lend it the enchantment which it exercises. The objects which we see not, and of which some faint memorials alone subsist, may be conceived as magnificent as the imagination may please

to feign them ; but even this mental exertion is not necessary to an effect of which all are conscious. The distance and the indistinctness inevitably associated with the subject of contemplation, invest it with a simple power to which no gaudy splendour could add any charms, for it is founded upon that supernatural consciousness of the past with which we are apt in imagination to endow the ruins of antiquity. They have had a being for ages—their most illustrious and magnificent remains are associated with the great spirits among mankind who were their contemporaries, who tenanted them, frequented them, or gazed upon them,—even the more obscure have been in some manner connected with man's history, and now in those moments of musing contemplation, when superstition has her reign, they seem to be gifted with a preternatural knowledge of all that has passed around the site of their now mouldering remnants. What tales the rapt imagination fancies could the now shattered and bare walls of this unroofed and ivy-grown hall, once glowing with the painter's creations, horrid with armour and the spoils of the chace, if for a short space rendered vocal, unfold to the wondering ear, of all the scenes of glittering revelry, of joyous humour, of sparkling beauty, of human happiness, with which it was once, and for many long years rife ! With what eloquence might not the wanderer amongst the remains of Athens exclaim, these fallen and shattered though yet shapely columns discourse of all the wisdom, and of all the universe-exploring subtlety, and of all the spacious sophistry with which the philosophers enlightened, amused, or deceived that volatile people, who thought only of hearing, of telling of some new thing ! How could those fragments of yon gorgeous temple unveil, if endowed with speech, those dread mysteries transacted before the initiated alone under the shade of its roof, and whose significance men have longed, but have been unable to discover ! This feeling and fancy cling to all objects which bear on their brows the stamp of age. Of the venerable oak which stands on the battle-plain, or any other scene memorable in the story of man, we could almost enquire the appearances of those great events with which it is associated : and to the least imaginative gazer, would not the presence of one old feature of that panorama of action or suffering on the site of which he wanders have a mighty influence in bringing before him in vivid array all the other features now past and effaced for ever ? Even parts of the earth herself

(for the most of her face seems to beam in perpetual youth) as the rugged rocks, and the everlasting hills, appear to be endowed with an awful sagacity of that which is past and gone. He who treads Mount Ararat, would he not seem to walk amid objects instinct with understanding? Might he not in enthusiasm cry to the rocks to declare to him the marvels of that time when the ark freighted with the progenitors of mankind, and of all the inferior creation, rested upon their ragged points, and when all that then was living issued forth into the glorious sunshine from their prison?

The ruins of Canoj, that ancient and royal city, who can regard but with deep interest? Yet the spectator need not set himself to feign scenes of ideal magnificence. Cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces, bowers of romance, and gardens of paradise, which would probably exceed the former in reality. Any of our large Indian cities of the present day would, there can be little doubt, afford a far more correct representation of what this famous city once was? The legends still current regarding it sufficiently indicate what was the character of its grandeur, and the taste of its lords. The myriads of beetle-leaf venders, and the detail of other artizans, that tradition only notices except some repute for the sanctity of the place, tell us that its glory was in its vastness. Its shapeless heaps extend far and wide; few and far between temples and tombs look mournfully down upon the scene of desolation, the latter possess no remarkable claim to admiration upon the score of grandeur and magnificence, and the curiosity which the former may excite will not be gratified with any information obtainable upon the spot, offering a palpable point upon which to build conjecture, or creating an association with any instances of exulted virtue or patriotic heroism. Still it is the remnant of a great city "whose glory hath departed." It is one of the affecting memorials of man's handywork outlasting him for ages. Its now shapeless masses, smile at the sun which scorches, the rains which wash down, the winds which pulverize the most adamant structures of human ingenuity and toil, through each revolving year. Though the gentle river flows as of yore, waxing not old but ever replenished from fountains which fail not; though multitudinous cornfields wave in the sunshine, and the leaves of lofty palms rustle in the clear sky, still the vast mounds of ruins remain, and to the end of time will remain to tell the traveller that here, there, was once a great city.—*Cawnpore Examiner*.

DR. HOPE AND MR. ADAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—While perusing the observations in your leader of the 17th June on my narrative of the interview between the Hon. R. Cavendish and Munnee Ram Seth, I find you were pleased to reproach me for being ignorant of the common forms of speech, and having employed phraseology which nobody else uses. When I see you, Sir, merging your understanding in your pitiful animosity, and leaving the path of plain matter-of-fact for that of silly criticism, nothing can be a more decisive proof to my mind of the hollowness of your cause. The puerile charges brought against my style of writing are too ridiculous to be seriously confuted; and proceeding from Munnee Ram's thick-and-thin supporter, probably his hired advocate, I can calmly abide the vituperation. Notwithstanding, I disclaim most distinctly having uttered the absurdity that Munnee Ram had assumed a variety of forms. What I remarked was, that he had by his ill-got gains succoured plots which had appeared in a thousand different forms; and I cannot but admire the candour, to use a mild expression, in your attempt to wrest my declaration from that sense.

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Gwalior, June 29, 1834.

A VOICE FROM THE ROCKS.

The writer who utters A VOICE FROM THE ROCKS has thought fit again to address us on the subject of Munnee Ram Seth and Mr. Cavendish, and we are not sorry for the opportunity which his letter affords us of endeavouring, from the facts now before the public, to estimate the real nature of the transaction in question in as far as the character of the British Government can be considered to be affected by it.

A few words are in the first place due to the VOICE, as in his present communication he has advanced an accusation against us which, coming from an avowed source, cannot be treated with neglect. He charges us with being not only "Munnee Ram's thick-and-thin supporter," but "probably his hired advocate." This is a serious charge, affecting our integrity, and we cannot be expected to give publicity to it without doing ourselves the same justice which, under similar circumstances, we should do to another,—that of attaching the name of the accuser to the accusation, and calling upon him to make it good. The accuser then is Mr. John Hope, who describes himself to us as Surgeon to the Gwalior Re-

sidency and Durbar; and he alleges, on what appear to him "probable" grounds, that we are the "hired advocate" of Munnee Ram. We call upon Mr. Hope to bring forward the necessary proofs in support of this charge, and we offer him all the facilities of publication we possess to give them circulation without any expense to him and without any risk, except the risk of character for having advanced a charge so serious in its nature and so wholly without foundation. We deem it of very little importance to deny that we are Munnee Ram's thick-and-thin supporter, for to those who have read what we have written, it will appear that we are in no other respect his supporter than as we believe him to have been a persecuted and injured man, in which belief we have been supported by the whole Press of India and by the public opinion of the country. Mr. Hope however now comes forward and says that we are the Seth's hired advocate, and it is for him to substantiate the allegation. Our contemporaries will perceive that the character of the Press is in some measure concerned, and we invite them, without passion or prejudice on either side, to examine what he may advance. As far as depends upon us, the matter will not be allowed to rest. Mr. Hope will perceive that it cannot terminate in any other way than either by fixing a stigma on his character or on ours—on ours for receiving a bribe, or on his for advancing a groundless accusation of so serious a nature. He will of course understand us as denying, in the fullest and most explicit manner, that we have received directly or indirectly any hire, bribe, payment, or consideration of any kind for what we have written in this journal on behalf of Munnee Ram Seth.

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India Gazette, July 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—Indisposition has hitherto unavoidably caused me to defer noticing your editorial article of the 16th ultimo, the object of which doubtless was to raise a senseless hue and cry against the writer who uttered the 'Voice from the Rocks.' Upon your part I have not failed to observe a great deal of squeamish delicacy respecting my remark, that as you were Munnee Ram's thick-and-thin supporter, so you probably were his hired advocate. It is scarcely fair for a man who himself writes under an anonymous signature to express a desire that his "accuser, Mr. Hope," will come forward to support this or that allegation. For myself, I beg to assure

you that I entertain no fears as to the effect of answering your call; on the contrary I pledge myself to shew, upon every principle of good reasoning, that the ground on which the probability rested was by no means slight. But while you, Sir, require me to proceed in a straight-forward course, I cannot permit you to adopt a tortuous one. Nor is it consistent with just and upright dealing to permit that inimitable ass "R" to read my manuscript, possess himself of my name, and then, braying as he did behind a covert, shrink from that just castigation from my pen which his insufferable impudence and self-conceit will yet assuredly bring down upon his elongated ears. The public opinion (and it is to public and not editorial opinion that I address myself) cannot hold me bound to abide the gross malignity of two anonymous writers, such as the Editor of the *India Gazette* and his poor deluded creature "R." On this occasion it will appear, I trust, a very proper and natural expectation that, through the medium of your journal, you will furnish me with the real names of these two individuals; and at the same time will promise that, on this personal dispute, no anonymous communication will be inserted in your paper. Then, but not till then, will I consent, singly engaged, to enter into the contest against my two disingenuous opponents.

On the affair of Munnee Ram there is no longer any incitement to further discussion; and if there were, I have no disposition to rake up the old topics that have been a dozen times repeated and refuted in your journal. I cannot, however, withdraw from this controversy without asking, in what manner has the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* contradicted my statements? You called upon your Mogul contemporary for a fair, just, and impartial account of what transpired under his own observation; and he replies that, at present, he is not in a condition in which he can give the desired information, which, by the way, involves the genuineness or otherwise of the Seth's signature. The meditated attack from your brother at Delhi upon my allegations has been wisely and (incredulous you must be if you doubt the fact) CONVENIENTLY postponed!! But after his candid avowal, you must be not only a very incredulous, but a remarkably short-sighted Editor, by attempting to educe any thing from his desultory remarks that can affect the accuracy of the statements which I, under the signature of "A Voice from

the Rocks," submitted to your readers. If any farther proof, however, be necessary to demonstrate to the world the utter weakness of that hapless cause which you have agitated; the gross and infamous calumnies you have circulated; and the delusion you have practised upon the public; it will be found in the Mofussil papers of this day's date. From these will be seen what the decision of the Great Ootacummund Council is upon the appeal of the banker from the judgment of the Vice-President. The statements of the Resident, of the Seth and his agents, and, what to your prejudiced mind must be the most unexceptionable evidence of all, THE STATEMENT OF A BRITISH OFFICER, A CAPTAIN IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE, WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE RESIDENT AND THE SETH ON THE 10TH OF JULY, THE DAY OF THE REVOLUTION, have been laid before this high tribunal, and the result must be highly gratifying to all men of political worth and integrity, however mortifying it will prove to those calumniators and detractors, who have figured as advocates for the Seth's agents in Calcutta and Delhi. The Resident, as fully established by the evidence of another British officer then present, having neither solicited, nor earnestly entreated the Seth to remain, and to aid in the administration of Maharajah Scindea's country; the Governor General of India in Council has decided that "*the banker had no kind of claim to the interference of the British Government in his behalf.*" So much, Mr. Editor, for the voice you raised in the cause of justice, humanity and good faith!!!

"Oh! for a song
 Loud as the virtues thou dost loudly vaunt
 NOT practise."—Byron.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Gwalior, August 25, 1834.

JOHN HOPE.

ANSWER OF THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE TO MR. HOPE.

We will not imitate the spirit and epithets of Mr. Hope's letter, which we leave to the judgment of the public. Self respect, if not respect for our opponent, teaches us to use at least the language of decent society in addressing a person with whom we happen to have a personal difference. We disclaim also that malignity of feeling which Mr. Hope so readily ascribes to us, and proceed to notice in few words the only points of his letter with which we are personally concerned.

First: He refuses to support by the necessary proof the accusation he has brought without knowing the real name of the Editor of this paper. We deny his right to make this claim. He brings a specific charge against the Editor of the *India Gazette* as such, and the Editor of the *India Gazette* calls upon him to establish the charge, and offers him the opportunity of doing so, if he can, with safety. Mr. Hope did not wait to know the name of the Editor before he brought his accusation, and he has no right to demand it now. The Editor, however, will not allow this pretension to stand in the way of Mr. Hope's future communications, and therefore subjoins his name to these remarks.

Second: Mr. Hope also demands the name of our correspondent "R" as a condition of answering our call; but he has omitted to explain the ground on which the demand is made in connection with our call on him for the proof of his allegation against us. "R" is only one of several correspondents who in this and in other journals have exercised the right which all possess of writing on questions of public interest, subject to the control of the Editors on whom their incognito necessarily throws all the responsibility of their productions. Our answer then is, that this is a more unreasonable request than the other, and that if we were sure of "R's" name, which we are not, although we conjecture it, we would not give it up, even if the writer permitted and urged us to do so, because we should thereby be allowing another person to intermeddle with a matter which is exclusively personal to ourselves. Mr. Hope advanced his accusation either with or without sufficient grounds. Whatever they may be, let them be produced, but we will not allow Mr. Hope to mix up a third person with what relates solely to him and us. If he has a quarrel with "R," or with us on "R's" account, let that be reserved, and as far as depends upon us we shall do him justice; but in the first place we are entitled to an explicit answer to our call for proof of the accusation brought against us with which "R" has no concern.

Third: Mr. Hope requests of us a promise that, on this personal dispute, no anonymous communication will be inserted in this paper. We promise this, because we think it just and fair.

We have only another word for Mr. Hope at present. He says that we have permitted "R" to read his manuscript.

It is incomprehensible to us how any man, and especially one who adopts the high tone of Mr. Hope, can permit himself to make such an assertion without proof. We affirm that it is wholly without foundation, and that Mr. Hope's manuscript has not been seen by any human being with our knowledge except the printers and compositors. As to Mr. Hope's name, we published it to the world when he attacked our integrity, and it was in that way, and in that way only, that "R" could or did know it. If there is any appropriate meaning in the assertion that we permitted "R" to possess himself of Mr. Hope's name it is that we did so *before* we published it, which is wholly and absolutely unfounded. Mr. Hope also asserts that we have written against him under an anonymous signature, which is equally untrue. What can we say—what must the public think—of a person who with so much recklessness deals in the most injurious and unsupported allegations?

Ind. Gaz., Sept. 12.

W. ADAM.

DOCTOR HOPE'S REPLY TO MR. ADAM'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Adam, the Editor of the *India Gazette*, having voluntarily taken upon himself all the responsibility of his Correspondent R's productions, deemed it necessary to observe that he cannot imitate the spirit and epithets of my letter! "Self-respect," said this gentle and single hearted man, "taught me to use at least the language of decent society in addressing a person with whom I happen to have a personal difference." Mr. Adam, I am credibly informed, is a Minister of the Gospel as well as the conductor of a Calcutta journal; but notwithstanding the sanctity of the clerical character, which nobody can be more willing to acknowledge than myself, I feel it a duty I owe to the British community to shew that there is nothing solid in this gentleman's affirmations. The public need only look at the writings of Mr. Adam, and his coadjutor R. on the affair of Munnee Ram, to perceive in one glance that, whenever a collision of opinion between them and me marked the subject of discussion, they conveniently enough laid aside the observances of good breeding, and assailed me in the coarsest terms of personality. The courteous and polished Mr. Adam, in his editorial article of the 17th June, came forth with an epithet than which nothing can be more contemptible or mean. It was, that the Resident at

Scindia's Court and myself were—"like master like man." In the *India Gazette* of the 18th July, the peculiar characteristics of my opponent's phraseology were again observable: we had "the hopeless voice," "the small voice," and "Mr. Small Hope's voice"! On the following day we found other eccentricities of the human mind:—"the Doctor and his Co." "the public crammed with boluses, and mollified with cataplasms"; and then, as if all this was not enough, I am politely told that my allegations are "outers and outers," that they "smell of dishonest concoction," and are nothing more than "regular crammers"! Lastly, it was inquired What number of Goldmohurs was received by me for writing the Resident's vindication! Mr. Adam will permit me to ask him, whether the intellect of man can suggest any extravagance exceeding these specimens of ribaldry? Now, my epithets, on the contrary, were but mere imitations, the prototypes of which were abundantly supplied, as I have fully demonstrated, by Mr. Adam and his R.

We will now put aside the consideration of epithets, and come to look at the demand which Mr. Adam deems so very unreasonable. "Mr. Hope," says the Editor, "requires the name of our correspondent R as a condition of answering our call; but he has omitted to state the ground on which the demand is made in connection with our call on him for the proof of his accusation against us." To this I have to reply, that R. from the beginning of this controversy has acted in concert with the Editor, and both, it will be admitted, are individually responsible for their vituperation and accusation of me, as I am for what I advanced against them. Now, R's language imputes to me the atrocity of having *dishonestly* concocted a story to impose upon the public! It is true, that this is an allegation which any British officer may safely leave without an answer; but that is no reason why I should refuse myself the right of demanding my accuser's name. Mr. Adam, it appears, wound himself up to the highest pitch of editorial anger because I characterized him as the thick-and-thin supporter, and *probably* the hired advocate of Munnee Ram; but, it should be remembered, I authenticated the letter at the same time for the Editor's personal satisfaction. On the plainest principles of justice, therefore; I contend that the Editor, who is *confessedly* able to track the culprit R. to his dark hole, is bound to do so; for doubtless Mr. Adam, being a minister of religion, will,

after more mature reflection, feel that he ought to regulate his conduct according to that principle which he himself prescribed when he declared that "a correspondent who deals in vituperation and accusation of a *known* writer shall be made to support his charges in his own name." (*India Gazette*, 16th July.) There may be some material difference between an attack on the character of a Calcutta Editor on the one hand, and on the character of an individual residing at the Court of Scindia on the other; but I must confess that it does not appear to my mind very clear on what principle the writer's name, in the first instance, was bandied about from one corner of India to the other as a penalty for his termerity; and in the second instance, the writer (R) was permitted to enjoy Mr. Adam's patent that exempted him from the fate that befel me. Mr. Adam will, at any rate, explain fully and *creditably* to the public this apparent deviation from consistency.

I shall next proceed to take notice of another curious and important fact stated by Mr. Adam. I have already proved to demonstration, that, despite of this gentleman's asseveration to the contrary, he can deal as liberally as most people in vulgar abuse. The public will now devote a share of its attention to the following *broad* assertion uttered by Mr. Adam, and determine the quantum of weight which it deserves.—"My answer to Mr. Hope is, that this is a more unreasonable request than the other, and that if I were sure of R.'s name, WHICH I AM NOT, although I conjecture it, I would not give it up, even if the writer permitted and urged me to do so, because I should thereby be allowing another person to intermeddle with a matter which is exclusively personal to myself." It is far from my wish to throw any further doubt on Mr. Adam's veracity, or to offer an opinion that he has connived at a *suppressio veri*; it will be sufficient, for my argument, to record, without a particle of asperity, that Mr. Adam grossly deceived himself when he disowned any certain knowledge of R.'s name. I beg the Editor to look back to his own 'leader' in the *India Gazette* of the 13th ultimo. It will there appear that Dr. Marshman published a funeral sermon wherein he spoke of the great abhorrence with which Doctor Carey would have regarded the attempt to impose on the Christian public made by Mr. Adam's correspondent R. in one of that anonymous wri-

ter's hapless letters which he addressed to the *India Gazette*. Now, what said the meek and Christian Pastor and Editor to Dr. Marshman? "There has been no attempt to impose on the public, for FROM OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE WRITER, we (Mr. Adam) can state that if OUR CORRESPONDENT R. made an erroneous statement, it could have arisen only from mistake and miscalculation, not wilful design"!!! Was ever any thing so humiliating, I had almost written shameless, as this precious piece of contradiction? It is indeed a monstrous incongruity, and well calculated to coagulate the blood of Mr. Adam's warmest admirers.

Since the Reverend Pastor has determined to withhold the name of my accuser R, he will be good enough to understand that with this letter I close my correspondence with him for ever. It remains for me, however, to notice, in parting, that particular expression in my second letter from Gwalior, which, according to Mr. Adam's discernment, conveyed a serious charge affecting his integrity. Every story, I dare say this gentleman well knows, depends very much upon the telling; it is therefore only just and proper that the public should not be deceived by the *India Gazette's* garbled quotation.—What I said, then, was simply this.—“When I see you, Mr. Editor, merging your understanding in your pitiful animosity, and leaving the path of plain matter-of-fact for that of silly criticism, nothing can be a more decisive proof to my mind of the hollowness of your case. The puerile charges brought against my style of writing are too ridiculous to be seriously confuted, and proceeding from Munnee Ram's thick-and-thin supporter, *probably* his hired advocate, I can calmly abide the vituperation.” This is the passage that gave such deep offence, and upon which Mr. Adam, thinking that silence on this occasion might be interpreted into an admission of its correctness, thus replied—“This is a serious charge affecting our integrity, and we cannot be expected to give publicity to it without doing ourselves the same justice which (mark reader!) we should do to ANOTHER, that of attaching the name of the accuser to the accusation and calling upon him to make it good. Mr. Hope deliberately accuses us of being hired, corruptly hired or bribed, to advocate a particular cause.” I have scrutinized what I affirmed as fairly and freely as my slender abilities will permit, yet do I not perceive in the statement any thing so deeply fraught with danger to his integrity as to warrant all this alarm and

agitation. It is a maxim with which Mr. Adam is, or ought to be, well acquainted, that if a man, ay even a Calcutta Editor, reason to the end of the world on supposition founded in error the conclusion will be wrong. Whoever will refer to the sentence will find that it enforces nothing more than *the probability* that the Editor is the Seth's paid advocate; and that the graver and by consequence more important allegation that he had actually taken a bribe is nowhere to be found. Mr. Adam, however, demands the necessary proof that he received a bribe. He himself has shown, in forcible language, the utter impossibility of obtaining parol evidence in cases of bribery; and he therefore cannot reasonably blame others for their failure or non-performance. "It is," quoth Mr. Adam "that all natives are ready to receive bribes, all according to their means disposed to give them, and that general combination exists to conceal every illicit transaction, so that *no disclosure ever takes place* but from rivalry or revenge, making *the most vigilant efforts* at detection hopeless, for all the means of inquiry are corrupted. No doubt many circumstances give encouragement to the constant perpetration of the act, but the principal inducement is impunity, and this is secured by the general conviction that none will impeach as criminal *an every-day occurrence* that all hold to be venial." By the way, Mr. Adam seems to possess a very intimate knowledge of the system of corruption such as is commonly practised among rich Hindoo bankers!—but let us pass on to the point. Had Mr. Adam given up the name of my accuser R. when that name was demanded, I would have shown, not by parol evidence which is obviously impossible to obtain, but by strong presumption, that as the Editor of the *India Gazette* had been repeatedly charged* with having pursued his own advantage, on one remarkable occasion at the expense of the community; so no reason is apparent, either on the score of editorial character or on account of any qualms of conscience whatever, why he was not the hired advocate of Munnee Ram. To sustain a case for this Seth, Mr. Adam has during the last six months, vaunted loudly about justice, humanity, and good faith! In like manner, and with the same misplaced zeal, he squandered the tender sym-

* The very terms in which these charges were announced by the *Meerutt Observer* and *Bombay Courier*, (charges which were very easily of formal refutation if untrue,) may be within the recollection of the public.

pa'tries of his nature to prop up the system of Calcutta Agency! Let me tell Mr. Adam one fact more and I have done—a fact which obtains universal credence throughout the upper-provinces—that he, the Editor of the *India Gazette*, from the impulse of interest, became subservient to the Calcutta Agents, and THEREFORE clamoured in their behalf!! It is hardly necessary to add more.

Gwahor, 26th September, 1834.

JOHN HOPE.

MR. ADAM'S REJOINDER.

After repeated attempts, I have at last succeeded in compelling Dr. Hope to state the grounds on which he advanced a grave accusation against me as Editor of the *India Gazette*. Before examining them I shall notice the preliminary matters he has introduced relating to my responsibility for the productions of R. an anonymous correspondent of the *India Gazette*, and my alleged knowledge of that writer's name.

Dr. Hope has discovered a passage in the *India Gazette* of August 13th, in which I expressly affirm that I DO KNOW my correspondent R, and with this he contrasts the equally explicit declaration contained in the *India Gazette* of September 12th, that I DO NOT KNOW his name, although I conjecture it. By means of this contrast, it is far from Dr. Hope's wish to throw any doubt on my veracity. He merely means to record, "without a particle of asperity", that never was any thing so humiliating, he had almost written shameless, as this precious piece of contradiction. He merely denounces it, "without a particle of asperity", as a monstrous incongruity, well calculated to coagulate the blood of my warmest admirers! I hasten to prevent such direful consequences by informing my admirers that, whoever R. the commentator on Mr. Hope's egregious and characteristic correspondence may be, R. the commentator on Dr. Carey's Will is NOT HE. The latter is an old friend of mine, an occasional correspondent of the *India Gazette*, one who seldom, if ever, wrote a letter for publication which he did not accompany with a private letter in his own name, and whose hand-writing is as familiar to me as my own. It will amuse him to find himself identified with a writer of whom he knows nothing; and if he thinks it worth his while or can find time in the Indigo manufacturing season, he will perhaps write to the Editor of the *Hurkaru* and say that he, Dr. Marshman's R. is not Dr.

Hope's R. The latter commented on Dr. Hope's correspondence immediately after it appeared in the *India Gazette*, showing that he was either a resident of Calcutta or its immediate neighbourhood ; whereas the former lives several hundred miles from Calcutta, and, besides that he knows nothing of Dr. Hope or of Gwalior affairs, could not have answered Dr. Hope's letters within a fortnight of their appearance in Calcutta.* It is upon the ground of the identity of these two anonymous writers that "the monstrous incongruity" is made out, which shows that my word is not to be trusted. Such is another specimen of the recklessness with which the unfortunate Surgeon of the Gwalior Residency holds himself up to the view of all India as the gratuitous and deliberate assailant of another man's character. I do not desire to protect Editors from any censure to which they are justly liable. The public do right to watch them as well as every other class of public men ; but if Mr. Hope's rule for testing their veracity is to be tolerated, what editor is safe ? Different writers on the same subject, and at the same time, have been known through inadvertence to adopt the same anonymous signature. But here the subjects are different, the times are different, the style and tone of the writers are different ; yet the writers are held to be identical because each has happened to adopt the same letter of the alphabet as an anonymous signature, and on this ground Mr. Hope accuses me—of falsehood ? Oh no, he is too modest and considerate for that—but of a contradiction which should humiliate and shame me, and a monstrous incongruity which should coagulate the blood of my admirers. I will not do the world the injustice to suppose that his conduct in this instance has any admirers, but I hope there are many who will join with me in pitying him.

The next point is my responsibility for R.'s productions. I acknowledge that responsibility. Morally and legally I am answerable for every anonymous letter that I published in the *India Gazette* ; but the responsibility cannot fairly be extended to style, temper, and tone, which are those of the individual writer. The phrases therefore which Dr. Hope has

* I observe one of my friend's letters, which I know must have been written in the country, is dated from Calcutta. This misdating which I never noticed before, I am not called on to explain. The fact I state positively that he lives several hundred miles from Calcutta, and could not by any possibility have written the letters ascribed to him.

culled from R.'s letter I at once abandon to his censure together with all similar flowers of literature to be found in Dr. Hope's own communications. In one particular I acknowledge myself liable to deserved censure in having admitted imputations by R. against Dr. Hope's personal character. Yet the severest censure which I can pronounce on myself is for the oversight I committed in the haste of publication, for I had no desire or intention to imitate him in precisely that part of his conduct which I most condemn, his gross personal attacks upon me. Those attacks, the recklessness of his partisanship, and the combined insolence and ignorance that he displayed, were legitimate subjects of animadversion and they have received a part of the chastisement due to them; but the attack upon his character by R. is wholly indefensible and I make all the reparation in my power for carelessly publishing it by declaring, which I now do, that I know no reason for impugning the strict correctness of Dr. Hope's motives in attempting to vindicate his friend Mr. Cavendish. It is impossible for me to respect Dr. Hope for his talent or taste, for his temper, discretion, or fairness; but because he has exhibited the very opposite of all these, and has moreover calumniated me, and has persisted in his calumny without proof and against proof, that is no sufficient reason why I should defend an act of injustice unintentionally committed against him.

I now come to the main point, and it were well for Dr. Hope if he had had the sense of justice to withdraw a charge which he knows and proves that he cannot support. The charge deliberately made by Dr. Hope and now deliberately defended is, that I was probably the hired advocate of Munnee Ram Seth. There is an unblushing reiteration of this charge; and yet, strange to say, a mean attempt by a comment on the word "probably" to deny that it was ever made. I never overlooked this word, and I in consequence called upon him for the grounds of this probability. It appears that in Dr. Hope's estimation the words, "*You are probably bribed,*" should not excite any indignation in an honest man's breast; and he goes on to represent me as demanding the proof that I actually had received a bribe, whereas all I asked and all I have obtained is a statement of the reasons which made Dr. Hope think it *probable*, and hazard the public assertion of the *probability* that I was bribed. What then are those reasons? I request the reader to give the greatest weight to

them which they can bear. The first is a quotation, without date or reference, from some number of the *India Gazette* describing and reprobating the great prevalence of bribery and corruption. I do not know that I ever wrote the words ascribed to me; and if I did, it must have been months, if not years ago. for I have no recollection of them. But assuming that I did write them, mark the inference and the insinuation which it contains. The inference is that I "seem to possess a very intimate knowledge of the system of corruption such as is commonly practised among rich Hindoo Bankers;" and the insinuation is that this intimate knowledge has been derived from a personal handling of the gains of corruption. Months, perhaps years ago, a description of which I may or may not have been the writer, appeared in the *India Gazette*, of the prevalent venality of natives, from which it is now inferred that I am myself venal and that I am the paid advocate of a rich Hindoo banker at Gwahor! This needs no comment beyond what my readers will supply.

The second reason which made Dr. Hope think it *probable*, and hazard the public assertion of the *probability*, that I was bribed is, that I have been "repeatedly charged with having pursued my own advantage, on one remarkable occasion, at the expense of the community" from which Dr. Hope infers the probability that I was bribed to advocate Munnee Ram Seth's cause. On this it is to be remarked that, according to Dr. Hope, to "charge" a man with one crime is a proof of the probability that he has committed another which has no connection with it. But what was this one remarkable occasion on which I am charged with having pursued my own advantage at the expense of the community? The recklessness of this person is shown by his actually having left it uncertain what occasion this was, and although he has mentioned the *Meerutt Observer* and the *Bombay Courier*, he has not quoted any of their language to give precision to his accusation. There can be little doubt however that the occasion was that of the late failures, and that subservience to the Calcutta Agents, "from the impulse of interest," is the charge. Now, every body knows that this is a charge that has been brought against the whole Calcutta Press and that it is so completely neutralized by the headlong and interested violence of the accusers and by the generality and unprovable-ness of their allegations that it is treated with the contempt it merits. When within the present month

the semblance of a special application to the *India Gazette* was given to it by the *Englishman*, I promptly repelled it. Dr. Hope has in like manner given it a special application to me, and I now tell him that it has not the shadow of a foundation to rest upon. I am told that I became subservient to the Calcutta agents and clamoured on their behalf from the impulse of interest, at a time when they ceased to have the means to promote any man's interest; when they had become poor and powerless; when they were more dependent on the press than the press was upon them; when every mouth was opened against them; and when an editor who consulted only his own interest would have joined in the hue and cry. If it were true that I clamoured for the Calcutta agents, one would think that there could be little room for uncharitable imputations in adhering to fallen and falling friends. But it is a curious fact that while, according to Dr. Hope, out of Calcutta I am looked upon as having been the subservient tool of the late Calcutta agents, I have reason to know that in Calcutta those very agents do not regard me as having been their very peculiar friend; and even in the very paper which I am now helping my friend Mr. Sutherland to conduct, he has severely censured me for having taken part with their opponents. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the simple fact that I lent myself to no party nor ever have done—I joined in no clamour, nor ever will do. Accordingly, when the first of the recent failures took place, I led the way in demanding an investigation into the Laudable Societies and in exposing, with much personal labour and contumely, what I must ever consider their gross mismanagement—a conclusion which implicated almost the whole of the late Houses, and the only exception was one with which I never had the remotest connection. In other instances when I have seen ignorance or revenge, legal cupidity or mercantile rivalry at work against them, I have aided and defended them to the utmost extent of my limited power. Why, in the name of heaven, should I have clamoured for them? Through the mismanagement of one of the Laudable Societies and the failure of one of the houses, I have lost the little I had; and after seventeen years residence in India I am about to return to my native country without a rupee beyond what my daily labour now produces for the support of myself and my family. Was this any temptation to clamour for them? And yet it is upon this alleged inter-

ested clamour that Dr. Hope rests his belief in the probability that I was bribed to appeal to the public against the treatment received by Munnee Ram Seth from the youthful usurper of Gwalior. What a heart the man must have to think that a bribe was necessary to call forth an indignant exclamation against atrocious cruelty ! The cause too was one which although I happened to be the first to advocate it, united the whole of the Indian press, without as far as I recollect any exception, in reclamations to the Governor General to see justice done to an injured man. Aye, and those reclamations were ultimately successful, notwithstanding the apathy with which injustice and cruelty were regarded by the British Resident and his creatures on the spot. Whatever injustice I may have experienced from a single individual, that is to me a sufficient reward.

I have now done with Dr. Hope. I have been blamed for taking any notice of him, but knowing that it was likely I should soon leave the country, and that character is the only property I possess, I was unwilling to allow such a charge, supported by a real name, to hang over my head unrefuted. It is the first time in my life that I have been so assailed.

Calcutta, October 21, 1834.

W. ADAM.

Whatever may have been the notions entertained by persons judging from narrow-minded and suspicious prejudices because out of reach of opportunities to form a correct judgment, the character of Mr. Adam for independence requires no vindication in Calcutta. But, for the information of our Mofussil readers, we cannot refrain from extracting a passage from his Rejoinder to Doctor Hope, relative to an insinuation that, as Editor of the *India Gazette*, Mr. Adam made that paper subservient to the Calcutta Agents "from the impulse of interest."

"I am told that I became subservient to the Calcutta Agents and clamoured on their behalf from the impulse of interest, at a time when they ceased to have the means to promote any man's interest ; when they had become poor and powerless ; when they were more dependent on the press than the press was upon them ; when every month was opened against them ; and when an editor who consulted only his own interest would have joined in the hue and cry. If it were true that I clamoured for the Calcutta Agents, one would think that there could be little room for uncharitable imputations in adhering to fallen and falling friends. But it is a curious fact that while, according to Dr. Hope, out of Calcutta I am looked upon as having been the subservient tool of the late Calcutta Agents, I have reason to know that in Calcutta those very Agents do not

regard me as having been their very peculiar friend ; and even in the very paper which I am now helping my friend Mr. Sutherland to conduct, he has severely censured me for having taken part with their opponents. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the simple fact that I lent myself to no party nor ever have done—I joined in no clamour, nor ever will do. Accordingly, when the first of the recent failures took place, I led the way in demanding an investigation into the Laudable Societies, and in exposing, with much personal labour and contumely, what I must ever consider their gross mismanagement—a conclusion which implicated almost the whole of the late Houses, and the only exception was one with which I never had the remotest connection. In other instances, when I have seen ignorance or revenge, legal cupidity or mercantile rivalry at work against them, I have aided and defended them to the utmost extent of my limited power. Why, in the name of heaven, should I have clamoured for them ? Through the mismanagement of one of the Laudable Societies and the failure of one of the houses, I have lost the little I had ; and after seventeen years residence in India I am about to return to my native country without a rupee beyond what my daily labour now produces for the support of myself and my family. Was this any temptation to clamour for them ?”—*Calcutta Courier, October 22.*

Mr. Adam's reply to Dr. Hope's unfounded attack on his character, has so completely met the charge, that it is unnecessary to say any more on that subject. Any imputation on any man's character proceeding from the same source in future will be perfectly innocuous unless supported by *proofs* ; when it is seen on what slender grounds Dr. Hope feels, or affects to feel, himself justified in endeavouring to blast the reputation of a writer whom he cannot fairly answer. A mere coincidence of anonymous signatures, which is of such common occurrence in public journals, is sufficient it appears to call for an imputation on a gentleman's veracity !! It seems however, that this readiness to impute unworthy motives is not singular in India, for it is asserted that Mr. Adam's occasional vindication of the agents against the vituperation directed against them, was universally in the upper provinces ascribed to the impulse of interest. The charge has been, as Mr. Adam observes, advanced, though in far grosser terms, against the whole Calcutta press, and it has been treated with the contempt it merits, not only as an unsupported charge, but as one utterly absurd and carrying, on the face of it, its own contradiction. It has been asserted that the whole press is in the pay of fallen agents, bankrupts, men who are down, and whom any one is at liberty, if his sense of right will permit him, to trample on and abuse. If the Calcutta press had been so ready to sacrifice principle to interest, it could not have resorted to a better method than that of appealing to the passions and prejudices of irritated creditors prepared to believe any thing against the members

of the fallen firms. Nothing could have been more popular in short than clamouring—not *for*—but *against* the Agents; but the conductors of the press felt that however safe and lucrative it might be to assail men in their situation, they were still entitled to be protected against indiscriminate abuse and attacks on their characters. They considered also that a newspaper was not precisely the medium for the investigation of the affairs of large and complicated estates, nor for seeking information on points of detail (anonymously called for) which might be obtained by any one having a right to ask for it in the proper quarter. With regard to criminal charges so freely advanced against the Agents, in some quarters, we see no reason why they should not be brought forward in a Court of Justice, and we deny that the press is a tribunal for the investigation of them.

These are our views at least, and as for the charge of being influenced by unworthy motives we despise it. When the Agents were “prosperous gentlemen” there might have been more colour for such a charge; but what did the pretext amount to at most even then? That this press for example had pecuniary transactions with Agents who were under advances to it. What then? To how many public functionaries had not the agents advanced money? Was that thought to justify an imputation on the honour of their debtors?—an accusation that they suffered themselves to be influenced by their creditors to violate their duty? If not, why should the fact of the Proprietors of a press having received advances from agents in the regular way of business, subject its conductors to such unworthy imputations? At any time then, such accusations were wholly groundless; but in the actual case, they are utterly absurd. The late agents are no longer powerful or influential, and nothing could be more popular with many, than to join in the hue and cry against them,—nothing more suspicious in our opinion than *ad captandum* appeals to their unfortunate and angry creditors.

It has been alleged that the Editors are on terms of friendship with some of the members of the fallen houses. To that terrible accusation we plead guilty. There are some of them from whom we have received acts of kindness and liberality in our day which we shall never forget. It may be as we do not pretend to be superhuman, that we may not be wholly free from bias in respect to these gentlemen; but this we know that none of them ever sought to influence our

judgment in their favour or to exercise any controul over us in the management of this journal.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 23.


TO THE EDITOR OF THE *BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE*.

SIR,—Observing a singular mistake that Dr. Hope has fallen into in his reply to Mr. Adam's observations, which appeared in your paper of the 22nd instant, I deem it incumbent on me to say that R. the commentator in the *India Gazette* on Dr. Hope's correspondence is not R. the commentator on the late Dr. Carey's Will, I being the latter, and having no knowledge whatever of the former. It is true, I dated both my communications from Calcutta, although I reside in the Mofussil, but I had my own reasons for doing so.

I herewith furnish you with my real name and place of abode, so that you may be able to speak to the above fact.

Mofussil, October 28, 1834.

R.

 The writer's real name and address, which any one who has any doubt on the subject may see if he chooses to come to the office for the purpose, are quite conclusive on the point to which he speaks.—ED.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BHURTPORE.

Here are men who fought in gallant actions,
As gallantly as ever heroes fought;
But buried in the heap of such transactions,
Their names are rarely found, nor often sought.

BYRON.

The short but brilliant campaign against the Bhurtpore State in 1825-6 has now almost become matter of dim historical recollection,—and while we have had “Reminiscences” in every variety of less important achievements, the “deeds of daring” and “hair breadth escapes” on that memorable occasion have hitherto been without a chronicler. The following little sketches are indited with a view to supply in part such a desideratum. I could have wished, however, that the task had fallen to abler pens than mine, but

———— what is writ is writ,
Would it were worthier.

I joined Major-General Nicoll's division of the Army at Agra, from which place we marched on the 3th of December. It was reported that Doorjun Saul had encamped outside the Fortress of Bhurtpore with the whole of his Cavalry to the amount of some 22,000 men, with an intention to give us battle near Futtehpoor Secree,—no positive intelligence of such movement could however be obtained, and the rumour was therefore considered to be nothing more than a smoky ebullition

of native bravado, for with Doorjun truly might it be said "the days of chivalry were no more."—We passed Futtehpore Secree early on the morning of the 9th over a rough stony road, which literally made many of the "galled jades wince." About 3 miles further on, a small mounted picquet of the enemy were discovered, a circumstance that seemed to indicate the presence of a larger force, and the actual probability of a *brush* with his far-framed legions now seemed pretty certain. The trumpet sounded the advance, and word was passed along the ranks to prepare for action,—all was bustle and activity in a moment. Cloaks were thrown aside, lances unbalanced, and a thousand eager swords leaped from their scabbards, ready to do the State good service. The Cavalry moved forward at a gallop, and the Artillery came clattering along, anxious to take a "first rate part" in the fray. In a few minutes the whole of the division debouched upon a fine open plain, bounded in the distance by the dark low line of jungle that surrounded the celebrated Fortress of Bhurtpore, the future "ultima thule" of many a brave fellow's career,—the scene of all our "hopes and fears," where glory was to be earned, laurels won, and honorable graves readily obtained. It was a cold foggy morning, and the view across the plain was consequently limited,—a few patches of jungle here and there presented a striking resemblance to deep masses of troops; but as the morning advanced the misty veil before us cleared away, and of the 22,000 Cavalry we expected to see confronting us, not a solitary man in Buckram was visible to dispute the ground, much to the regret of many a youthful hero who had screwed his courage to the "stricking place," fully assured the moment had now arrived when he was to make his coup d'essai in the knight errantry of chivalrous warfare. For my part, I felt an irrepressible sense of obligation to High Highness the Raja, for kindly saving me the trouble of cutting the throats of his liege subjects, and in truth, I could not perceive in my own case the *slightest* tendency to that "glowing ardour to slay" which is said to distinguish *some* of our military fire-eaters, more especially when it was to be exercised on 22,000 able bodied vagabonds, for whose *particular* acquaintance I really had not the slightest inclination. I have already said the morning was very cold, and that may probably account for the freezing-point state of my valour, be that as it may, we were suffered to proceed on without molestation, and shortly after encamped at the village of Mulwaun about 3 coss to the westward of Bhurt-

pore. We had a good view of the bastions from a rising ground near this place. The walls appeared to be of an amazing height and extending round a space that could not be less than 7 or 8 miles in circumference. A dense low jungle enveloped it in every direction and seemed to be quite impervious in some places; the surrounding villages were entirely deserted, and the whole country wore a wild and desolate aspect, without the least sign of cultivation or tillage. The jungle afforded us some good hog hunting, but being apprehensive of encountering lurking parties of the enemy, our excursions were necessarily confined to the vicinity of the encampment; the remainder of the day was occupied by busy preparation for the work of the following morning, when we expected to have a substantial affair for the possession of the bund or jeel which supplied the trenches with water. Information having been received that up to a late hour its sluices had not been opened, and as it was deemed a matter of some importance to secure the post which commanded one of their principal means of defence, the Commander-in-Chief directed the whole of the Cavalry of both divisions to assemble as near the Fort as possible, in order to divert the attention of the enemy to an opposite quarter, while a body of Infantry should steal a march upon the works covering the embankment. Accordingly we moved quietly out of camp about one o'clock on the morning of the 10th. It was extremely dark, and the column was obliged to make a long detour to the left to keep clear of the jungle, which as we skirted along its margin looked black and dismal as the shades of Tartarus, and while the dusky masses stole in dim obscurity along in the most profound and unbroken silence, save by the occasional tinkle of a steel scabbard, it required but little stretch of the imagination to fancy ourselves within the abode of spirits,—spirits there certainly was amongst us, but in the less repulsive form of sundry dram bottles, which, whatever the Temperance Society may say to the contrary, I have ever found a most delightful accompaniment to

“The nightly muster and the silent march

“In the chill dark, when courage does not glow

“So much as under a triumphal arch.”

Several serious accidents occurred from the broken nature of the ground. A gun of the Horse Artillery with the whole six horses and their riders pitched into a deep ravine, fortunately none of the men were killed, which is surprising, considering the awful pickle they were in—one on top of the other. The sight was perfectly frightful, and the moans of men and horses

were truly heart-rending ; but every assistance was soon rendered them, and in a few minutes all were extricated without the loss of either life or limb. A little further on one of the Dragoons disappeared with his horse into a well, and for a considerable time was not missed from the ranks, until a lusty “ holy Moses, boys dear are you going to leave me here ? ” attracted their attention. The well was surrounded immediately with enquiring friends, one of whom after a due quantum of anxious interrogatories as to whether the descendant was dead or alive, and how situated, administered the following bit of consolation in a rich Tipperary brogue. “ Be asy Barney, and we’ll have you out in a jiffy or break your neck my honey in the attmpt.” Barney was, as may easily be supposed, no way desirous of such an alternative, eagerly bawled out “ d——n your souls, d’ye think I ’m kilt then intirely ? sure if I was I would n’t be speaking,—aisy now, and don’t murther me out and out ” A rope was speedily procured and let down with a noose at the end of it, which called forth a variety of bon mots at the poor Irishman’s expense, but unfortunately Barney’s position was, as he described it, “ betwixt and between ” the horse and the wall, his sphere of action was therefore rather confined, and chance alone could put the rope within his reach, as the extreme darkness prevented the people above from ascertaining his exact situation. After a considerable deal of bobbing and shouting, it was at length found to adhere to something below, which all concluded to be either the gripe, or perhaps as the wags observed, the “ knowledge box ” of the sufferer, and in the impatience of the moment the word was given to “ hawl away ; ” and after a few hearty “ yeo heaveo’s ” to our utter amazement, the poor stratified Barney roared out “ stop, stop, by the martial ghosts, boys dear, its the horse y’er pulling up instead of the ass.” Shouts of laughter followed this announcement, nor could I myself refrain from joining in the uproar notwithstanding Barney’s perilous predicament. I had often before heard that truth was to be found in the bottom of a well, but never till now had I any idea that a joke might be found there also, especially under such circumstances. The joker’s situation was however now becoming more serious, every moment for the poor brute of a horse finding his position getting extremely irksome, began to struggle violently and to use the expressive language of its rider, — “ it was bellows to mend work ” — for several minutes, the rope was at last adjusted, and Barney came up amidst a volly

of jokes (referring to the probability of his future exaltation) covered with mud and dust, and swearing by "Jebus" and all the saints in the calendar that his back bone was out through his shoulder, and "his whole natomy knocked into smithereens," winding up his doleful catalogue of injuries with a "Horoosh boys, there's life in old Barney yet by J—s," accompanied by a spring up in the air that went very far to contradict his assertion of the back bone dislocation. I was quite at a loss to account for this sudden flash of merriment, having previously predicted a month's confinement in hospital at least, for the recovery of such a list of disabilities, until I found on enquiry that it had been occasioned by Barney's having accidentally discovered the unexpected safety of a certain leather covered pocket pistol very much in the shape of a Bathgate and Co.'s soda water bottle, but redolent of a far more potent liquid than any ever issued from that celebrated manufactory,—this Barney had preserved, like Peter Stuyvesant of fighting celebrity, with as much care as he would have done the apple of his eye, it being, as he justly observed, "the only part of his appointments that was worth looking after, although for the sake of humanity said he, "I should like to recover the villain of a horse," but that was found impossible, and Barney was obliged to seek consolation in a "horrister," like the sentimental Muleteer in Sterne's story of the dead ass, he was affected even to tears, but whether from regard for the lost animal or the *dewy* influence of the leathern pocket pistol, I shall not take upon myself to determine.

After a long and tedious march, the much wished for dawn at length began to appear, and we could distinctly perceive the turrets of the Fort peering above the jungle, looking grim and lowering through the grey misty light of the morning. The column was halted for a few moments to refresh men and horses and allow time for the parties in advance to reconnoitre the ground before us. Every thing around was still and silent, and indeed, but for the glimpse we had of the walls of the town we could not have imagined ourselves in the neighbourhood of a populous city. Above all, there was nothing whatever to remind us of the presence of an enemy. The troops again moved on in separate divisions, so as to be free to act in any sudden emergency. The skirmishers under the command of Captain Luard of the Lancers were pushed in through the jungle upon our right, and in this order we proceeded on to the distance of about half a mile, when the leading division

composed of a troop of Lancers and one of Native Cavalry, with a portion of Skinner's Horse, after turning a salient angle of the jungle, came suddenly upon a small encampment of the enemy, from which a body of horse were making off in the utmost confusion. They were instantly charged, and several of them cut down before they could enter the wood, but in doing so, it was only "out of the frying pan into the fire," for very soon after a quick succession of shots in the interior convinced us they had been met by the skirmishers, who gallantly pursued them to the very gates. A few miserable tents, some bullocks and tattoos, with an astonishing number of cooking pots, were all the spoil that remained to display the self appropriating talents of our camp followers, and judging by the magical celerity with which every thing moveable disappeared, they must have been largely endowed with the organ of "secretiveness." Bullocks were hauled off by the tails, and old spavined garrons that never moved faster than a trot before, were now seen flying at the charge step, while those that evinced an unwillingness to any extra agility, were literally carried away *nolens volens*. The tents were transformed into dhoties and chudders, in the twinkling of an eye, and their ropes as quickly converted into bridles,—in short, the wand of an echanter could not have made a speedier or more effectual transmigration of property. The cook boys were particularly active on the occasion, having accompanied the line as amateurs in the transfer department. Many of them that came out, almost in a state of nudity, returned home so completely metamorphosed by the war-like habiliments of the slain, that they could not be recognized by their friends or acquaintances as the same individuals. The scene was really laughable. This little skirmish gave us the *honor* of drawing "first blood" as it is termed in technical phraseology, and contributed no doubt to make that impression on the minds of the enemy of the superiority of our arms, which ever after seemed to damp what little spirit of enterprize they may have previously possessed. We continued our march in the direction of the Fort, in order to gain the open plain between the jungle and the glacis, where our presence would attract the attention of the enemy and so effect the required diversion. The advance division had just passed a small village on our right flank, when a very extraordinary occurrence took place. Some 12 or 15 horsemen were observed drawn up on the road leading through the village; they were at first mistaken for a

party of Skinner's corps, being dressed in a similar way, and consequently passed by without further notice, but the old hands judged rightly that they were a party of the enemy. The halt was sounded, and as they showed no disposition to make off, a European non-commissioned officer was sent over to require their surrender. No sooner was the order given to throw down their arms, than every man of them leaped from his horse and hastily tucking up their sleeves *a la boucher*, drew their swords and advanced in a menacing attitude. One of them made a rush at the Serjeant who was in the act of bringing his lance to the guard, when his horse becoming startled at the sudden movement made by the native, reared up, and while in this position, the sowar inflicted a tremendous gash upon the neck of the animal which nearly severed its head! every drop of blood in its body seemed to gush out in an instant. The horse reeled and fell dead upon the spot. All this was the work of a moment. The soldiers stood amazed at such unparalled audacity, but recovering from their first surprise, several of them darted out of their ranks to the assistance of their fallen comrade, and just as the Bhurtporean was in the act of making a second blow at the prostrate dragoon, he was transpierced by their lances. The rest of his party now came on to the attack, and hacked about furiously. Captain McDowell of the Lancers singled out one of the combatants and cut him down after a most obstinate encounter. The remainder with the exception of two (who appeared to be father and son,) were soon doomed to a similar fate; these two individuals maintained a protracted and desperate struggle. In vain were they asked to submit, with a promise of safety. To every proposition of this kind they replied in language of insult and defiance, their destruction therefore became unavoidable. The old man soon fell covered with wounds; the son observing the bleeding corpse of his father, became perfectly frantic with rage, and laid about him right and left with wonderful activity; he was armed with a long spear with which he kept off all his assailants for a considerable time, until at length a corporal of the Lancers mounted on a spirited black horse, dashed at him full speed, and gave the coup de grace to one of the most gallant fellows I ever beheld.* It was with extreme reluctance that our men destroyed these two brave fellows, for the Europeans really honoured "such de-

* Only two of the Dragoons were wounded, but a great many horses were most severely maimed.

terminated scorn of life," but there was no help for it. Both of them were resolutely bent upon sacrificing their lives, from what cause or for what object I cannot imagine, as they had every means of escape within their reach had it been desired. Whether from the influence of an intoxicating drug and ineffable hatred of the "feeringees," or from pure chivalrous daring and contempt of death it is hard to say, perhaps a little of each contributed to produce the effect; but be this as it may, the action was still one that irresistibly won our admiration, and I have often thought since, that if the whole of Doorjun's troops had evinced equal courage at a more critical juncture, the consequences might have been very different. It is a strange anomaly in the character of native armies, that while there are frequent instances of individual bravery among them that would vie with the most brilliant traits of heroism on record, yet in a body their combined efforts are in general, comparatively speaking, the most feeble and pusillanimous imaginable, showing clearly the marked value of discipline as a promoter as well as a director of both moral and physical energy.

A heavy cannonade was shortly after heard upon our right, which we supposed was occasioned by the corresponding movements of the Cavalry of the 2d Division commanded by Brigadier Childers; our own march was again resumed in the same direction, and in the space of a few minutes the whole column made its debut upon the plateau adjoining the glacis; we were immediately assailed with a shower of balls from the guns of the Fort, but without producing the intended effect, as most of them passed over our heads into the jungle, crashing and splintering the trees in every direction. The troops formed line with as much display as possible, and in this bull's-eye position we remained for nearly a full quarter of an hour, offering a very unpleasant hit-me-if-you-dare kind of invitation to the skill of their Artillery men; fortunately for us, *that* was indifferent enough, or we might have been pretty well riddled in a very short time. Their guns were very ill-directed, and happily but few casualties occurred, although many of their "whistlers" (from sheer accident) made some startling approaches to a closer acquaintance than was at all desirable. We were just beginning to be pretty sensible of

The dangers that environ
Those who meddle with cold iron,

and anxiously wishing for a change of quarters to some more

picturesque part of the scene, when intelligence was at last brought us that the bund had been captured by the Infantry; and our fire-eating Brigadier thinking (with ourselves) that quite a sufficient quantum of our *passive* courage had been exhibited to contrast with the activity of the morning, considerably (but I am persuaded at a great personal sacrifice) allowed us to retire, which we did in a greater hurry than we advanced, to be placed opposite 40 or 50 pieces of cannon at a distance of about 800 yards, for the purpose of enacting the disreputable and unenviable character of a scarecrow, was any thing in the world but what I should term a “desuabie situation,” or one at all calculated to improve the healthy condition of a man’s nerves, yet such is the pomp and circumstance of “glorious war.” Our route now led towards the bund where we found His Majesty’s 14th Foot in quiet possession of all the works, which had been carried at the point of the bayonet without any considerable loss; not a single drop of water had been let out of the lake, which was a very satisfactory discovery. A battery for 4 six-pounders was thrown up immediately, and every disposition made to render the post secure against any attack the enemy might make to regain it, as it was deemed more than probable they would attempt the recovery of so important a position, without which their tremendous trenches could be no longer formidable.* It was 10 o’clock before the necessary arrangements were completed; the Cavalry were then ordered back to camp, where we arrived hungry and fatigued about 1 o’clock p. m. A laughable scene occurred on our return: having taken the short cut home, the cloud of dust raised by our horses was perceived by the followers in camp to advance in a different direction to the one we had started in, and it struck them very reasonably that this dust might *possibly* be occasioned by the Bhurtpore horses as well as our own, and having heard the heavy cannonade of the morning, they very naturally concluded as people who had great faith in the prowess of the Bhurtporeans should do, that if every shot told (which there could be no doubt of) we must to all intents and purposes have been as our friend Barney observed, “knocked into smithereens;” consequently the enemy *must* be coming and not us, and this being the general opinion, what *every* body says *must* be true. The alarm soon became general throughout our camp, (the

No such attempt was ever made.

Infantry were about a mile off) and every one began to make the best preparations he could against the threatened danger; here Bunyas might been seen running off with their rice bags—there Shroffs searching for wells to deposit their money in, as the best security against bankruptcy—in another quarter might be seen the fat, greasy Hulwys endeavouring to run like so many Jack Falstuffs at the retreat of Gadsbills, with all their confectionary about them, as if their own heavy paunches were not sufficient load to sweat and groan under. In an opposite direction were to be seen tattoos and buffaloes scampering away like so many trained racers, with whole settlements upon their backs, from the great, great, great grandmother down to the thirty-first cousin. Surrounded with chuckies, spinning jennies, chulas and chatties without number, some running *from* the supposed enemy, and some *towards* them, each quite indifferent as to whether “the devil took the hindmost” or not.—Children squalling, men bawling and old women screaming, forming altogether one grand chorus of hubbub that no pen can adequately describe.

On the 11th of December the Fort was invested by the whole British army. The Infantry and grand park of Artillery to the eastward, and the Cavalry on the west. The advance of various columns, as they moved up to their several positions round the Fort, must have presented an imposing spectacle to the Bhurtporeans, whom we could distinctly perceive in vast crowds along the “leagued wall,” watching with seeming curiosity our near approach. Eighteen thousand bayonets were bristling in the sun on one side, while the bright sabres of our numerous Cavalry glanced fitfully among the dark foliage on the other; the scene, as we observed it from the summit of a neighbouring height, was indescribably grand, and brought back to the recollection of many an old weather beaten warrior the memory of bye gone days. We took up our ground on the precise spot that had been occupied by Lord Lake some twenty-eight years before, immediately opposite the Futty Borooj, or great bastion of victory, the foundation of which the Bhurtporeans had long boastfully asserted was laid with the bones of our ill-fated countrymen. The left of the line rested upon the bund, the right stretching out towards the fortified village of Golpara; the different corps of Cavalry, following in succession in the same direction, completing the line of circumvallation to the westward, and strong posts of Infantry were established in the intermediate villages, and an impenetra-

ble abatis, formed along the outer edge of the jungle, effectually precluded the possibility of any communication to or from the besieged on that side. A low range of rocky hills ran along the rear of our camp for a distance of several miles, and at its eastern extremity, a corps of Skinner's Horse were stationed for the purpose of commanding the road leading to Kombeer, a strong mud Fort about 5 miles off, and in which the greater part of the enemy's Cavalry was stationed. From our view of the Fort this day, it appeared evident that the Bhurtporeans had been actively employed, since our last visit, in clearing away the jungle from around that portion of the glacis opposite our camp, which they no doubt conceived would be our main point of attack, as it had been in the time of General Lake; but our knowledge of the localities of the place was considerably improved since then, and a much more eligible spot was chosen by the Engineers, at the N. E. angle, where the ditch appeared perfectly dry, the wall in bad repair, and the adjacent ground affording desirable facilities to the working parties; the result proved how judicious the selection had been. About 4 o'clock in the evening, a large body of the enemy's horse sallied out to attack two companies of our Sepoys that were marching along the inner edge of the jungle, on their way to Golpara, on our right front; and as the party was considerably in advance of the line, the Bhurtporeans entertained hopes of cutting it off before assistance could be rendered from camp; but in this they calculated without their host, the little intrepid band of Sepoys formed square immediately *a la mode de guerre*, and waited coolly to receive the threatened onset; their opponents came galloping up, shouting, and yelling, brandishing their long spears, and using the most extravagant gestures, with a view no doubt to intimidate the little party before them, but the steady determined aspect of our gallant Sepoys, deterred them from a near approach; a crowd of horsemen spread themselves round the diminutive square, and, keeping at a safe distance, loudly demanded a surrender: to this, reply was made that if the conquering heroes would obligingly approach a little nearer, terms of capitulation would be speedily adjusted, but alas! these preux chevaliers were deaf to the voice of the charmer 'Charm he ever so wisely,' and thinking with Falstaff, that "prudence was the better part of valour," they wisely kept out of harm's way. The noise and uproar were soon heard in camp, and a little time after the picquets made their ap-

pearance upon the scene of action, on which the doughty knights of the lance scampered off, leaving six or eight of their number behind from the effects of a well timed volley.

On the 12th and 14th the battering train began to arrive from Agra, and on the 16th several batteries opened upon the N. E. side of the Fort, when the business of the siege may be said to have fairly commenced.

About this period Major Kelly and Captain Dawkins of the staff had a narrow escape from being either killed or taken prisoners. They had incautiously advanced through the jungle to within a few hundred yards of the walls, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, and were suddenly met by a mounted patrol of the enemy ; their only means of safety was in flight, and a close pursuit after them was immediately commenced, the enemy dispersed themselves through the jungle, with the various windings of which they were well acquainted, and in all probability would have eventually succeeded in cutting off all retreat had not a lucky turn brought them opposite a deep ravine, at sight of this the gallant Major exclaimed " neck or nothing," and dashed cleverly over it, followed by his intrepid companion, who had been closely pressed by several of his assailants owing to the inferior speed of his horse ; the enemy to a man pulled up at sight of the ditch, being little accustomed to this kind of break neck amusement, and even if they had been daring enough to attempt a leap, it is doubtful whether their horses would have been of the same way of thinking. Several shots were now discharged at the fugitives, but their better fortune prevailed against every further attempt, and leaving the whole " field at fault" they gallantly " stole away" much to the disappointment of the Bhurtpore Nimrods.

On the 23d several of our grass-cutters were brought in dangerously wounded from an attack made on them by the Komberians, who had advanced up through the jungles to the vicinity of our camp ; it was therefore found necessary to send out in future a small party for their protection while foraging. On the following day an officer and twelve European Dragoons were ordered out, with instructions to scour the country about, and seize upon any stragglers that might be found loitering in the villages or jungle ; in the performance of this duty an unfortunate occurrence took place, which I must here briefly narrate. The party not meeting with any opposition, were induced to proceed up to a village in the neighbourhood of Kombeer, where they had scarcely arrived,

when the enemy, having received intimation of their approach, suddenly rushed out in a strong body, and were not perceived until the clattering of their horses' feet warned the party of the impending danger; their safety now entirely depended on *leg bail*, and they accordingly began a hasty retreat, unluckily however the ground was very uneven, and before they had proceeded far, one of the horses fell with his rider, and, as no assistance could be given him without compromising the safety of the whole party, the poor fellow was reluctantly abandoned to his fate. The enemy soon surrounded him with noisy shouts of exultation, delighted at the idea of getting hold of a feringee so cheaply, but in order to make "assurance doubly sure," one of them very valiantly cut him across the right arm, doubtless in anticipation of resistance, which the poor man was in no condition to offer, having been already severely injured by his fall. After making a close prisoner of him, the pursuit was again resumed, and in a few minutes more, another horse of the party stumbled and fell, but the Dragoon quickly recovering himself, with admirable presence of mind, seized a firm hold of the stirrup leather just as the horse was in the act of rising to follow his associates, and in this way he rejoined his comrades, not however without having sustained many "a bumper at parting," which he bore with stoical indifference. The officer perceiving his perilous condition halted the detachment, generously resolved to have the unshipped Dragoon righted at any risk. The men instantly formed line, and prepared to charge, but wonderful to relate, no sooner had the vaunting Komberians observed this unexpected manifestation of the spirit of resistance, than the whole multitude as if with tacit consent, wheeled about and after discharging a few random shots from their matchlocks, retreated back as fast as they came! This extraordinary and unlooked for retrograde movement could only be accounted for, by supposing them to be suspicious of an ambuscade, from seeing a handful of men apparently determined to offer combat with such fearful odds against them. However, be this as it may, their speedy disappearance was "a consummation devoutly to be wished for," and proved any thing but a disappointment.

The only thing to regret was the unfortunate accident that had thrown one of the detachment into their hands, subject to all the tender mercies of a brutal and vindictive rabble, but the tables were turned upon them the following day by two

squadrons of Cavalry that had been sent out at an early hour in the morning ; the enemy were again drawn from their stronghold by a decoy party sent in advance of the main body, which was stationed in a convenient spot under cover of the jungle : the ruse was completely successful, and in a few minutes a most spirit-stirring *melee* ensued ; the foremost of the foe soon bit the dust, and the remainder were hotly pursued by Skinner's Horse, who in the ardour of the chase could hardly be restrained from entering the gates along with the fugitives, although a very heavy fire was poured upon them from the walls. Here let me record a passing tribute to the gallantry of that distinguished corps ; their conduct throughout the whole of this campaign was the universal theme of admiration, and deservedly so, for their courage and intrepidity were conspicuous on every occasion, where a disparity of numbers called forth undaunted resolution. This affair proved an effectual check to any further annoyance on the part of the Komberians, whom we never after observed outside the walls of their Fort. Christmas day was ushered in by a most glorious cannonade from our batteries, and the usual festivities of the day were duly observed amidst the thundering din of battle. Sounds of merry-making were to be heard in every direction. "Voice, fiddle, and flute, were all in requisition, with a running accompaniment of "thorough bass" guns and mortars ; the camp resembled a vast but well ordered fair, where all was mirth and cheerfulness, unmingled with any of the sterner attributes of death-dealing war, save the distant roar of an occasional salvo ; the tents were all gaily festooned with chaplets of flowers, and fruits of every description were hawked about in abundance, giving a complete holyday aspect to the whole scene, but little in accordance with the work of destruction then going on in an opposite quarter.

The following-morning was remarkable for the tremendous fire from our batteries, which now literally began to shower balls upon every part of this devoted city. After 10 o'clock A. M. an extensive fire was observed within the Fort, occasioned, as we afterwards ascertained, by the explosion of a shell among some ricks of hay collected for the use of the cavalry ; the flames soon extended to the adjoining houses, and spread about with the rapidity of lightning, an immense volume of dense smoke rose above the town, glittering with innumerable fiery particles, which were projected from the burning mass below, and occasionally illumined with the pale flashes from

the guns on the high cavaliers of the citadel, round which the smoke curled in long dark wreathes, forming as it were a shroud of hapless omen over the scene of destruction: the incessant roar of artillery, and the crackling of falling timbers, together with the noisy tumult of the multitude within, all combined to give the spectacle a most sublime and appalling effect. The fire ceased towards evening, and long after nightfall, a lurid glare of light from the still burning embers was plainly discernible above the surrounding jungle. The fire of our batteries continued unabated, hundreds of shells were pouring into the citadel every moment, crossing each other's orbits like so many fiery comets, and spreading death and dismay wherever they alighted; never were the power and effect of our artillery seen to such terrible advantage, as on this occasion; the oldest soldier in camp had never witnessed any thing equal to it, for the recollection of all former sieges faded to nothing, when compared with the "sulphury siroc" that enveloped Bhurtpore at this awful period of its history.

- The volleying roar, and loud,
Long booming of each peal on peal, o'ercame
The ear far more than thunder:

and this was the burthen of the song day and night, without intermission, until the 29th. On the night of the 27th the enemy's Cavalry, finding the place too hot for them, attempted their escape to Kombeer, the road to which place ran through the left of our camp, as I have before described. A little after watch-setting, a small party issued out of the bund gate, for the purpose of feeling the way for the main body, who were drawn up in the jungle waiting the result: the smaller party advanced along the road in the neighbourhood of Colonel Whish's battery, and were permitted to pass that post under the idea that they were a patrol of Skinner's horse, which in fact they had announced themselves to be, but fortunately, or rather unfortunately for them, a picquet of that corps was stationed in a garden a little further on, together with a company of Native Infantry; here they were again challenged, but "Sekunder ka Resalah" was no longer a passport for them, and a sudden volley quickly sent them to right about. The enemy's purpose now became evident, and measures were accordingly taken to intercept their intended flight to Kombeer. Guards and picquets were doubled, and strong patrols directed to watch the road. About midnight the discharge of a few shots on the extreme left of the line alarmed the camp, the "turn out" was immediately sounded from right to left, and in a few

minutes a heavy fire of musketry in the same direction intimated the actual approach of the enemy. The firing soon became general, and the tramp of flying horsemen was heard along the whole length of the line. The charge was sounded, and away thundered our Dragoons, the noise and clatter of whose approach drew down a heavy rolling fire from the invisible masses of their opponents, whose exact situation could only be guessed at from the flashes of their fire arms, as they appeared to be moving along the front of the camp at a rapid pace. The shock of the opposing parties was soon heard, and the clang of arms, that immediately followed, denoted considerable resistance; but the struggle was soon over, for the greater part of the enemy were completely overwhelmed at the first onset, and although the remainder fought bravely, few or none escaped; several of them endeavoured to cut their way through the camp, but were all either taken or killed by the picquets. The enemy appeared to have been wound up to a pitch of desperation, as this hopeless attempt at escape very plainly indicated; but the truth is, they had no alternative left but to remain in the Fort and be starved, or die in the effort to get free. Although repeatedly asked to surrender themselves prisoners, not a single individual would do so upon any terms, and when their ranks were completely broken, they still continued to maintain the contest, in small detached parties, with the utmost fury. Several severe encounters took place during this part of the foray, in one of which Captain Chambers of the 9th Cavalry was most dangerously wounded by a chieftain of rank, with whom he was engaged hand to hand, after having previously exhausted every entreaty to obtain the desperate man's submission on the most honorable terms; but to men so unyielding such offers were a mere waste of breath, and were invariably acknowledged by a sudden blow, or an epithet of abuse. The gallant Captain had however the satisfaction of cleaving his treacherous antagonist to the chine, after a long and fierce encounter. Several other officers of the same corps had similar employment, and, I believe, in every instance came off victorious. In the confusion, inseparable from a night attack, a very "untoward event" was nearly occurring: a squadron of Native Cavalry had got intermixed with the enemy in the front of the line, and from the nature of the *melée* their fire was occasionally directed upon friends as well as foes, and a few of their disengaged bullets found their billets in the ranks of a body of Lancers, who were advancing up to the

scene of action under the command of Major Osten, who, concluding that none but bona fide Bhurtporeans could be so very uncivil, instantly advanced with his men to the charge, and was just upon the point of *spitting* his "colleagues in office," without the slightest visiting of compunction, when happily the mistake was discovered, and a melancholy catastrophe averted. Rumour with her busy tongue says, even to *this* day, that some two or three portly Subadars, who happened to be less nimble than their neighbours, were found not altogether so *bomb* proof as it is desirable a military man should be on particular occasions; but this may be all mere scandal, however, as an impartial historian I give the report as I heard it, without vouching for its accuracy in as far as relates to the puncta posteriori, further than that several of the worthy knights of the girth were afterwards observed to be less erect in their saddles than was altogether consistent with the laws of gravity, or that upright martial bearing so strenuously insisted on by riding masters; but this, as I observed before, may be all a pure invention of the enemy, and should be taken "*cum grano salis*."

The scene of slaughter now ended, and the remainder of the night was employed in removing the wounded sufferers into camp, where they received the humane assistance of our medical officers with a kind and ready attention, which, from their preconceived notions, the poor, wretched Bhurtporeans were but little prepared to expect; it was truly gratifying to see their astonishment and seeming thankfulness for the tender care bestowed on them by people they had been long taught to consider as devoid of every feeling of mercy, towards themselves especially. The next morning presented a frightful scene of carnage in front of the camp: the ground where the action took place was found strewed, to the extent of a mile, with the mangled bodies of men and horses, all lying promiscuously together in heaps, sleeping "the dark, deep slumber of the brave." Great numbers had fallen near the bund from the fire of the Infantry, and, on the whole, not less than 500 must have been killed, although the official returns estimated the number at 400, but many were afterwards discovered in the neighbouring villages, to which they had just strength to crawl, and there died of their wounds: deep pits were made, and the whole interred on the spot where they had so gallantly terminated their earthly career. Thus ended the night of the 27th, the last time our Cavalry had occasion to

“imitate the action of the tiger.” New year’s day at length arrived, and the business of the siege appeared to be rapidly approaching to a crisis ; the explosion of a mine on the 6th seemed to have rendered the breach almost practicable for an escalade, and it was deemed advisable to delay the assault no longer than was absolutely necessary in order to defeat the intentions of the enemy, who were said to be, at this time, busily employed in the construction of barricades and retrenchment, opposite the intended point of attack : the Infantry were daily exercised with scaling ladders, and volunteer parties from the Cavalry were called upon to accompany the attacking columns. On the evening of the 9th every thing was nearly in readiness, when an unfortunate accident occurred, from the blowing up of a tumbril near our batteries, said to have been occasioned by a shot from the Fort. The explosion was awful, and many lives were lost in a most melancholy way ; some bales of cotton that were lying in the vicinity caught fire, and a considerable quantity of magazine stores were destroyed before assistance could be rendered, owing to the heavy fire kept up upon the spot by the startled garrison, who fancied an attack was meditated from our lines ; but at length, discovering the nature of the accident, they concentrated the whole of their fire in the direction of the blazing pile. The projected assault was now suddenly postponed, not in consequence of this accident, but with a view of rendering the breach perfectly accessible without the aid of ladders, from a humane wish on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to spare every unnecessary sacrifice of life, and put success beyond the possibility of hazard, as far as external operations could do so : besides, the 1st European Regiment of Infantry were daily expected to arrive in camp, which in any unforeseen emergency would prove a most desirable reinforcement. This gallant Regiment arrived upon the 11th after a long and most fatiguing march from Ghazeepore ; such was their anxiety to be present at the storm, that for the last ten days they had marched upwards of twenty miles a day, leaving their heavy baggage and many articles of comfort behind them. It was a cheering sight to see these way-worn veterans enter the camp, covered with dust and mud, many of them bare footed, and all haggard with fatigue, but cheerful and overjoyed at the prospect of participating in the glorious dangers of the coming strife. On the evening of the 14th another mine was blown up, which destroyed the counterscarp effectually, and rendered the descent to the

ditch safe and easy ; another grand mine under the N. E. bastion was also in a state of forwardness, and was to be exploded on the day of assault. Every thing was completed by the evening of the 17th, and 8 o'clock the following morning was fixed upon as the hour for deciding the fate of Bhurtpore. The troops intended to lead the assault took post in the trenches during the night, and there quietly awaited the coming of "the great, important day," which at length arrived, welcomed with a deafening discharge of artillery from all the batteries. The drums beat in camp as if nothing unusual was about to take place, and the Cavalry were formed up in the plain to the westward at an early hour of the morning, under cover of the jungle, so as not to rouse the slumbering security of the garrison. As the eventful moment approached, every watch was looked at with breathless anxiety, and just as the hand pointed to the hour of eight, a deep hollow rumbling sound broke sullenly upon the ear, announcing the explosion of the mine and the opening of the Tragedy. A huge cloud of dust rose above the Fort, and for several minutes after the silence of death prevailed over the whole scene.

That awful pause, dividing life from death,
Struck for an instant on the hearts of men,
Thousands of whom were drawing their last breath.

It was a moment of agonizing suspense to us all, and fraught with all those vague, undefined apprehensions so peculiar to that state of uncertainty which occurs

* Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion.

We were soon, however, relieved from this painful condition by the sudden rattling of fire arms in the direction of the breach, and the well known huzzas of our gallant countrymen. Oh ! it was a moment of such thrilling excitement that cold, cold indeed must that heart have been that did not catch the spark of kindling enthusiasm. The firing quickly increased in volume and rapidity, and began gradually to extend round in the direction of the town, still increasing as it advanced, until at last it settled into one continued roar of musketry, which, comparing great things with small, might aptly be said to resemble the uninterrupted roll of a thousand unbraced drums. In little more than an hour we could perceive the red coats of our Infantry, as they rose upon the high walls opposite our position, and immediately after their loud cheers were heard rising in one spirit-stirring swell that made every heart vibrate with tumultuous feelings ; the grateful sound was quick-

ly re-echoed by deafening shouts from the Cavalry, who now moved forward at a gallop to greet their victorious comrades after the toils and dangers of the day. Never shall I forget that proud, that joyful moment of meeting, it is one of those "green spots in memory's waste" which no time or change can ever obliterate.

Before twelve o'clock every part of the town was in the possession of our troops, and the firing had nearly ceased, save an occasional shot from the citadel, which still held out a feeble resistance. The struggle in the town had been brief but sanguinary, every street, lane, and house alternately became the scene of some desperate conflict; the Jahts would accept no quarter, and fought to the last, with a recklessness of life that was worthy of their former fame; but it was of no avail, for nothing could withstand the impetuosity of our gallant soldiers, who cleared every thing before them at the point of the bayonet. The greater number of the Bhurtpore troops were raw undisciplined bands, hastily collected together and but little accustomed to such enemies as they had here to contend against. Some of these were upon duty at the breaches when the storm commenced, and on the first rush of our soldiers they gave way on all sides, spreading the panic among those who were advancing to support them; in short, the sudden and unexpected appearance of British soldiers within the sacred walls, seemed to be a thing they were so unprepared for, that but little resistance was offered at the moment when it could have been at all effectual. The native golundanz alone remained firm and fought furiously in defence of their guns. The old battalions of Runjeet Sing were also steadfast in their purpose of defending the town to the last man, and nobly did they maintain their resolution. The whole were formed up in a compact body along the Chundnee Chouk, a wide street that leads through the town to the citadel, the gallant 59th charged them with desperate fury, and for nearly a full hour the most deadly conflict ensued, both parties performed prodigies of valour, but the bayonet was irresistible: two thirds of the enemy were killed before the reeling mass gave way, and as they receded the slaughter became still more terrible, the very streets were choked with the dead, and at one particular gateway the road was perfectly impassable from the heap of slain that nearly filled up the passage;—many took refuge in the adjoining houses, from whence they kept up a galling fire that proved more destructive to our men than

the fierce encountre they had previously sustained. II. M. 14th Regiment suffered dreadfully in the trenches before advancing to the storm, from the mine having exploded in the direction of their position, which was little more than about fifty yards from the ditch :—the two leading companies were completely overwhelmed by the falling ruin of the exploded bastion, nearly 140 men were disabled by the fatal accident, the greater part of the Grenadier Company were literally buried alive, and the remainder so dreadfully scorched and mangled as not to be easily recognized by their nearest comrades. It was an awful sight, and the dying groans of the helpless sufferers struck a damp upon the bravest heart that was difficult to overcome ; to render the scene more distressing, no immediate assistance could be given them, the column on the left were already advancing to the attack, and every moment of delay was pregnant with the fate of the whole enterprize—the stern mandate was issued, and every softer feeling gave way before imperative duty—there was no cheering here—the column moved forward in a stern, moody silence that indicated desperate resolve—the soldiers bounded up the breach, and soon overcame every obstacle—the melancholly fate of their comrades inspired them with a degree of energy that was almost incredible, every living thing that opposed their progress fell instantly before them as if blasted by lightning—heaps of dead marked their terrible course in this memorable conflict, and such was the fury of the men, that in every close encountre they resorted to the use of the butt end of their muskets, as if the bayonet were not sufficiently expeditious in effecting the work of destruction.

The European Regiment had gallantly carried the Jungoor Gate a considerable way to the right, and now joined their victorious comrades in the assault upon the town. The three Regiments met at its western extremity after dealing death to thousands on their way ; as the columns approached each other a simultaneous shout burst from both and rent the air with its reverberations. Many a gallant acquaintance was now found missing, but in a moment of such proud exultation the private feelings of the individual were forgotten, for the stain that had so long dimmed the lustre of our arms was now wiped off for ever.

Such of the enemy as surrendered, were permitted to return to their homes unmolested in any way, except being deprived of their arms. About two o'clock they had nearly all evacuated the Fort, and every show of opposition having entirely ceased, the Cavalry were ordered back to camp. Just as

the men had dismounted, Doorjun Saul, at the head of a small escort, made a rush through the jungle, where he had lain concealed since morning. The movement was perceived by a party of the 8th Cavalry, which instantly gave chase—the Raja's attendants formed a circle round his person, and maintained a furious running fight for nearly a mile, but they were soon overpowered, and Doorjun delivered up his sword to Lieutenant Barber, who conducted him to the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The Raja's appearance was totally at variance with the established notions of all heroes of romance:—instead of the brigantine kind of personage we had expected to find him, our ideas were sadly shocked by beholding in the person of a man of so much importance nothing—positively nothing to distinguish him from the common race of mortals ycleped “Hulwys”—he was a short, paunchy man, with a rather dark complexion and a vulgar cast of countenance that spoke neither courage or intelligence; his dress was of plain white muslin and, excepting a rich gold necklace and amulet which decorated his person, there was nothing whatever in his appearance to denote his rank or station; his look was vacant and dejected, or rather bewildered, showing clearly how little he was prepared for so sudden a reverse of fortune; his capture completely crowned the glories of the day; the citadel soon after surrendered, and was occupied by our troops—the British flag waved proudly from the highest pinnacle of the palace, and before evening closed in the boasted impregnability of Bhurtpore was no more.

The young Rajah was found in the palace with a few faithful adherents round him, in an evident state of alarm and incertitude that required the most soothing assurances to remove. On the following day the inhabitants had all resumed their customary occupations, and but for the number of dead bodies that strewed the streets, and the ruins made by our artillery, there was nothing to denote the recent calamity with which this vast city had been visited; although there were few of the extensive population that had not suffered from the loss of property or the death of friends and relations, yet the change from late danger to present security was strongly visible in every countenance, even in those parts of the town where the heaps of dead rendered a passage into their houses difficult. Such is the strange mutability of human nature which reconciles our feelings to every change and enables us to view the most revolting scenes with calm and apathetic indifference.

In the town were found four Europeans that had been taken prisoners during the siege. Herbert the deserter was also discovered, not in durance vile like the others, but in a wretched hovel which he no doubt wished to be considered as a place of imprisonment; but his unworthy attempt to mislead his countrymen was of no avail, for, unhappily, there had been too certain evidence of his bad feeling towards them; he was afterwards executed upon the N. E. angle of the Fort, the spot where he had acquired his short lived celebrity; his last words were a declaration of innocence of the charge of desertion, observing that his services were extorted by a threat of instant death, in the event of non-compliance, but the truth of this assertion was fully refuted by the terrible effect of his unerring skill during the latter part of the siege: he was a fine looking man, and possessed a tolerable share of education and intelligence, had been in the Royal Artillery, served in various campaigns on the continent, and wore a Waterloo medal! it would be difficult therefore to assign a motive for his desertion, as the most illiterate man in the Army never once doubted the result of the siege—Herbert himself must have been assured of this, and consequently the certain doom that awaited him in such an event; but probably blinded for the moment by some petty resentment for real or supposed injuries, he madly consigned himself to the disgraceful and ignominious end which eventually overtook him. On proceeding to the breaches we found the ground still covered with the bodies of the brave golundauze, who had behaved so nobly in the early part of the storm. The right breach projected out a considerable way from the ramparts of the Fort, with which it was connected by a long narrow neck. Three howitzers were here found loaded to the muzzles with grape, but such was the celerity with which the gallant 59th rushed to the onset that the golundauze were all destroyed before they had time to discharge a single gun. Here it was that the brave Pitman fell covered with wounds,—Colonel Edwards of the 14th met his fate in a similar way on the right breach, while leading on the 14th Regiment: both were buried where they fell, without other monument than the imperishable record of their glorious achievement.

Slowly and sadly we laid them down,
From the field of their fame, fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left them alone with their glory,

The man who had given Pitman his death wound was pointed

out to us, he lay under a gun upon the crest of the breach literally riddled with bayonet wounds. The bravery of these people was astonishing, for although overpowered by superior numbers they never for a moment flinched from the post of honor, and died like heroes. Here let me not forget to make honorable mention of our own native Artillerymen, whose conduct throughout this trying period surpassed every thing we can conceive. They were mostly young soldiers and yet not a single desertion occurred amongst them during the siege; although they were obliged to submit to the most harassing duties and the most painful privations. In short they emulated their European brethren in every thing, and encountered the fatigue and dangers of this arduous service with a ready devotion that would have done honor to any soldiers in the world, and let this well known fact silence for ever those envious tongues that would detract from the fair fame they have now so justly acquired.

Such was the termination of this memorable siege, which will long occupy a prominent place in the page of Indian history, as one of the most brilliant triumphs that adorns the annals of British valour.—OETM, *Correspondent of the Cawnpore Examiner*:

ON CASTE.

Statement Relative to the Articles of Enquiry on the question of Caste.

SEC. I.—GENERAL.

1.—The distinction of caste (though not in its full extent) has been observed among the Christians of Tanjore since the establishment of this Mission by the late Rev. Mr. Schwartz soon after the year 1762. Mr. Schwartz in permitting with some restrictions a custom apparently so opposite and prejudicial to the spirit of the Gospel, to remain in the new congregations, was guided by his own discretion as well as by the example of the Tranquebar Missionaries before him: and that both they and himself were actuated herein by motives of prudence and caution, is plain from several of their letters still extant.

2.—In the course of the administration of the Mission affairs since the death of Mr. Schwartz, myself and several of my colleagues successively have endeavoured to act with simi-

lar, caution and forbearance, at the same time seizing every opportunity to soften the mutual prejudices arising from distinction of caste, and to bring our Christians by degrees into closer union with each other as brethren in one Lord and Master, Christ,—and we have had the satisfaction to observe that distinction of caste has until of late been seldom the subject of controversy among Christians, and has gradually lost a great deal of its importance.

3.—It is usually thought that distinction of caste originated from, and was founded upon, the Brahminical system, and one of the chief auxiliaries in its support and defence. The latter may be true as far as relates to heathens, but it is certainly not the case in reference to Christians; for these by embracing Christianity renounce all idolatrous practices connected with the religion of Brahmins, and particularly with the observance of caste. But as for the distinction of the several castes itself, it is by no means certain that it originated from the Brahminical system. The more probable opinion, of course not among Brahmins, but among intelligent natives of other castes, is, that the several castes existed distinct from one another long before the Brahmins came to this country; that it was merely of a civil or political nature; and that the Brahmins only blended it with their idolatry by persuading the original inhabitants of this country to believe that the four principal castes of mankind, viz. Brahminar, Chattriar, Vasyar, and Suottrar owed their origin to Brama, who produced the first class from his head, the second from his shoulders, the third from his thigh, and the fourth from his feet, and distinguished each of them by a higher or lower degree of moral purity and blessedness in this world as well as in a future state. As nearly all the historical documents relative to former ages were destroyed by the Brahmins on their arrival in this part of India, it is difficult to discern the small remains of truth among the vast mass of imposture; otherwise it might most likely be discovered that the abject state in which some of the lower castes are at present, originated from political causes, as conquests, conspiracies, treasons, &c., one instance of this nature is indeed handed down by tradition, and recorded by Braminical writers, viz. that the Kamalar, a higher caste than that of Pariars, on account of a conspiracy raised by them, were deprived of several privileges which even Pariars enjoy, as riding a white horse, using a white umbrella, and going in a palanquin, &c.

‘If therefore the Brahminical story concerning the origin of caste be false, heathens who embrace Christianity return back in point of caste from error to original truth:—they make caste again what it had been before, a civil distinction. And supposing even the Brahminical account to be correct, then such of the heathens as become Christians, and renounce every thing connected with the superstition and idolatry of the Brahminical system, can of necessity retain nothing in the distinction of caste but what is merely of a civil nature; none of their observances in this respect can, properly speaking, be of an idolatrous or even mixed nature as among heathens, nor have such ever been permitted to be practised in their Mission for the same reason.’

4.—The higher classes, at least the more intelligent and better informed individuals among the Christians, do not, in the observance of such distinction, act from a supposition that they are morally better than those of a lower class, or entitled to greater spiritual privileges; but they insist on it merely as a badge of superior rank in society—as an ancient civil prerogative.

5.—They neither adhere to such distinction, because they attach any real value to it *per se*, but because by neglecting it they would give offence to high and low among heathens and Christians, lose not only their respect in society, but likewise all their influence among their heathen neighbours and relations.

The more bigotted heathens consider every Christian convert, of whatever caste he may be, as degraded, and in former times he was in their opinion undeserving of the rights of social intercourse, but one who violates or entirely gives up his caste is treated as an outcast. Every heathen will avoid him more carefully than he would even Pariahs, Pullers, and Sackliars.

At present high caste Christians meet with more respect from heathens than formerly, owing partly to their own personal character and conduct, partly to the high stations to which some of them have been advanced. And though the circumstance does not immediately contribute to the furtherance of the Gospel, yet it serves greatly to make Christianity in general more and more respected among the neighbouring heathens. In regard to native priests and high caste catechists this respect is of still greater importance. They gain easier admittance among respectable natives of high caste, and meet with more frequent and favourable opportunities to converse with them freely on religious subjects, privileges which no Pariah can

look for. This respect, however, and all the advantages derived from it, is forfeited for ever as soon as they violate the observance of caste. Native priests and catechists will thereby render themselves entirely useless to the Mission.

The heathens who consider the different castes among themselves religious distinctions, connected with greater or less privileges, look undoubtedly also upon the profession of Christianity as such a distinction, but as one of the very lowest degree and which degrades below all the castes of Hindoism. As for new privileges of a social as well as of a religious nature, they can scarcely be said to allow it to any, for in their estimate the loss of those privileges which Christian converts enjoyed while heathens, can never be compensated by any thing. If they respect, therefore, in some measure Christians of high caste, as stated above, it is merely on account of superior personal qualities, rank, and conduct; but upon the Christian religion itself they will always look as unworthy in comparison with their own. They would treat Mahomedanism with no less contempt, had not the respect which they at present show it, been formerly forced from them by the sword; and did not Mahomedans still form so numerous and powerful a body in the Indian community.

SEC. II.—CHURCH.

1.—At church the Christians of the high caste, both men and women, sit on the right and those of the low caste on the left side of the pulpit, but without any intermediate space between them.

There has never been used a separate Chalice and Paten for separate castes in the administration of the Lord's Supper, but they go up at different times to the Holy Table.

The appropriation of separate places to the several castes (chiefly two, high and low castes) though not desirable, will be necessary as long as the distinction of caste itself remains; for any interference in this respect would at present be looked upon by all of them as an encroachment upon their civil rights. It rests on their own estimate of a proper gradation in the different orders of society, and as both sit according to their rank and station on their respective sides though they are not so very anxious about it—the natural steps of rank and order are always conspicuous.

SEC. III.—SCHOOL.

1.—No objection has ever been made by native Christians to send their children for instruction to the Mission

schools, because they are open to all castes; nor have they at any time expressed a wish to have different schools for the higher or lower castes. It ought to be remarked particularly that the teachers are very often of the low caste, but this too, has never been objected to.

2.—The children of one class sit indiscriminately, and take their places only according to their attainment and diligence in their respective lessons. This order has always been willingly submitted to by parents of high caste children.

3.—Children of Christian converts do not observe, nor would they be admitted if they wished to do so, any holidays but those which are of Christian origin. There are four principal heathenish festivals, connected with more or less outward show, which children are fond to look at, but this is merely curiosity and is never allowed to interfere with their attendance in the school. The festivals are the following:—

Rangal (middle of January).—The heathens worship the Sun as the author of all good, by boiling rice, offering it to the Sun, and then worshipping it. The next day they repeat the same offering to cattle as a secondary source of good and pay them also divine adoration.

Kaumen or *Karnadahannam* (beginning of March).—This they celebrate in honour of *Shreevan*, who burnt and consumed *Mahmadam* by the eye of his forehead.

Dustra (middle of October).—The heathens perform the religious ceremonies of *Surarpy*, the Goddess of Wisdom; during the festival they perform the *Aitha Poojah*, i. e. they wash the particular implements of their respective trades and worship them.

Deepavaly (beginning of November).—This festival is celebrated in commemoration of the death of a *Rauhedam* (giant) *Naragasuren* by name, who in ancient times had committed a great deal of mischief in the world. The people rejoice, hunt, and congratulate each other.

SEC. IV. SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

1.—Converts of Christianity from different castes will in separate places eat and drink of the same provision if they be prepared by a high caste person, but not if prepared by one of the low castes. The objection is always made on the side of the higher castes, but not by Sutterar only, but by all successively, who have or think they have one caste below them. Thus the *Chinnamall* will not eat the meat of a *Cummalen*, the *Cummalen* not that of a *Paras*, the *Paras* not that of a *Pullen*, the

Pullen not that of a Sacklean, i. e. the two latter thinking themselves higher or cleaner than the Pariar, will not eat any thing prepared by them, but all will eat what is prepared by a Sutterar.

2.—No marriage is contracted between parties belonging to different castes. This custom is strictly observed, not from a religious view of the distinction of caste, but principally with the intention of preserving their family interests undivided and of keeping up their particular trade and calling.

3.—The ceremonies in solemnizing marriages are the following:—According to the custom of the country the nearest relations of bride and bridegroom erect a *pandal* in or near the house as neat as their circumstances will enable them, in order to accommodate their relations and friends. There the *parisam* (dowry) is given to the bride before the people assembled, from thence they proceed to church, sometimes singing divine Hymns, accompanied by soft music. After the marriage ceremony is over, they return home in the same manner as they came, join in prayer, distribute beetle and nut to every one and then separate. The following day they give an entertainment to the relations and carry the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by music, in procession to visit their friends at their houses.

4.—At funerals they observe the following customs. After the corpse has been buried the relations bathe. The chief mourner shuts himself up at home for about a week or ten days, he then receives the condolence of his friends and gives them an entertainment; he puts on a new turband, given him by one of the nearest relations, and thus the ceremony ends.

Sao. V.

Distinction of caste in its full extent, as it prevails among heathens, is certainly a great hinderance to the propagation of Christianity, for it is so closely interwoven with the Brahminical system, that while it receives from thence its principal strength, it again becomes one powerful bulwark of Brahminical imposition; and in its nature and tendency it opposes the very first principles of the Gospel,—humility and love.

That such a barrier therefore should be abolished, must be the wish of every one who is desirous of the success of the Gospel in this country. The experience, however, of more than a century has proved, that it is not at once and by force that this obstacle is to be removed, but by gentle means and degrees. Compulsion as in many other cases would, particularly here, greatly increase the evil.

A great point is gained, when through the influence of the Gospel distinction of caste become divested of all its reference to, and connection with, idolatry, and is thus reduced to its original shape as a civil distinction in the community; and what more may be done in order to overcome some remaining prejudices, to which particularly new converts are liable. By a cautious and conciliating proceeding, Mr. Schwartz and other excellent Missionaries have sufficiently shewn by their example. Christians who have been carefully instructed, and who have imbibed the spirit of the Gospel, will, though different in castes, always consider and esteem each other as members of one body in Christ; and as joint heirs with them, they will exercise the Christian law of love, and never refuse their assistance, if they have it in their power, to one because he belongs to a lower caste.

That the high caste Christians do not intermarry or eat with those of the low caste, is owing to the different occupation and way of living peculiar to the several castes. The labours of the field, the employment of undertaker, and all the other mean occupations necessary in a community, are, according to ancient *mamool* (custom), exclusively the duty of low caste people whether heathen or Christian, nor would they allow any one of another caste to intrude in their trade. This, of course, has a great influence in their way of living.

To oblige, therefore, a man of a higher caste and accustomed to a genteeler way of living, to eat with them, is doing force to common delicacy, and to the natural feelings of sense, and may be sometimes of serious consequences to bodily health. Some of the ancient Missionaries persuaded a Syval convert (who according to the custom of his caste lived only on vegetable food) to eat meat in order to shew that he did not abstain from it on account of superstition and pride; he complied but nearly died in making the trial.

There is every reason to hope that the more native Christians grow in the knowledge and practice of the truth, the weaker will become their prejudices of every kind: they will more and more approach each other, and by degrees become accustomed to put little or no value on the distinction; the majority will immediately consider it as a privilege in danger, and attach an importance to it which it never had before; jealousy will excite discord; and social intercourse such as it has been will cease.—In short a breach will be made which it will be difficult, if possible, to fill up again,

APPENDIX.

Extract from the ancient and modern Missionary Reports on the subject of Distinction of Caste. (Translated from the German.)

No. 1.

Remarks of the Rev. Messrs. Zeengenbalg and Greendler, 1712. Ancient Reports, vol. 1, pages 342-343.

When a heathen embrace Christianity, he must renounce all superstitions connected with caste, viz that no one should intermarry or eat with those of another caste; that every caste should have a distinguishing title, peculiar ceremonies and customs, and a different way of living, that those who acted contrary should lose their caste, and be accounted the most despicable wretches; for we admit of no such distinction, but teach them that in Christ they are all one, none having a preference before the other. We allow them, therefore, to intermarry not in regard to caste, but according to their own pleasure, if otherwise they may be united in a Christian manner without difficulties. On account of the above superstitions the heathens are very much surprised to see that those who have embraced Christianity sit together in one church, marry without respect to caste, live, eat, and drink together and renounce all former distinctions. To rank derived from official stations we do not object, but to take care that good order be observed among our people.

No. 2.

Diary of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, March 1726. Ancient Report, vol. 2, page 861.

On the 5th March a school was established at the Paper-mill for Pariar children, who had none hitherto, being prevented on account of their despised caste to sit with other children.—The Pariar children of our congregations as long as they remain with us are treated alike with those of other castes, but we cannot bring them up together to one and the same trade, we can neither prevail as yet on our grown up Christians to forget the deep-rooted distinction of caste, and to get a Pariar girl of our school married to a man of another caste, be he ever so poor.

No. 3.

Diary of the Rev. Messrs. Dab, Rosse, Pressier and Walthur, July 1727. Ancient Reports, vol. 3, pages 35-39.

Our predecessors were at first obliged to appoint the Parias who had become Christians separate places at church, to which they also willingly submitted.

But this distinction at church was afterwards with great difficulty abolished again. When we were newly arrived from Europe, we also saw that this was all right and should be so; but our catechists always complained that the heathens reviled them on that account. Though such excuses are but absurd in themselves, yet it is necessary in imitation of Paul and other Apostles to bear with the infirmities of these poor people. Being persuaded therefore, after a repeated and mature consideration of the subject, that outward order may well agree with Christian humility and concord, we have allowed that Pariars should sit at church one step distant from the Sutterar, but in the administration of the Sacrament no such distinction is observed.

No. 4.

Report of the Rev. Dab, Rosse, Pressier, Walthur, Worm and Rechtslieg, January 1732. Ancient Reports, vol. 3, page 895.

The school at Pariar has been established chiefly for the sake of heathens and those of our Christians in the country who are Sutterar—Both will send their children rather to this school than that in town, because in the latter are also Pariar children but none in the former. However, in the school in town, too, we observe the distinction of caste, so that the Pariar children are together by themselves when they learn, eat and sleep.

No. 5.

Letter of the Rev. Dab, Rosse, Walthur, Obuk, Weedebrook and Kohlhoff, December 1738. Ancient Reports, vol. 4, page 1504.

We are endeavouring to eradicate from the mind of the Sutterar, Christians their too great aversions, against the Pariars, but the observance of this distinction is so generally prevailing in the whole country, that we must yield in many things. The Pariars very easily conform themselves in such cases, on this account we are not yet come to a final determination to ordain Rajanaik, a Pariar, as a native priest, besides he performs in his diocess every duty of a country priest, except the administration of the Lord's Supper; and here we must observe that it cannot be expected of Sutterar to receive the holy Sacrament from his hands, and thereby Pariars might easily be led into contempt of this holy ordinance as some Roman Catholics, who made a great noise, because the country priest they said had brought this sacred means (admirable good) into a Pariar village.

No. 6.

Letter of the Rev. M^r Schwartz, Tanjore, February, 1788.
Modern Reports, vol 3, pages 1402-1403.

In regard to the subject of high and low caste I have to inform you that in Tranquebar as well as here the number of Christians in both castes is equal. Here the men and women of the high caste sit on one and they of the low caste on the other side. I have carefully avoided every kind of compulsion, and thus have met with difficulties; even at the administration of the Lord's Supper it sometimes happens that the one or the other of the low caste comes first without occasioning the least disorder. Should you on Sundays be at our church you would be surprized at the clean appearance of the low caste people. The one thing which renders them so despicable is, that they eat carrion. I have always expressed my utter detestation of this custom and declared that I would never tolerate it. I see therefore very little of it here.

The country priests and the catechists are of the high caste. Gabriel catechist is of the low caste, but he converses quite freely with those of the high caste, because he is always clean in his dress. In the country this is more difficult

When a few months ago I was in the country, and at Tripulaturay, among the high caste heathen, the Pariar catechist came to see me, I said "stop I shall come out to you, for the Sutterar (people of high caste) have not yet learned humility, they are still proud sinners, we must have patience." However, they were unwilling to allow this being said of them, and treated the catechist with great kindness. Could we be more about these people these things would go on better in many respects: we preach, however, to both high and low that Jesus is our Wisdom, Justification, Sanctification, and Redemption.

No. 7.

Letter of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz to the Hon'ble Society, Tanjore, 13th Feb. 1794. Modern Reports, vol. 4, page 277.

It is also untrue that the greatest part of the people instructed by us were Parians. Had Mr. Campbell once only visited our church, he would have observed that more than two-thirds of the Christians are high caste people. This is the case also at Tranquebar and Vepery,

Copy of the Petition to the Governor from the Tanjore Congregation, 17th February, 1834

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR, &c. &c. &c.

Fort Saint George.

The humble address of the undersigned, who on behalf of themselves and all the Tamil Protestant population in Tanjore and its vicinity, consisting of more than 3,000 souls,

Most humbly sheweth,

We your humble petitioners most respectfully solicit your Excellency to spare a few minutes of your valuable time, in order to peruse attentively the following few lines, detailing the heavy grievances which oppress us.

Since the establishment of the Mission by the Reverend Father Schwartz until very recently, a period of nearly sixty years, the distinction of, caste so far as regards rank, has never been objected to as being incompatible with the humility of the religion we profess, and though our relations, when we first adopted Christianity in preference to their religion, felt enmity towards us for a time, and spoke reproachfully of us, yet on then becoming gradually acquainted with the purity of our motives, paid no more regard upon the difference of our faith than our rank in society or the respectability of our characters. The Princes gave us employment and our relations allowed us to intermarry among them. Unfortunately the recent Missionaries had been attempting to abolish this privilege, and endeavouring to introduce rules contrary to our Hindoo laws and customs, in order to compel us to admit into our societies the lowest Pariars, and to treat them in every respect as we would our equals in rank;—but not succeeding, they solicited the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to exert his authority, and his Lordship fully relying upon their report, was pleased to despatch a circular order on the subject, which order was read to us (the Tamil Protestant congregation) from the pulpit, whereupon we drew up an address to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, representing our reasons for declining to obey the orders, and presented it to the Missionaries for transmission to his Lordship. They tore it into pieces, and trod it under their feet before the whole congregation. This insult to our feelings, was followed up by an order, calling upon all native priests, deacons, catechists, &c. to abolish the distinctions of caste under

pain of being deprived of their offices, and on the 31st January 1834 all declining, they were accordingly dismissed, and in their places Musselmen and Brahmins were employed as school-masters and peons, and Pariars to discharge the duties of catechists in the Tamil Protestant service, who daily make it their aim to provoke us as well in word as in deed.

On the 4th instant the widow of a catechist dying, two Missionaries placed a Pariar catechist between them, and ordered him to read the funeral service over the body, thereupon we requested that one of the four Missionaries present, or an European catechist, or even a Tamil priest or catechist, might perform the service, as we could not permit a Pariar to do so over the body of a Tamil Christian. This request being rejected, Nellatamby catechist, one of the undersigned, and who read the hymn from the house of mourning to the church-yard, was desired by the relations and friends of the deceased, assembled round the grave, to read the funeral service; and for doing so we the undersigned were on the 12th instant placed in confinement in the Cutwal Choultry.

* * * * *

On the 7th instant two of our female relations died, and the Missionaries refusing to allow the doors of the burying ground to be opened in order that the graves might be prepared, we represented the matter to Captain Douglas the Resident. The church-yard is meant for the Christian public and secured upon the expense of Government. Upon Captain Baker's (commanding the Resident's escort) remonstrance with the Missionaries, the door was opened, the bodies were interred and the service performed by a native priest. On the 13th one Nyanaperagasam Pillay died: the burying ground being peremptorily refused, his body was carried away and committed to earth with great difficulty in a place where heathens burn their dead.

* * * * *

We solicit to bring to your Excellency's notice that such violent acts are not of the Christian doctrine, nor becoming the motives of orthodox Fathers, and that in consequence we are now deprived of our spiritual and temporal happiness. Several addresses were made to the Resident on the 7th, 13th, 14th and 15th instant, expressive of our grievances and requiring redress; but the case is not enquired into, nor the undersigned set at liberty. The Sircar of his Highness the Maharajah also refused to receive any address, thinking that

if we were not guilty of some offence the Resident would not have put some of us in confinement.

Feeling confident that your Excellency will not consider the happiness of so many human beings as of little moment, we confidently hope that your Excellency will kindly consider the grievances we have, and our sufferings, and cause the case to be investigated (as his Highness the Maharajah under whose jurisdiction the church and many of us are, is not disposed to attend to matters connected with our religion,) * * * * by a Magistrate or a Criminal Judge, or by a gentleman of mild temper selected for the purpose, in order that justice may be done to us, prohibiting at the same time further intrusion of Patials that we may be enabled to enjoy the happiness and liberty of which we are at present deprived, and that the undersigned may be released from confinement.

Shall ever pray.

To Lieutenant-General the Right Hon'ble Sir F. Adam, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.
Tanjore, February 17, 1834.

MR. RAVENSCROFT'S MINUTE.

Minute respecting the relative situation of landlord and tenant, and the principles which govern the Territorial Assessments in the district of Cawnpore, by the late Mr. G. Ravenscroft, Collector. 1816.

I have been called on to furnish full and accurate information in regard to the rents levied by the land-holders from the tenants, and the principles which govern the territorial assessment in the district of Cawnpore. In the queries which have been proposed for solution by the local authorities, is to be traced a laudable and parental anxiety for the interest of the actual cultivator of the soil, the sweat of whose brow supplies the principal source of national wealth in India. It is too probable, however, that we shall be disappointed in the search of established laws, or even laws of custom defining the rights of the tenant in preference to the rights of any other member of the community; and that under this disappointment it may be necessary to bring to recollection that the Government of these countries, to the rule of which the English nation has succeeded, instead of rejoicing in the welfare of the landlord, ~~and~~ ceased to watch prosperity as their prey, and to search

every corner and crevice of industry for objects of taxation. The despotism therefore of rackrents and unjust requisitions exercised upon the landlord, must in its natural course have communicated the shock to the tenant, who although the last is the strongest link in the agricultural chain. In such a state of things the husbandman being deprived of the fair profits of his risk and labour, agriculture and the peasant may be said rather to linger than to die; and under such paralyzing circumstances we may look in vain for any defined laws setting forth the rights of the landlord, of the tenant, or indeed of any member of the community other than the will of a superior, or the law of the capricious, a custom which had been handed down from generations of oppression. That countries under this sway have not been depopulated and laid waste only suffices to shew the extraordinary powers of the earth, and the bounty of nature, when aided by the skill of man, as well as the attachment of the peasant to the soil of his fore-fathers, the spot where he has drawn his first breath, which hath withstood unmoved the rude shocks of these unnatural Governments. Let it not be supposed that these observations are directed to the memorable times of the enlightened Akhbar, when the husbandman was under the eye of the throne, and his share was made by law equal to two-thirds of the crop of the best cultivated lands; but to those upstart Governments which arose out of the ruins of the Moghul Empire, and whose exactions exceeded almost the present produce of the lands. To this iron age followed the mild and beneficent sway of the English, the administration of which has been entrusted to a body of men who are not surpassed in love of justice and a tender care of the prosperity of the inhabitants, comprising the countries under their dominions by any nation under the sun. On their accession to these territories, the constant solicitude of the Local Government has been directed to the gradual diffusion of the same salutary laws, by which the old countries of Bengal were governed, the beneficial effects of which laws were apparent upon the principal sources of national wealth and the general happiness of their subjects. But in this distribution of justice and anxiety for the rights of all, evinced in written laws for the guidance of the executive authorities, and the due support of those rights, although rules have been laid down for the government of the territorial assessment between the landlord and the state, I have not been able to trace any law defining the particular right or immunities of the tenant, regulating the pe-

riod of leases between him and his landlord, investing him with any property in the soil exclusive of the will of that landlord, or leaving him any thing more than a tenant at will. Regulation XXX. of 1803 only provides generally for the granting of leases to tenants, but specifies no period for those leases, which is entirely at the option of the landlord, and in cases of exaction exercised by a landlord beyond the agreement between the parties levies a fine of double the amount, the tenant being protected by this regulation in his transactions with his landlord, in the same manner as all other members of the community are protected by the other laws against extortion practised by persons in power. And section III, Regulation V. of 1812 leaves the contracting parties, tenants and landlords of the old countries of Bengal, to grant leases and receive correspondent engagements in such manner and form as they deem most convenient and most conducive to their respective interests. The landlord is called in India the landholder, a denomination answering nearly in substance to the "middleman" in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, who rents a farm from the landlord or proprietor of an estate, and again underlets parcels or portions of it to the peasant or cottage farmer, who answers in description to the ryot or tenant of India. But I am not aware that the lease of the peasant or undertenant in Ireland necessarily extended to the term of the "middleman," or that he was any thing more than a tenant at will. What then is the system of land and rents in Hindoostan? It is the same by comparison as in the above two countries. Although in India attempted by chicanery and cunning natural to the natives, to be made a mystery of under a confusion and multiplicity of accounts, and a language foreign to a European. Hindoostan is a country of small farmers, or people following the profession of husbandry, and is divided into small cottage farms, as in the Highlands of Scotland and in many parts of Ireland, instead of large farms as in England. These small farms are again superintended by a large farmer called the landholder, who sublets the lands and who is for the most part only a "farmer" of rents and not a cultivator as in England, though sometimes tilling at a low rent either for his profit or pleasure some of the lands of the general holder. The landholder or great farmer is the channel of payment to Government which he pays in gross, deducting about 15 per cent. for his trouble and responsibility, which responsibility in return for his commission binds his estate for the

due payment of the rent roll assessed by the officer of Revenue. It is only however in accurate assessments where the vigilance of this officer has exposed the whole of the available assets, that the landholder is supposed to enjoy a deduction of only 15 per cent. The same system which in Ireland and Scotland is universally allowed to be a system of rackrents, and the same principle governs the territorial assessment of Hindoostan, which is a country of husbandmen or small farmers. The farmer or "middleman" in Ireland is a farmer of rents as well as a cultivator of land, and it is natural to suppose that where he underlets parcels or portions of the land included in his general lease, he will not let them but at a rent exceeding the rent at which he has leased them from his landlord. It is this underletting which has given to the system the name of "rackrent." In all countries it is an established principle of self-interest implanted by nature, that the landlord always intends to leave the tenant as little profit as he can, and that the tenant endeavours to get as much as he can. If he cannot get as much as will cover his rent and fair profit, he will go elsewhere to obtain it.

The contract between the landholder or great farmer and the tenant or ryot in the district of Cawnpore, has for the most part, and with few exceptions, extended only from year to year, the ryot being nothing more than a tenant at will, and money rents prevail throughout the country. In those instances of exception, which are very solitary, and occur only in risk crops upon uncertain land, payments are taken in kind by a fair division of the crop between the landlord and the tenant, each party taking half. That leases are the first, the greatest, and most rational encouragement that can be given to agriculture admits not of a doubt, yet nevertheless the legislature of England has not in the present enlightened times thought itself justified in interfering between landlord and tenant, but has left them to consult their own interest in the adjustment of their concerns, well knowing that what is for the benefit of one individual estate must influence by its example the general improvement of the country. Although in England, as in every other country, the art of husbandry is necessary to the production of human food, it does not follow that any particular rights or immunities have been enacted for the express support of the husbandman. In all countries husbandry is a trade like every other profession, and as long as it is profitable or suits the habit a man will follow it and no longer. In those countries, therefore,

where the resources of the state are not entirely derived from the rents of land, the husbandman or actual cultivator of the soil, has not come under the peculiar care of the legislature, evinced in the enactment of direct laws regulating the transactions between landlord and tenant. The parties are left to the management of their own concerns, the law being open in cases of disagreement to the tenant as well as to any other member of the community. But in a country like Hindoostan where the revenues of the state spring from the rents of land, the husbandman is brought into immediate contact with the ruling power. He is the vital principle by which the Government exists, and the healthy or diseased state of the latter depends upon the pure and happy circulation of the blood in the veins of the former. The Government is the body, and the husbandmen the members, whose labours are set in motion by the wholesome support which they receive from the trunk, which again is renovated yearly by the result of those labours. If this wholesome support be not properly supplied to the members, the body must suffer in its turn in proportion to the diminution of that support. How far therefore the renewal of leases to the tenant from year to year may be deemed prejudicial or tending to rackrent is a point demanding the most serious consideration. In a country where, as I have before remarked, the resources of the state are drawn from the rents of land, an interference between landlord and tenant is a point to be touched with the nicest hand. If it be proposed to extend the lease of the ryot or tenant by law to the same term which the landlord enjoys from the state, without certain modifications of the present system of assessment, which shall afford more favorable conditions to the landlord, I should entertain very serious apprehension that such a rule might be deemed an innovation or encroachment upon the liberty of the subject and upon established custom, inducing consequences which might shake the empire to its very foundation. Again if it be thought that the husbandman is not allowed the fair profit of his risk and labour by the landlord, after payment of the rent of his land, and that he is in consequence much below the condition of ease and comfort which he is entitled to enjoy, and that this supposed low condition is the effect of the "rack-renting system," of a renewal of leases from year to year, the local authorities are bound by their duty to draw the attention of the Sovereign to an examination of the real state of things.

It is the general opinion or prejudice that these productive members of the community are scarcely emerged from the slavery of the feudal system, which after deducting the subsistence of the bondsman, or tenant at will, absorbed the remaining produce of the land. I shall proceed to shew the fallacy of this opinion; until men think for themselves, the whole is prejudice and not opinion; for, that only is opinion which is the result of reason and reflection. The renewal of leases from year to year, or a short lease to the tenant, is, I believe, thought to be the greatest evil in the existing territorial assessment, and that from this evil springs the alleged rackrent of the husbandman who is deprived thereby of the fair profit of his risk and labour. But with those who see with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears, the delusion is one of short standing. That long leases are in the countries of Europe, where seasons are regular and the soil imbued with a constant moisture, the greatest encouragement that can be given to the actual cultivator of the soil, admits not of a doubt, but however paradoxical it may appear at first sight, long leases will not be accepted by the tenant or ryot of the Doab, or granted by the landlord without substantial security. The paradox admits of easy explanation. The ryot wants the security of seasons, which cannot be had for his crop, and the landlord the security of his rents. The period of renewing leases comes round with the months of June and July. In countries so near the sun, water is the great fertilizer of the vegetable system, and indeed, from the natural fertility of the soil, almost the only necessary aid to the skill of man. The season therefore of the autumnal rains, which are precarious, and fall with great irregularity in these provinces, is watched with the utmost anxiety both by landlord and tenant, the latter invariably declining to take up his lease which has expired with the year even for the next 12 months, until the bounty of heaven shall have refreshed the earth with the expected periodical showers and rendered it fit for the reception of seed. In a season therefore of drought and calamity to which the Doab is peculiarly exposed from its internal situation and remoteness from the mountains, whole villages are without a tenant, the population when pressed by their landlords being driven from so inhospitable a climate in search of countries more favourable to husbandry. Where then is the security of the landlord for his rents but in the forbearance of the ruling power, and of what avail is the long lease to the tenant but to incarcerate

him in jail and to make him and his family bondsmen to the landlord for life?

If short leases be not the real cause of the alleged evil, what then is the cause of the supposed low condition of the tenantry in India? I answer, the want of demand for day labour, and the system of small cottage farms without the advantages which the cottage farmer of England enjoys. The cottage farmer in India is obliged to maintain himself and family almost solely upon the profits of his land, after deducting the rent, which from the small breadth generally in the occupation of a tenant and the low prices of grain, even if he held it rent free, would not give him the comforts of life enjoyed by the cottage farmer in England. The cottage farmer in England in consequence of the demand for labor, can together with his family earn 14 to 20 shillings a week, besides attending to his little farm, which after deducting his rent and expenses, yields him a moderate profit. The ryot of India is indebted for his field labor to the landlord for seed, cattle, and implements of husbandry, which are advanced to him upon interest and at his own risk. His capital consists commonly in a few wretched cattle, maintained for the most part by the spontaneous produce of uncultivated land. The field labour of the cottage farmer in England is performed at the county price per acre by the teams and ploughs of the great farmer, whose day labourer he in general is, without any outlay of capital in cattle and implements of husbandry, and consequently without any risk upon that capital. To shew the small breadth of land in general, cultivated by a tenant in India, I have now before me a statement of the land, and tenants of four villages which have been placed under my immediate management. The quantity of land is 2,800 begahs, and the number of tenants 275, or about ten begahs to a man, and the gross rents of those villages amount to Rs. 7,609 or 27-10 to a man for the rent. As on the present principle of settlements the rent on an average of years is supposed to amount to half the produce, there will remain Rs. 27-10 for the labor of the tenant of ten begahs of land. Let the daily consumption of common grain in the family of the tenant, which may amount to four persons, be calculated at 3 seers per day, which in the 12 months will amount to 1,095 seers or maunds 27-15 seers, which at 45 seers to the rupee, will cost him rupees 24.5; so that the husbandry of ten begahs will barely procure him the necessities of life. Now let the land to be rent free, and the whole produce for the

support of four persons will be according to this calculation only rupees 55-4. Again, let the breadth of land be 30 begahs, supposed to be equal to two yoke of oxen for the year, the rent will be Rs. 82-12 and the profit 82-14 or 93 mds. 10 srs. of human food per year, so that the means of the husbandman increase with his land. Allowing upon the principle of Akbhar the husbandman's share to be two-thirds of the produce, and the revenue of the state one-third, the husbandman will in this case receive rupees 110-8 instead of rupees 82-14. When I speak of these small rents and these small returns, I of course allude to the middling denominations of land, the produce of which is human food. The rents of tobacco and sugarcane land are double the average rent of middling land, and the condition of the tobacco grower is better in proportion to the increase of rent, which is regulated by the fertility and access to water, it being his interest to introduce the garden husbandry into the fields by which he is enabled to make three or four rents, instead of two only as made in an average of years, by the grower of human food; the rent of the tobacco field being 4, 5, and 6 rupees, and the returns four or five or six maunds, or rupees 12, 15, and 18. In the progressive ratio, in which these cottage farms increase in size, and the greater the breadth of land in the occupation of a cottage farmer the greater are his profits and the better his condition in life. The same rule applies to all countries as well as to India. The small farmer in England or Ireland who keeps his own teams and ploughs, and who will not follow day labor, is nearly as pinched in his circumstances as the cottage farmer in India, from the expenses of risk and interest upon his small capital, and from the scanty earnings which he can obtain from the small breadth of land in his occupation. Being in possession of little capital, or which is not borrowed at interest from his landlord, a bad season is ruin to his hopes, and a jail or the poor house the consequence. From these circumstances it is generally thought that the race of small farmers is greatly declining in England.

Judging therefore from this clear exposition, it is the system of small cottage farms and small capitals, and not of "rackrent," that gives the husbandman of India this comparatively small support, which support would be naturally increased by a demand for day labour. It is the nature of the system of the land concerns, which no doubt owes its origin to the great extent of population, and which system again is the

cause of the increase of population. From the country being thrown into small farms, the labor for which there would not otherwise be sufficient demand, is thrown into circulation upon the land, and instead of being a day labourer the cottager farms the land and holds his own plough. If the landlord cultivated as in England the whole of the lands of his estate instead of letting it in parcels, the country would be thrown into large farms, and the ryot or cottage farmer would become the day labourer of the landlord; but he would only become a day labourer in proportion to the demand for labour, the want of which in so numerous a population, and under such a supposed system of large farms, would drive thousands in emigration to other countries. Under the present system therefore of this division, it is well known to the tenant that he is a tenant at will, engaging at a certain rent with his own free will from year to year; and therefore he engages with his eyes open. In the case of alleged oppression or injustice from his landlord, the law is open to the tenant, and he has the same redress as any other member of the community, to the lower classes of which I am of opinion justice cannot be too cheap, or too expeditious in the adjustment of differences respecting rents, which from the multiplied business of the courts ought to be referred to the local revenue authorities. The link however which binds the landlord and tenant is so closely connected, that if the former injure the latter by exacting so great a rent for his land as shall not leave the tenant a fair profit for his risk and labor, the injury recoils upon himself, and the opinion of the country, which has so much influence upon his conduct in all the transactions of life, will depopulate his estate and bring him to ruin.

Money tenures being the most part prevalent in this district, the rents are governed by the mutual agreement of the parties, founded upon known and established pergunnah rates with respect to all denominations of land, and I believe few landlords will be found hardy enough, during a pending lease, to dispossess a resident ryot who regularly pays the customary rent for his land. The landlord, however, at the expiration of the lease is, I conceive, competent to oust his tenant to make way for another who is willing to pay more, but I am of opinion this is a case of rare occurrence, seeing that the interest of the tenant, although not guarded by any positive law, is guarded by a very powerful principle, namely, the plain and evident interest of the landlord. No part of this interest therefore can be infringed without an evident loss to the landlord. It ap-

pears to be an established principle between landlord and tenant of the present day, which has probably its origin in the exactions of former Governments, that the rents of land shall amount to half the estimated produce on an average of years, leaving the other half for the support of the husbandman, which is an allowance only of one rent in lands, the produce of which is human food. The demand of the state therefore in rents would seem to be fixed at this moiety and is claimed from the landlord, after deducting 15 per cent, which from the rules of the territorial assessment is conferred upon him as a remuneration for his risk and responsibility.

In countries so near the sun, the rents of land are of course dependant upon the facility of obtaining water, although land in the neighbourhood of the village or homestead, as in England, from its easy access to manure, yields more rent than the outfields or those situated at a distance, unless the outfields be equally fertile and equally accessible to water. Certain tracts of land however in Cawnpore, which from their high situation and distance from water, or the difficulty of constructing wells for irrigation arising from the sandy nature of the lower strata of the soil, are destined to bear only autumnal crops, stand generally at the same rent, being in a state which admits of no improvements, that is to say, of being made capable of producing a certain winter crop of wheat and barley, or a more profitable crop of sugarcane. It is not meant to be asserted, however, that lands do not sometimes produce a winter crop of wheat or barley, but as their dependance in bringing it to perfection rests upon the rains which may fall during the winter months, the crop on such lands must be always precarious. The facility to water being denied to these lands, the production of even an autumnal crop is also precarious, and dependant upon the bounty of heaven in so disposing the autumnal rains as to bring them to perfection. This denomination of land being alledged to be for the most part prevalent in the district of Cawnpore, from its high and arid situation, yielding an average rent of rupee 1-11 per begah, the revenue of the state is said to be proportioned to it, eighteen hundred thousand begahs in round numbers, which according to the accounts filed at the settlement by the landholders, are stated to be only under the plough, yielding a nett revenue of between 27 and 28 lacs.

Although the average rent of land throughout the district appears to be rupee 1-11, there is a great quantity yielding

rents as high as 2 rs. 8 ans., 3 rs. 8 ans., 4 rs. 5 ans., 6 and 7 rupees, and particularly near to the sudder station, where the best lands are at a rent out of all proportion to the rest of the district, some land lets as high as 12 rupees per begah. In every division where the situation of the land is so fortunately placed as to admit of a panna garden, the rent is generally rupees thirty per begah; but panna gardens are seldom to be met with in this district. The profits attending the cultivation of this plant I have not yet been able to discover. The land giving the lowest rents is of the worst denomination; in most instances an arid, dirty soil, far removed from the reach of water, or with a substratum not retentive of it, constantly baffling the hopes of the husbandman when not aided by bounteous rains.

In this division of Hindoostan I am of opinion that it may be taken as a general rule of the territorial assessment that on an average of years the lands producing human food give two or two and a half rents, cotton three rents, and tobacco and sugarcane between four and five rents, the profit upon each of these denominations of crops being proportioned to the risk and labour in bringing them to perfection.

These opinions I have formed during the whole course of a duty of two years in the province of Cawnpore, where I may be said to live in a manner in the midst of landlords and their tenants, attentive to their reciprocal interests, and to the progress of agriculture, of which I have ever been passionately fond.

January 1, 1816.

G. RAVENSCROFT,
[Cawnpore Examiner.]

JOURNAL.

KEPT DURING A TOUR IN THE DISTRICTS OF KOETJAER TAMB-
LEGAM, AND KATTOEKOLOMPATTOE, BY THE JUNIOR MERCHANT
JACQUES FABRICE VAN SENDEN, GOVERNOR OF TRINCOMALEE,
IN THE YEAR 1786.

(Translated from the Dutch Records, for the Ceylon Govern-
ment Gazette.)

Monday, 15th May.—Left Trincomalee at half past 5 in the morning, went by sea to the river of Koetjaer, and arrived at half past 9 at the village of Moendoer, where I was received at the river side by the Vannia Irroemartoe wentoeja Idderwittasinga Nallemapane, the detachment of Malays at

this station being also under arms. Having received the report of provisions being prepared, and that every thing was in readiness to enable me to prosecute my tour, I sent the Wannia back to his house, and dismissed the troops to their barracks.

At 3 in the afternoon, I went in my boat to the river Kinge, situated at the distance of about half a German mile from the mouth of the river Koetjaer. Being assured that this was the largest and most important river in the district, and therefore the best adapted for my object, namely, "to examine if it were not possible to erect on its banks a wooden saw-mill with a water-wheel, and to devise a plan, either by turning the stream or constructing a dam, to remedy the deficiency of water in a dry season or an unfavourable monsoon." I had determined, more precisely to investigate this, to row up the river and select a proper level, but the wind being contrary it became too soon dark, and I was obliged to abandon my intention for the present. I returned in the evening to Moedoer.

Tuesday, 16th — Went to visit the brick and tile-kilns, and sent off a small dhony, which had brought over my effects, to Trincomalee with tiles which were ready; I also ordered the large dhony to be instantly laden and despatched. The brick-kilns, although somewhat injured by the storm of April 3d, were in tolerably good condition, there being in readiness 30,000 tiles and 13,500 bricks. Remembering how ill-suited the bricks of Koetjaer were, from their form, to resist heavy winds, to which Trincomalee as well as other places is subject, I wished to have some tiles baked in my presence as a model for the brick-makers, but the want of a mould of the kind I wanted prevented this being done.

On my return home from the kilns, I sent for the Wannia, and ordered him and the schoolmaster of Trincomalee, who I had brought with me, to draw up a proper Thombo of every village in the neighbourhood, beginning at once with Moedoer, that I might have it in the afternoon to call over the chief inhabitants, whom I desired to have assembled. The Wannia protested that this was an innovation, and that Koetjaer had always been free from the Thombo. I however pointed out to him and the inhabitants, that it was far from the wish of the Honorable Company in calling for a Thombo at present to augment the taxes of the inhabitants; that, on the contrary, their object was to see how many strangers might,

without prejudice to the old inhabitants, be induced to settle in the district and cultivate it. This assurance had due weight with them, and the Thombo was commenced.

I also expressed my astonishment that so many fine paddy-fields were lying uncultivated at Moender itself, and added, that this gave me a bad idea of what I might expect to see in other parts of the district; but they assured me that the last monsoon had been so very unfavourable that sufficient rain had not fallen to properly irrigate the paddy-fields. I asked the Wannia how it could possibly happen that in a province where there were so many rivers, there could ever be a want of water, and why it was impracticable to construct a dam to remedy that deficiency? I saw I was not understood, and therefore ordered a hollow tree to be brought, and practically showed them how easily my project might be accomplished. They then persisted in saying that the scheme might have answered well at a time when Koetjaer was well populated, but that works of that magnitude could not be executed now that the population had so sensibly diminished by the abandonment of the inhabitants, and the prevalence of dysentery and small-pox; that persons now only cultivated as much as was required for their own annual consumption. I explained to the Wannia, and many of the people that were present, that this was the very means by which the increase of population was prevented; that if, for example, every landholder cultivated much more than was necessary for his own support, he might then send the excess of his crop to Trincomalee, and receive the value of it in exchange, which was now done by the coast people and other strangers, who thus impoverished the country by carrying money away from it which never came back, as we had no produce to offer them in return. I added that an increase of property among the inhabitants would occasion an increase of population, for setting aside the inducement strangers would have to settle there, their sons, looking forward to obtain some property with their daughters, would no longer be averse to matrimony, as they now were from a want of means to commence house-keeping with. I concluded by saying that I had no other object in visiting them than what I had just explained, and that I was well persuaded that if the General Government of Ceylon were to receive a report that the inhabitants were disposed to be industrious and to operate with me, they would not insist for some time on the payment of tithes, in order that the quantity of seed

corn might not be diminished, or even that they would give assistance to those who had not the means of cultivating their lands.

In the afternoon, the Thombo having been prepared in the Malabar dialect, I sent for the Wannia and inhabitants of the village Moedoer, and found them to be composed as follows: In the whole there were 114 persons, namely—

1 Chitty	Besides these there were 4 children
31 of the Parawer & Pallewilly castes.	and 13 infants of the Parawer
67 Moormen.	and Pallewilly castes
2 Karreas	10 ——— and 14 of the Moors.
6 Silversmiths	2 Infants of the Karrea Caste.
1 Smith, and	4 ——— of the Silversmith.
6 Carpenters.	2 ——— of the Smith.
<hr/> 114 <hr/>	<hr/> 49 <hr/>

I then ordered a double set of the Thombo of every village to be got ready on olas, and to be signed by the Wannia, as head of the province, and by the chief inhabitants, and the string which united the set of olas was to be sealed with my seal in the absence of that of the Honorable Company, and one set to remain with the Wannia, the other to be deposited in the Government Secretary's office at Trincomalee.

I then repeated my exhortations respecting the improvement of agriculture, and in answer to the remark of the Moormen, that being merchants or fishermen they cultivated no paddy lands, I told them that their condition as merchants was in itself valuable to society, but must end in the ruin of the inhabitants, and finally in their own, if the province they inhabited produced no commodity to export in exchange for that which was imported; and that if they hoped to eventually become possessed of property, the value of their exports must exceed that of their imports. That in order to attain this object, if really their occupations prevented their applying themselves to agriculture, they should clear the high lands, and plant cocoa-nut, areca, jack, and bread-fruit trees, &c.—that if each of them would at once plant 50 cocoa-nut trees, and add 10 more annually, the first 50 would in five years yield produce, and that this would soon become a profitable concern, as all the inhabitants would in ten years become possessed of fruit-bearing trees, for oil, rope, and home consumption; that it was true the other trees would require more time before they yielded profit, but that the expense of planting was so trifling in comparison with the ad-

antage to be derived from them, that it was worthy the experiment. I added, that I myself had shortly before planted cocoa-nuts which already had shot up, and that with other trees, it was only necessary to pay them the least attention, to obtain, as I had done, considerable profit. The inhabitants expressed their conviction that I was right, and promised to give their best attention to my suggestion.

Wednesday, 17th.—Indisposition hindered my doing anything except sending away the large dhony with tiles to Trincomalee.

Thursday, 18th.—Although still unwell I went this afternoon to visit the neighbouring paddy-fields, and found that the tank constructed to irrigate them was badly planned, lying in the lowest part of the ground; but the village was in better condition and more cleanly than Malabar places generally are, but this may probably be owing to the Moormen inhabitants. I saw with regret that on a space where 2,500 or 3,000 cocoa-nut trees might stand, there were probably only 3 or 4. I reproached the inhabitants with this unpardonable neglect, and shewed them many pieces of high land, which though unfit for paddy-fields, might be planted with 12,000 cocoa-nut trees, and leave abundant room for several thousand areca trees, of which the few on the land already gave abundant crops. This might spare them the necessity of purchasing the nuts from the Kandians at arbitrary prices.

Saturday, 20th.—Made preparations for leaving to-morrow. In the meantime drew up the following short description of the village.

Moedoer, situated near the river of that name, which is also called the river of Koetjaer, lies S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$, from the Pagoda mountain. It is not an insignificant village, and being only at a distance of about 300 roods from the source of the river, it is mostly inhabited by Moormen, who are all fishers, and by a few Malabars, who are mostly so. The ground is on its surface composed of sand and pebbles, but at a greater depth is found clay mixed with the sand, forming a soil well adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees and vegetables, and requiring only industry to reward the labourers abundantly. This is however only the case on the east of the village, as on the west as far as the river Kingo, almost all the land lies under water, where little wood of a good and serviceable kind can grow, yet there is plenty of that which the Malabars call Kandel, and which is adapted to some purposes.

Near the river-side there is plenty of potters' earth, which might be brought to as high perfection here as elsewhere, if those who contract to deliver bricks and tiles would, as I hope they will follow my order to do in future, tread it down with buffaloes instead of with weak and lazy Malabars. The paddy-fields are in a flourishing condition and might be greatly extended if there were a sufficient supply of labourers; but the tank is badly situated, lying in the lowest part of the fields, and serving rather to carry off a superfluity than to remedy a deficiency of water. The paddy, or rather the seed-corn, yields tenfold, and in bad seasons six or sevenfold. The bran is good and nutritive, so that the laziness of the people is alone in fault if they are compelled to have recourse to Natinje and similar grain from want of paddy.

The water at Moedoer is not the best in taste, but it is not insalubrious; I could not analyze it from a want of the necessary utensils, but it appeared to me to contain brimstone and saltpetre,

There is more game in this slightly populated place than perhaps agreeable to the inhabitants. Elephants, tigers, wild buffaloes, bears, wild hogs, deer, and elk, come at night, and especially in the rainy season, very near the houses, and do great mischief to the plantations, whilst the jackals, who throughout the whole year infest the lowlands, make great depredations among the poultry. There is no very great variety of birds, those found here generally being wild duck, snipe, jungle-fowl, partridges, and pigeons.

The river which is in this season about six feet deep at its source, falls at low water from 16 to 18 inches, and has besides two sandbanks before it arrives at the village, on which at low water there is only a depth of 4 feet on one and 1½ foot on the other. There is not much fish here, except of a small kind; at the mouth of the river some weirs are placed and a larger species of oysters is found here than I have elsewhere ever seen, but they have not the flavour of the smaller sort.

The climate is generally salubrious, and the detachment stationed here are a good proof of its being so; but it is necessary to become accustomed to the place before its good effects are experienced; and it is better that acquaintance should be commenced in the dry than in the wet season, although the weather is then so hot, that in my room at noon the thermometer has risen to 97 or 100 degrees Fahrenheit, being at night never below 80. This heat is however render-

ed, supportable by a refreshing S. W. wind by day, and a cool land wind by night.

Sunday, 21st.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 A. M. left Moedoer, and came at 6 to the river Wilwite, which is here called Watta, and 5 minutes later to Kattemerejoan. I required immediately the Thombo, and found here only 7 Karreas, 1 Smith, and a young child. I asked them why they had not cultivated the paddy fields I had seen in passing along, and they told me it was from want of rain; they also said that the cocoa-nut trees and arecas although they grew luxuriantly, yielded no fruit, and they attributed this to the quality of the ground. They shewed me several in this state to prove the truth of their words. I at once explained to them the reason of this. I assured them that the ground was fully as good here as elsewhere, perhaps even better, but that wild trees, which they themselves owned were hardly good as fuel, drew the best saps from the earth, and deprived the fruit trees of its nutritious aid; that the cocoa-nut trees themselves were full-grown because in that respect they needed no more nourishment than jungle trees, but in order to bear fruit they required the sap which was now diffused too much among trees of no value. I besought them to clear away those useless bushes which encumbered the fruit trees, and to reduce them to ashes which might serve for manure, and they would soon perceive that even if they planted no other trees, those which were already on the ground would flourish luxuriantly. They promised me this, and I left them just before 7 o'clock to proceed onwards to Qemenagen or Pallikoederipoe, where I arrived at 8.

Here again I called for the Thombo, and found the inhabitants to consist of 6 persons of the Cirinde-nader caste, and 6 Karreas, with four children and 3 infants of the former, and 9 children and 5 infants of the latter. I then enquired after the state of agriculture, and found as before, that they cultivated and sowed as much as they required for their own use and no more. I therefore gave them the same advice as I had given the people of Moedoer, but they also persisted that this would have been well at a time when there were more inhabitants, but now that dysentery and small-pox had diminished their numbers they could do no more than they did, in cultivating as much as the number of hands would allow. I requested them to let me see how they prepared their lands for seed; they willingly consented and I found their manner of cultivation to be as follows. Four buffaloes harnessed together

were driven by a labourer through a piece of land covered with water ; after they had gone about an hour or more, they were employed to drag a piece of wood about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches thick and 7 or 8 feet long, placed edgeways, through a piece of land hardly 8 roods square, whilst a man completed the work by treading on the wood and thus equally dividing it after it had been trodden down. Another hour passed in this operation ; so that the labour of one man and four buffaloes was required for the space of two hours to prepare 8 or 10 roods for the reception of seed, and I believe this was more quickly performed than usually. I then asked how much each was able to sow, which they stated to be about a parrah, and sometimes two or three measures extra. I no longer doubted their assertion that every man did as much as he was able, and asked them, if I provided them with agricultural implements as a model, with which they would be able to do in two hours as much as they now did in a whole day, without employing more men or more cattle, whether they would use those implements and have others made of a similar kind, and whether they would employ the extra time in cultivating a larger proportion of land. They listened to me with attention and unanimously answered—" Yes, willingly !" I promised them I would not forget them, and the more readily undertook the engagement, as I really saw they were industrious and that the adjacent paddy-lands were as well cultivated as the means they employed would admit.

In the afternoon, at 3, I rode to Chinnetopoe, and arrived there at 4. I found the inhabitants to consist of 15 persons of the Chinde-nader caste, with 6 children and 5 infants. I gave again the same instructions to these people, and shall therefore no more repeat them. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ I went on to Perietopoe, and reached it at 6, after having inspected a dam built on the river to confine the water. I found it tolerably well constructed and suggested to the Wannia some trifling alterations which might improve it. I also pointed out to him a spot where the building of another dam would place a very large piece of ground in a state of irrigation and render it fit for cultivation. But the usual pretext of want of labourers was advanced. At Perietopoe there were the following inhabitants :—3 persons of the Chinde-nader caste, 38 Moormen, and 2 Smiths, with 2 children and 1 infant of the first, 7 children and 10 infants of the second, and 1 child of the last. Having inspected a tolerably good dam, which was at this part of the river, I returned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 to Oemenagere.

Before I quit these three villages I must remark that the soil of the first, with the exception of the paddy fields, is one surface of sandstone, lightly covered with earth, whilst on the contrary that of the two last mentioned is well adapted for a plantation of fruit trees. In all three, the water is miserably bad for drinking, and from sunset to sunrise there is no respite from the attacks of mosquitoes, which pierce our linen clothing very easily. This plague pervades the whole province and I am told that the further I go the more I shall be exposed to it.

Monday, 22d. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 A.M. I went from Omenagere to Elandetorre, where I arrived a little after 7. The road passes through an open extent, here and there covered with low jungle, whilst the small, rocky hills and other appearances indicate that the ground was once covered by the sea. The inhabitants of Elandetorre consisted of 35 men of the Gbunde-nader caste, with three children and 3 infants; the paddy fields looked well, and bespoke the industry of the people, but to shew how much they cleave to their old habits, I cannot avoid mentioning that when I suggested to them to plant coconut and other fruit trees, they answered they had not the means of procuring the plants, and when I promised to send each of them 6 young trees, if they would plant and take care of them, they looked at one another full a quarter of an hour, till at last, after much palaver among themselves, a decrepit old man came forward, who indeed seemed to have little chance of living to enjoy the fruit, and said with a smile on his face — "Why should we do all this? our grandfathers and fathers never did so," which was at once echoed by the others with loud applause. If this had arisen from a contempt of superfluous luxuries, it might even excite a degree of envy; but when the old fellow admitted that he had no objection to eat the nuts if he could get them, I was vexed at the bad precept he was articulating, and wishing to give the people better habits, I requested them, for my sake to plant the coconuts I would send them, and perhaps the children of the oldest among them might remember with gratitude their fathers' labour. I would gladly go to the former place, Zwarie (Zwarie book) to visit the remains of a temple which formerly stood there. I was told there was no longer a road to it, as no one dared go there for several years, on account of a demon who had visited it never having returned. I therefore resolved to go on at once to Anetwop, after having

first inspected Virgel. At 2 p.m. I went to the latter place, leaving Anetivoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 on the left, and arriving at Virgel at 20 minutes past 4, where I found no other inhabitants but the slaves belonging to the Temple of the place. The river is about a pistol-shot across, and seems to rise 12 feet above its usual height in the bad monsoon: as I was informed that the bed of a branch of the river, now dry, was always at that time overflowing with water. It would be worth while to examine this river accurately as far as that of Kinge, which has the same source, but runs northward instead of North-eastward towards the sea. There was no boat of any kind, or I would myself have commenced exploring it.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 I left Virgel and reached Anetivoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, where I found the paddy-fields in good condition and the following inhabitants:—26 Chindenaders, 4 children and 2 infants; and 3 Washers and 4 Parrots belonging to the village Nalloer under Anetivoe. The road from Elen-detorre to Anetivoe is, with the exception of the fields, completely similar to the Mareduhu at Colombo, and I do not doubt that Cinnamon would grow well here, if the soil were occasionally blessed with rain. The road from Anetivoe to Virgel plainly shews that the sea formerly flowed here; the rocks and the clefts in them prove that the sea was once their neighbour. The land hereabouts is full of game; and elephants are in such great numbers that they venture to shew themselves in open day in the plains. I asked the Wannia why they were not shot, or in some manner secured, as they must cause incalculable injury to the cultivation. He answered that 16 years previously the inhabitants had been obliged to pay a yearly tribute of elephants, but that tax was discontinued, and a payment of paddy substituted for it. That to shoot an elephant required much powder and was a dangerous employment, as the animal might receive a hundred wounds, which if not aimed at the proper place, were incapable of disabling him. I enquired, if without killing them the land might not be rid of them. He said that a reward of from 15 to 25 dollars might induce the inhabitants to bring them in.

Before leaving the sea-coast, I must remark that one cannot visit the deserted village of Jettalaputtee without feeling grateful to Providence that we inhabit places exempt from the sickness which has prevailed here. Two heavy diseases

have left this once populous and still fruitful ground a complete wilderness.

I did not go to Nalloer, as it has no paddy-fields and but 5 inhabitants who labour at Anetivoe. Its position is well laid down in the map of our Engineer officer Lowe, and as the way to it is through a jungle with a circuitous winding, I thought the result would by no means repay the trouble of attaining it.

Tuesday, 23d.—At 10 minutes to 4 A. M. I went from Anetivoe to Kilwitey, passing at first through paddy-fields, and then through jungle full of elephants, who were constantly seen by the leaders of our party and driven away by shots fired at them. Shortly before $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 we reached the river Kilwitey and 5 minutes after the village itself. The inhabitants consisted of 14 Vellales, and 2 Chindenaders, with 4 children and 2 infants of the former. The river is very pretty, being at a guess about 80 paces broad, and as the inhabitants told me, for there were no boats to try, from 2 to 3 fathoms deep, but nobody could tell me if it continued equally deep further up, as nobody had been up it.

Just before 2 P. M. I proceeded to Tirroemongela, and came to extensive paddy-fields, all lying waste from want of cultivators, but of surpassing beauty. How I wished I could transport there 400 Chinese families, assigning them houses on the high grounds, and imposing on them the task to cultivate this splendid land. The stupid Malabars seemed surprized at my admiration, but the Malays of my escort exclaimed in their own language, that they wished it might be their lot to have such fine land to cultivate when the time of their service had expired.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 I reached Tirroemongela, where I only found 5 Vellale inhabitants, so that I was not surprized that the fields were not in better cultivation.

Wednesday, 24th.—At 2 I left for Koorkelkinge, and passing through heavy jungle, arrived there at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7. I could almost imagine myself transported to those spots which the old Greeks represent to have unclosed their bosoms and offered fruits spontaneously. There were coconuts, nivery, jack, and every sort of Indian fruit trees, shut up in a place inhabited by 8 Juggies only. The Wante regarded with surprise several species of fruit which he had never before seen, and I took the opportunity of exhorting him to make a more profitable use of the many productions which this pro-

vince so abundantly possesses I determined also to propose to Government to plant a colony here, and to settle a number of Malays, whose term of service annually expires at Trincomalee, and who have no means of subsistence. I also resolved to lay out a small garden myself here to encourage others to do the same.

The river was too shallow for navigation, but this cannot be the case more than three months in the year, leaving 7 months to avail oneself of this easy means of transport, after deducting 2, when the rains may render the torrent too violent. I left this splendid spot at 1 p. m. and came back just after 5 to Troemangale.

Thursday, 25th.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 A. M. I continued my journey and arrived at 6 at Miengamo, where I took up my dwelling at the house of a Wannia, who had recently died. To my surprise I only found here the following residents: 8 Vellales, 3 Chindenaders, 3 Moormen, and 2 of the Tannekara caste, with 8 children in all. I perceived that fruit-trees planted by the late Wannia were neglected and rotting, and I reproached the present man very sharply for his laziness. He made many excuses, and promised at my next visit I should find great improvement and increase in their number.

About 3 p. m. I left for Cangeoemelié; here I found 10 Vellales and 2 children. The paddy-fields had been lying waste for many years, the Wannia told me, from want of water, but that this had not always been the case appeared from a remarkable stone, which stood upright in front of a decayed pagoda. It was of granite, one foot $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, broad from W. to N. and E. to S. $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from N. to E. and S. to W. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the E. side was a figure sculptured which the Malabars say is the weapon of war of the God Wairewen, who had authority over the sea and the sea-coast, and as it is in some respects similar to Neptune's trident, it may serve as a further proof of Abbé Oyer and M. de Sommarat's assertion that the Greeks derived their system of mythology from India. And on the W and S sides were inscriptions in Malabar, but the N. was vacant. My interpreter translated the inscriptions thus:

"The Wannia of Trincomalee, and the seven headmen, or Adipahars, of the Village Cangeowelly, have dedicated this field and other advantages to be derived from that village to their God Koonnaden. Whosoever intrudes on

this gift, or takes any of those advantages to himself, will grievously sin. The dedication was confirmed in the presence of two priests of the castes Tenam and Warak-pattoem."

At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 left Cangoewelly for Nielepalle, and arrived at 5 minutes past 4. There were 6 Vellales, 1 Karrea and 2 children residing there. The paddy was already mowed and stacked here as well as at Parjewellie, where I arrived at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, having quitted Nielepalle at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4. At Patjewellie there were 14 persons of the Patje caste, with 9 children. I enquired if the children learned to read and write as they did in most Malabar places, as I found so few of the inhabitants possessing those qualifications. I was vexed to receive the usual reply: "The parents had not learned, and the children might equally do without it," and besides that they had no masters. I again took the Wannia to task for his neglect, and finding there were two or three of the children who knew at least their A. B. C., I gave them small presents, and promised to remember them when I returned, and to reward them if I found them improved.

I left Patjewellie at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, and arrived at 6 at the beautifully situated village of Mulletiwoe, where the paddy was also already gathered in, and the inhabitants were as follows: 31 of the Chindenader caste and 12 children. Some cocoa-nut trees were growing here very prosperously, and the uncle of the Wannia, who resided here, promised me to plant several more.

Friday, 26th.—In the morning at 5, I left for Irriontiwoe, and arrived at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5. The inhabitants consisted of 19 Vellales and 2 children. I returned to Mulletiwoe afterwards in order to go back through Periewelly to Moedoer.

I left Mulletiwoe at 3 o'clock, and reached Periewelly in 19 minutes. I found 5 Chindenaders and 10 Potters living here, with 7 children. I left at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 and reached Moedoer at 5. Here I resolved to remain for a few days.

Saturday, 27th.—The boat Rammekens arrived from Galle. Two dhonies were dispatched with tiles to Trincomalee. I ordered the Wannia to prepare every thing for a journey to Chamboer, Koentitwoe, Kokoty, and Elekande.

Sunday, 28th.—Received a secret despatch from the Ceylon Government.

Monday, 29th.—Sent at 2 P.M. my palankeen and other baggage to Chamboer, and went by sea at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 to that place.

Fearing that M. Lowe's map might be incorrect and as I had not brought Nicholson's with me, I took a Moorman of Moedder as a guide, but he led me a round-about way which showed me I should have done better to have kept to my map and my compass. We did not reach the spring of Kalkoedamaena till $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, nor Chamboer till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, a distance which I should otherwise have performed in 25 minutes. I found at Chamboer 25 Vellales and 8 children. I regretted to see the crops destroyed by the storm of April 3d, but was assured the fields were fruitful at other times.

Tuesday, 30th.—Left Chamboer at 10 min. to 4; reached Kokety at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, leaving Koenitivoe on the left, with the intention to visit it in the afternoon, on my return. I found here only 4 Vellales, 2 Washers, and 1 child, and thus here also, from want of population and deficiency of water the paddy-fields were lying waste. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 continued my journey and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 reached Elekande, where I found the paddy crop already got in. The inhabitants consisted of 8 Chindenaders and 5 children.

Wishing to be in the evening at Moedder, as Chamboer lying in the heart of the jungle, was insupportable from heat and the quantity of musquitoes, I left Elekande a little before 12 and reached Koenitivoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2, where the paddy was already gathered in and I found a population consisting of 6 Vellales, 4 Karreas, and 4 Smiths, with 1 child. I remained here a very short time and arrived again at Chamboer at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3, where I immediately went on board my boat, but the heavy sea and shifting S. W. wind obliged me to leave my palankeen on the shore, with orders to remain there until I gave a signal that there was a chance of my being able to continue my voyage. At 4 o'clock pushed off, and rowing at first, soon got the wind in our favor, we tacked, passed the island of Norwegen, and reached the E. point of the river of Koetjaer or Moedder at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past landed at the place itself. I might have gone much more quickly by land, but having very few coolies, I did not wish to work them too severely.

Having now entirely done with the district of Koetjaer, I proposed visiting that of Tamblegem as quickly as possible, but the bad state of my health and the delay in the arrival of the dhonies which were to bring my servants and effects from Trancoales, made me defer my voyage.

Wednesday, 31st.—Gave orders to the Waanda that all

the headmen of the several villages should appear before me the following day.

Thursday, 1st June — Ordered the accounts to be brought to me of all what I and my suite had taken from the inhabitants of the province in rice, poultry, butter, cocoanuts, fish, &c. and when the headmen came, I ordered each to be paid the price of what I had received. The headmen refused to accept this payment, saying it was contrary to custom, and that those small tributes were always willingly given by them, but I took advantage of this opportunity to shew them how strictly the Government order was to be carried into effect, and that it was not allowed either to give or receive presents of any nature whatsoever. I assured them that Government required of their chief servants not only not to exact gifts, but also not even to receive voluntary offerings; that I as their chief set them the example of obedience to my superiors, and should severely punish those who acted in opposition to the Government order; that they knew I had given strict directions that no presents should be brought me, and that I desired they would at once inform me if even a measure of rice had been taken from them in my name, without the full value having been paid for it. That it was not to be wondered at that a Governor's visit was dreaded, if the inhabitants were squeezed and taxed wherever he went, but I took them to witness if my journey could have had any other object but their own good, and that they would have reason to gratefully remember it, if they only followed the advice I had given them. I then insisted on their receiving the money offered them; heard and decided some complaints, and directed the Wunnia to retain the headmen of the villages till the next day, as I every moment expected the Proclamation of the Government against presents being taken, to arrive from Trincomalee, and I was desirous that the inhabitants should be made fully acquainted with the desires of Government in this respect.

In the evening, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, the two dhonies came in from Trincomalee, and I ordered everything to be prepared for my departure on Saturday morning or in the evening, according to the wind would permit.

Friday, 2nd — In the morning I ordered the detachment stationed at Woodoor, and my own military escort, to appear under arms, and the inhabitants of the village and the headmen of the neighbouring places, having been called together

by beat of drum, I ordered the Government Proclamation, translated into Malabar, to be audibly read to them, and the flags and pennons of my vessels and the Government boats flying, 21 guns were fired as soon as the reading was over, as I thought it requisite to attach as much ceremony as possible to the business, in order to impress it more deeply on the memory of the people who really possess hardly anything of human nature but the outward form. I desired them to state if they clearly understood what they had heard; if not, it should be explained to them. They answered in the affirmative, but added they did not consider it honorable to them to have received payment for every measure of paddy they had given for my use; but I told them it was only a proof to them how obedient I was, and how obedient I should equally require them to be, that in my absence the Wannjá was their chief, and that if they had any reason to complain of him, two of their number should come to me to Triacumalee, but not raise a mutiny, as had too often happened. This sending of complaints however should never be done without the knowledge of the Wannjá, who on his side would never be permitted to stand in the way of their complaints being forwarded to me. I ordered all this to be slowly explained to them, and had the satisfaction of hearing them confess that they were sensible of the advantage my visit would give them. They then begged I would send them the cocoa-nut plants I had promised them, and even the men of Elendetorre, who had previously been so indifferent with regard to this cultivation, said they would exert themselves to promote it, since I had expressed a wish to that effect; that the poorer sort would require these plants for nothing, but that the richer inhabitants would gladly pay for any that they might receive. I then particularly impressed on the Wannjá to encourage this cultivation by his example, and to see that the children received as good an education as could be given them. I assured them it was the particular desire of our common Government not only to protect them but also to ensure their happiness, as they would soon perceive, since I had written to request permission, which I had no doubt of obtaining, to present the poorer inhabitants with seed corn and to remit for some time the payment of tithes, but that a proportionate anxiety for their own welfare would be expected from the inhabitants themselves, that Government might be convinced they were worthy the indulgence shown them.

I then ordered the detachment to march off, and resolved in the afternoon to commence my journey to Tamblegam. At 5 o'clock I quitted Moedoer, and as on account of contrary winds, my boat as well as the dhonies were obliged to keep in shore. It was 9 before we reached the bay of Tamblegam, and beat in against a stiff S. W. and W. S. W. wind.

Saturday, 3rd.—Arrived at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 in the river of Tamblegam, and landed at 8 at Moellhaddie, from which place I passed through paddy-fields to the rest-house of Koeyekoedderripo. At Moellhaddie, I was received with the usual national ceremonies by the Modhar Don Francisco Kannegetandigé Kennegeritna. I was too unwell to attend this day to business, but I understood that the report was well-founded which I had heard at Moedoer, that the scoundrel Soepamanien and other inhabitants of Tamblegam had gone to Colombó, declaring it to be their intention to complain to Government of my conduct and that of the Modhar of the district. I was requested to address Government at once respecting him, but declined doing so, hoping that if I were called upon to answer his complaints, I might represent him in that light, that Trincomalee and Tamblegam might be for ever delivered from him.

I think this a convenient place to record my opinion with respect to the improvement of the state of agriculture in Koetjaer, but I must previously observe that the following reasons prevent as much being done in this respect as I should desire.

1.—Scarcity of inhabitants, and the hopelessness of remedying that scarcity.

2.—The disposition of the few residents, whose reformation requires much time, an excess of patience and perseverance in principles well laid down.

3.—Deficiency of money, which I believe the Company will not undertake to supply, and which still is absolutely required to make advances and also to prepare implements, which may compensate for the want of labourers and to induce strangers to settle in this fruitful and beautiful province.

The new Thombo shews that the whole province only contains 600 male inhabitants, of whom 100 are mere lais and 50 young children. I calculate that the province is 25 German miles (about 75 English) in circumference: of this extent probably two-thirds are jungle and waste lands, and the

remaining third was formerly cultivated and is partly so still, but by reducing this third into square acres it will easily be seen how utterly incapable the small population, if even composed of the most industrious persons on the face of the earth, would be to properly manage its improvement. In the first place an increase of the population must be taken into consideration, and in this respect the following measures, with due submission, appear to me the best adapted for the purpose.

1. To oblige parents who have marriageable children to appportion them to each other with the following dowry:—
A building or residence valued at..... Rds. 10

6 buffaloes properly broken to the plough.. „ 14

A cooly, to help in sowing the ground..... „ 2½

½ an ammonam of seed corn..... „ 3

Implements to plough, sow, &c..... „ 1

Clothes, washer, barber, for one year.. „ 8

Then, with this outfit of..... Rds. 38½
a poor house-keeper, for the rich need not be limited in their gifts, has a sufficient income for one year, and may reckon, on an average of good and bad years, to obtain a sixfold return, which will at least give him a subsistence. I have here, however, placed matters on their very worst footing, but I hope to be able to shew that with some further trifling help, such as a rake, a cart to contain the seed, and a water or wind-mill for each large village, every house-keeper might sow at least three times as many ammonams, and thus reckon on six times the returns above mentioned; and if the Honorable Company would itself make an advance of seed-corn and remit the tenths for about five years, I firmly believe the loss would be fully made up to them by the great increase they would derive from this encouragement of industry. This remedy for the want of population would certainly be of slow operation, but its effects would be more certain, and it would bind the inhabitants among each other and also incline them to reciprocate the benefits they derive from Government.

The second resource is to induce strangers to settle there, but little probability of this exists. In the Island itself, this can hardly be expected, unless indeed there be in the neighbourhood of Colombo too great a population, possessing no lands and willing to avail themselves of grants to be obtained in this province. In Batticaloa, there are waste-

lands sufficient, which indicates that there is an equal want of labourers there also, whilst in Jaffnapatam, if any men are inclined to leave their native province, the Wanny affords a large scope for their exertions. The only resource then is to invite people from the coast, and in the famine of 1782 and '3, I pointed out to Government the policy of doing so, but it appeared to them that the attachment of the Coast people to their own places is so great, that although temporary want would induce them to resort here, as soon as they had earned a trifle, they would prefer at once returning and gaining a difficult livelihood at home to settling here with comparative plenty. Intermarriages, however, might prevent this, and it might be to the advantage of Government to engage pilgrims, who yearly come to Ceylon to visit the Kattergammo temple, if they be agriculturists, weavers, or workmen of any kind, to settle in the island, for all the others are traders, whose residence would be rather prejudicial than profitable, as they import much and export little.

The third, and perhaps speediest, way would be to plant colonies of Java people or persons called Panaks—the Chinese would be better still—but I cannot estimate the probable cost of such agricultural Colonies, although the profit to be derived from them would be incalculably greater, as it is certain that one hundred Chinese families would do more good than 600 Malabars. The possibility of effecting this appears to me too problematical. I would therefore suggest that disbanded Malays and other discharged soldiers, who are now at Colombo or elsewhere, living from hand to mouth, should be sent here and induced to settle in places where cultivation formerly took place but has been stopped by the desertion of the inhabitants. The Thombo shews there are but few Vellales in the Koetjaer district, and the other castes, among whom there are many Moormen, will speedily amalgamate with the Malays, so that this would give us a prospect of soon seeing many uncultivated tracts brought into cultivation.

Before I proceed to point out the difficulties which present themselves to my mind, I may mention that the district of Koetjaer is large enough to afford scope for trying at the same time all the several plans I have mentioned, nor is there any reason that the new inhabitants would in any manner oppress upon or incommode the old residents.

The nature of the inhabitants is very closely allied to that

of savage life—nothing but fear and necessity forms as yet the bond of their society. Fear of being overcome by savage beasts, or probably by one another, unites them, and this fear induces them, like spiders, to feel their way cautiously, and in a manner to be able to withdraw from the union, immediately any danger may seem to threaten them. Distrust is a leading principle among them. Pain and misfortune mingled with blessings and prosperity unite men in a more civilized state, but these affections in a savage state, before any proper sense of religion has been introduced, only lead the mind to dwell with a sort of natural instinct on the existence of good and evil beings, whom they imagine to influence their lives; and as in every man's experience the number of bad days exceeds that of the good days, more time is devoted to propitiate an evil being than to honor a good being. This will explain why in the province of Koetjaer everywhere places are found in which either yearly or monthly the so-named Devil-dances are celebrated, and the Brahmin priesthood, who have introduced their religion in a very incomplete manner, have found it necessary to exhibit all that is terrible in their faith, all that promises much, and attracts attention by pomp, to impress upon these savages that benevolence rather than malevolence is an attribute of the Almighty. Persons not farther advanced in their knowledge of a deity, cannot be thought to possess any superior idea of reciprocal duties, and the little attention bestowed by the parents on their children, and the children on their parents, supports this maxim. I must however pay this tribute to the female sex, that I have seen the mothers anxious for their young ones, whilst the fathers exhibited no care or feeling for them whatsoever. The children testify equal indifference, and when this is the case, friendship or attachment must be unknown qualities. I have never seen them attempt to assist each other, and, I am certain that they would rather suffer want, than by mutual co-operation relieve each other from a common pressure.

To change the disposition of a people of this nature, I think it would be advisable to touch their self-love, a qualification of which they seem abundantly possessed. Titles are cheap gifts, and are highly valued by them: but they should be sparingly dealt out, in order not to be underestimated, among those who brought the greatest extent of land into cultivation or planted the largest number of fruit-

trees. There are in the limits of the Kandian district not many opportunities for laying out paddy-fields—the heavy jungle not admitting of easy removal by the few inhabitants, but I have been assured that areca-trees, cocoa-nuts, coffee, indigo, cotton, jack trees, &c. &c. would grow most luxuriantly; bamboos and reeds already rise in perfection in the morasses, and indeed few things would be found out of place, were the inhabitants to devote the time they can spare from sowing to the trifling labour of planting the trees and occasionally clearing the ground around them. To encourage them to do this, some distinction should separate the industrious from the idle natives, and I think the effect would be soon perceptible. In the first place, the very lads of 14 or 16 years old, seeing that industry produced honor as well as plenty, would do something more besides letting out their father's cattle in the morning and fastening them up at night. Every village should have its schoolmaster capable of teaching the children to read and write, but this should be done so as not to intrude on the time necessary for field-labour. Grown-up lads might take the two hottest hours of the day for the purpose of being taught, and devote the rest of their time to helping their father in his labours. Younger boys might give up more time to learning, but they might also assist in gathering and clearing coffee, pepper, and cotton. Nobody who could not read and write should be admitted to hold any authority or office in this village; and it might be advantageous gradually to introduce the Christian religion, so as to inculcate proper duties towards God, and feelings of attachment towards other men, but I should by no means hold it necessary to confine religious principles to Christianity, for every one must agree with me, that no set of men can be more detestable than the Christian converts at Jafnapatam and Trincomalee, who are mostly Malabars, and who are often seen acting the mummery of going to their Temples to wash and besmear themselves with ashes, after having taken the holy Sacrament, as if the ceremony they had just gone through needed that subsequent purification. Reading and writing I deem as necessary for the children as forcing them to labour. Both prevent idleness, which has been well denominated the devil's pillow; and they further increase self-esteem which is the first principle of improvement. The habitude of labour would assimilate the Malabars to the Chinese, and I am convinced if they

were accustomed as children to work, they would not grow up in idleness and corruption, as the Malabars now do. At Trincomalee and elsewhere I wished to introduce the production of honey and hatching eggs in the European manner through the heat of dung—the first would give abundance of wax, and the second increase the quantity of poultry, besides affording work to the female children, who should also be taught, if the cotton plantation flourished, to spin. But all this would require patience and unwearied application, and time alone could introduce so general a system of improvement among the natives.

The greatest difficulty which I apprehend arises from my not knowing whether the Honorable Company would advance the expense necessary to prepare machinery to supply the deficiency of human labour, the people themselves not being able to make or pay for what they require. The machine I would have made consist of 4 beams united in a square, in which there should be fixed by iron screws two cylinders full of iron pins in such a manner that they could turn round easily; these pins should be from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and fixed in such a way that the pins of the first cylinder or roll of heavy wood should come precisely in the place where the second cylinder had none. To this kind of plough 4, 6, or more buffaloes should be harnessed, and they would work regularly so that not alone the weeds and roots would be drawn out by the iron pins, but the ground would be at once trodden by the cattle, and smoothed by the beams, leaving only the holes made by the pins, and thus there would be done at the same time work which would occupy six times as much labour. The other implements I would recommend for every workman, are a seed-cart, and 2, 3, or more scythes. The first of these I could probably not describe so as to give a proper conception of what I mean it to perform, but I will only say that whereas now a Malabar man sows one parrah of seed a day, a child with this assistance might sow twenty, and further that the seed would fall at proper distances and not be widely and uselessly scattered. The scythes need not be described but they would help a man who now mows half a parrah a day to cut down a much greater quantity, although it cannot be precisely stated how much, as one man works so much more rapidly than his neighbour.

Every village should also have a mill worked by buffa-

loes, by water or wind. I should prefer the agency of the last, as water mills would not be easily erected, and would be liable to destruction from any miscalculation of the force of the stream in a contrary monsoon, besides which, one year's experience would not always be a correct guide for the next year. Mills worked by buffaloes cost a number of cattle and a number of labourers, but wind-mills may be stationed where most necessary, and do equal work with the other two united. They require little human labour, and calms are less to be feared in this district than too much wind. These mills will reduce the paddy to rice for sale, and save much expense in the carriage, for a man who now carries 3 parrahs of paddy may then transport the same quantity of rice valued at as much again, and which now with its husk is a bullock load.

I shall now proceed to say a few words on the administration of the province.

Koetjaer, which has been only about 20 years subject to the Honorable Company, was previously governed by a Wannia of the King of Kandy, who, as all subordinates distant from their superiors do, governed arbitrarily, and as the Court only threatened and never carried the threat into execution, the inhabitants never thought of forwarding their complaints to Kandy, but rose in arms whenever oppression drove them to do so. Since the Company have held the province, the same mode of government has existed, but the Wannia is more limited in his authority. It has however always been found, that although the Company has never insisted on any changes or sought any profit from the province; yet the most trifling order has always been received with a mutinous spirit, if it did not come within the comprehension of themselves; and it is even thought that the Governor Schorer, who was assassinated sometime since, was the slow, but not less effectual, victim of their ill-feeling. A total change of rule would therefore not be very easily accomplished, even the report of its contemplation would be sure to lead to a desertion of the inhabitants. Although therefore I have shown how many advantages would ensue from the introduction of additional residents, yet it would be better to postpone any step of the kind, until the present inhabitants should be convinced by actual experience of the benefits to be derived from any measures of improvement; how far preferable it is to be under a European Governor of active habits, than under one of their lazy, idle, native headmen; on-

ly anxious to further his own interests. In the meantime it would be proper to appoint a Forrester (*Boschpachter*), as in Java, young or at least active, to superintend the cutting of timber for the Company—the same man might visit the different parts of the province, to see if agriculture was properly attended to—he might likewise look after the brick-works, and without having any direct influence, keep up the industry of the inhabitants, by threatening to inform the Government if they remitted their efforts. This would accustom them gradually to receive a European Governor among them.

Every year the Commandant of Trincomalee should select a time at which the fewest vessels arrive, to make a tour in the province—the best period for a similar excursion is just previous to, or during the sowing season, when he may see the efficiency of the dams, and whether they are laid in the best places. In every district he should have a piece of ground cultivated at his own expense, without requiring the services of the inhabitants for that purpose, and if possible he might cast the first seed into it himself. It is desirable that his visit may be looked forward to as a blessing and not a burden, and he must therefore scrupulously pay for every grain of rice he or his suite take from the natives. At the same time the advancement of the young people in their learning and their labours should be inquired into; a penknife and pencease might be given to the lad who writes best—a handsome pruning-knife to him who has best assisted his father in the cultivation of his trees—a new scythe to the best agriculturist—and each present should be accompanied with an ol assigned by the Commandant, and shewing the cause of the gift. This would give rise to emulation of which every class from the throne downwards stands in need.

I may be told I might as well attempt to raise castles in the air; as to implant virtue and industry among Malabar people—my answer will however be the same as that of the old Philosopher, who was reproached with believing in the soul's immortality—"If I err, my error is sweet—deprive me not of its consoling influence!"

The reflection of not having been entirely unprofitable to society is so cheering in itself, that a man must be destitute of feeling who does not think this reward alone sufficient, and if even my propositions should fail on trial, I am persuaded the having advanced them will not be urged against me as a reproach.

Sunday, 4th.—Though suffering from ill-health, I left **Kooylkoedijeripoe** at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M. and visited the following villages or hamlets:—

Inakketiddel ...	8 mins.	S. S. W. from Kooylkoedijerippoe.
Ayenagetiddel ...	33 „	W. from Makketiddel.
Nayematiddel ...	3 „	S. W. by S. from Ayenagetiddel
Nadewoepirim- betiddel ,	16 „	N. E. from Nayematiddel
Wannanmadotid- del	10 „	N. E. from Nadewoepirimbo.
Moelliaddi	6 „	S. E. from Wannanmado.
The River	3 „	N. N. E. from Moelliaddi.
Wannitjia	5 „	W. N. W. from the River.
Kooylkoedyerip- poe	9 „	N. W. from Wannitjia.

In most of these villages, the paddy was already stacked, but I regretted to find that the tank of Kandelay had not given a sufficient supply of water to properly irrigate all the lands in cultivation, so that much of the produce had withered or was withering, only half-ripe, in the field.

Monday, 5th.—In the morning I despatched some complainants, and in the afternoon about 4 o'clock, visited the following places:—

Pandaria ...	8 minutes	S. E. from Kooylkoedijeripoe.
Pietjeate ...	4 „	S. W. from Pandaria.
Karreje ...	4 „	N. E. from Pietjeate.
Kallimendoe ...	6 „	N. from Karritje—Here I visited the tree Pattiniamman Kooyl, where the Malabar King Kollekote Raja who built the tank of Kandelay, erected an altar about the base, consisting of 3 granite stones, on the S. E. side of the tree—that on the right hand appeared to have been the capital of a column—it was 3 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 8 inches thick; the middle stone appeared to have been hallowed out; the third was of irregular shape, and about 60 feet distant, to the N. E. of the altar near a Devil's tree which had been blown down, lay a fourth stone of a similar kind to that at the right of the altar.

Kottampalliaddi ...	4 mins.	W. S. W. from Kallimendoe.
Sammantoerre ...	8 „	E. by N. from Kottampalliaddi
Sippietiddel	6 „	W. by N. from Sammantoerre.
Pattimendoe	13 „	W. S. W. from Sippietiddel.
Kooylkoedijeripoe	19 „	W. by S. from Pattimendoe.

I found the paddy gathered in here also; but I cannot omit observing that there is probably nothing more beautiful than the environs of Kooylkoedijeripoe. A low plain consisting of paddy fields is surrounded by small elevations at short distances from each other, upon which the villages appear as so many islands, floating among the paddy which is waved by the winds. Each of these elevations is crowned by a plume of cocoa-nuts, and the shading of the light green fields not yet mowed, the bayish yellow of those already finished, and the dark green of the trees, combine to form one of those pictures which everywhere attest the superiority of nature over art.

Tuesday, 6th.—A little after 6, left Kooylkoedijeripoe, and arrived in twenty minutes in the bay of Tamlegamme. Both sides of the river from N. to S. are covered with a species of trees, which only serves to impede the landing—they consist of thousands of roots thickly interwoven, and form a clump to the height of from 6 to 8 feet above water; I believe it is the same tree which prevents persons getting ashore in several parts of the West Indies, and which is named by French naturalists "*Mangliers*." Sailed round the bay, a correct survey of which is still wanting, and at ten minutes past 9 came to Kimiaay, situated on the left of the bay, where I found 11 Moormen and 7 children residing. The place might supply a sufficient quantity of bamboos and canes. The sugar reed grows wild; it is not of the best kind but might be improved by cultivation. Left Kimiaay at 10 and arrived at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 1 at the mouth of the river of Tamlegamme, and 23 minutes later at Kooylkoedijeripoe.

Wednesday, 7th.—This day was taken up in answering a despatch which I had the honor to receive from Government, and in copying my Journal for transmission. In the evening I went to visit the celebrated temple of Tamlegamme; the situation of which is from E. to W. in length. The Brahmin chief priest, accompanied by some others, received me and gave me the usual gift of a lime and some flowers. I requested him to shew me the two celebrated images, the only ones saved from the temple of a thousand pillars, on the arrival of the Portuguese. After much difficulty, which I believe a present which I offered him was very efficacious in removing, he acceded to my request. I was not allowed to approach nearer than the first place of prostration, but as the temple was well lighted up, I managed to discern, with th

aid of my telescope, two idols in a sitting posture on a sort of altar. They were so covered with cloths that the faces alone were seen. In the front was the image of the King Koneser, and on his left in an oblique line, was that of his Queen Isoewrie Armen—these images were brought from the Coast by the King Kollekote, the founder of the tank of Kandelay, and by him presented to the temple of a thousand pillars. They came originally, according to tradition, from a mountain to the north of the Coast exactly in the centre of the world, and which can now only be attained by the aid of wings. This appears to me to have a metaphorical meaning, and to signify, that a man should so detach himself from the world and cultivate religion as to become a perfect Saint. At least from what they told me, I considered that they had some allegorical idea of this nature.

When the ceremonies were over, the priests took an opportunity to represent to me that whilst Tanglegamme was under the King of Kandy, the tenths of the produce of the lands were collected as a tribute to that prince, who however relinquished the half, or a twentieth share, in favor of the Pagoda; that since the Company had taken the entire tax, death had entered the country and the harvest was diminishing yearly. That before the death of the Commandant Schorer, they had obtained a promise from him that he would request permission to assign at least 600 parrahs of paddy yearly for the support of the temple, that it might not perish from want of funds, that as M. Schorer had died before the fulfilment of his promise, they solicited the same favour from me. I gave my word that I would forward their petition to Government, on whom alone however the accomplishment of it would depend.

Thursday, 8th.—Left Kooylkoederipoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4, and proceeded to the famous Kandelay, a name never uttered by the Malabars without fear. Every effort was employed to induce me to relinquish this journey—warnings, exhortations, and what was more likely to be effectual, examples of inquisitive travellers, who had, shortly after this excursion, either died or been subject to consumptive illness—this I knew to be true, but my mind was made up to the trip, and nothing could deter me from it. The advantage of the tank of Kandelay for the agriculture of the district was too important to allow me to abandon my proposed inspection of this famous work. I feared not the renowned devil Boedom, who, as

servant of the great King Kollekoete, was forced to excavate this tank in six days and ever after to watch over its preservation ; but I own I was rather alarmed at the attempts and machinations of the superstitious persons I was likely to meet, who imagine they merit heaven when they rid the earth of an unbeliever, and I therefore took the precaution to ensure the approbation of the Heathen priests. I told them it was not my wish to ridicule their belief with respect to the dangers I should have to encounter, but I pitied their fears—that I only desired to inspect a magnificent piece of art, the work of mortal hands, although their faith taught them to ascribe it to supernatural agency—that I intended nothing which would interfere with their prejudices, and should be even glad if they would accompany me. They consented to this, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 we reached Dannatikalloe, where I saw a piece of granite, across which the road runs, the top of which above ground measures in length 90 paces, and in breadth 12, and is formed of one single slab. At the extremity of this there is a well of reasonable depth, and which was much deeper before travellers had thrown in pieces of wood and stone, which have spoiled the water, though naturally very good. This stone goes by the name of "*the stone of the washerman's wife*," a personage whose wondrous deeds are so manifold that I directed a collection of them to be made, having myself seen several works of wonder which are ascribed to her. The well served her to wash in and the stone to beat the clothes on.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 we reached Parrewie-paanjaan, and saw a granite slab 6 cubits long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying from S. E. to E. and N. W. to W. On this there is an inscription, which from some visible characters, appears to be in Cingalese, yet the still intelligible words are too few to allow its import to be made out. Under the inscription are two animals, one two-footed, the other quadruped. The one is intended, I think, to represent a peacock, the other from the head seems to be a dog, but from its posture a lion, yet they are now so faint that this opinion is mere guess-work. Near this stone are several pieces, some like pillars, the others of various shapes ; and as the stone is called "*the washerwoman's bed*," this may be thought to have been its props or feet.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 we came to Winderaselem Waaykael ; near the current of a stream which commences at the tank of Winderaselemkolom, where I arrived at 9.—Tradition relates that this tank was constructed by Winda-Reser, a servant of

King Kollekotte, in obedience to the orders of his master, but it is of limited extent.

About 10 o'clock we reached Pondegelkattoe, where the priest begged me to descend for an instant from my palankeen, which I the more readily did as I wished to examine the so-named "*woman's steps*." These consist of very heavy stones piled one on the other, which form nine stairs, twenty paces in breadth, and having descended these, a portion of the tank comes in sight. The legend says that these stones were placed here by the women who brought dinner to their husbands whilst labouring at the tank, and that each woman brought to it a stone and a basket of earth. This narrative ill accords with the tradition that Boedom, with six other fellow-devils, completed the work in six days, but it leans more to truth. When the tank is full, these steps form a portion of its boundary, but now I passed first several natural limits consisting of rock and hills, before I reached the work of art, which is more easily seen and admired than described so as to give a correct idea of it. The tank is not of brick-work as I had imagined, but of slabs of granite of wonderful magnitude, and the astonishing part of it is how they ever were brought there, for the exact fitting evidently shews that it is a work of art. Entering one third of the distance within the limits, we reached the well through which they say the water runs before it passes under the artificial mountain near it, whence it discharges itself by copper or stone mouths, and forms the stream to which the province of Tamblegamme is so highly indebted for its fertility. This well is only divided from the tank by a boundary of twelve steps, composed of extremely heavy blocks of stone, which are easily seen to have been fashioned by human labour, but they are not of brick-work and are already indented in the middle through the force of the water. The well is 20 feet in diameter and, when I saw it, had 5 cubits water in it, but only two of the steps were covered, whereas in the bad monsoon not only the 12 steps are inundated but the tank itself discharges its water over those steps into the well. The canal, which conducts the water at low-tide into the well, is 4 cubits high and 1 broad, but cannot easily be measured on account of the strength of the current, which increases so much near the canal, which passes under the hills, that no person dare approach it. Having inspected this work with feelings of the highest veneration for the great Benefactor of

mankind who had constructed it, I clambered over the hill to witness the discharge of the water. Half way up I found a stone with the same figures on it as I have already described, and if my astonishment was great at seeing the current on the one side, it was far greater on obtaining sight of the force of the discharge on the other. A stone of about 22 feet in length, but whose thickness cannot be determined, as part of it is buried in the earth, nor its breadth as it is partly imbedded in the hill, forms the floor over which the water passes. Upon this division stones are placed $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, in such a manner that the three form mouths 5 feet high and 3 feet broad. These are again covered by a sculptured square stone, 10 feet long, 12 broad, and 4 thick, the back part closing on the hill. I cannot conceive how this structure has been effected, but it is certain that the most complete manufacture could be no great improvement on it. The force of the water is hereby reduced; and the depth of the water in the mouths was not more than 5 inches, but in the rainy season it entirely fills the mouths, and makes a tremendous noise, heard at an amazing distance. I had in the mean time remarkably augmented the rapidity of the stream by ordering some filth to be removed which impeded the current near the mouth of the well, and I pointed out to those who had come with me, that if they did this annually, there must indeed fall very little rain, if it did not provide them with sufficient water for their fields, as was now the case, and I ordered the Moedliar to take special care that the inhabitants always did this in the dry season, and that those who would not assist should not be permitted to lead the water towards their fields.

It would be too tedious to refer to all the tales related of this famous Kandelay tank, but I have obtained, not without great difficulty, from the Pagoda of Tanglegamme, a copy of a work where all matters concerning the Pagoda-mountain, and the Kandelay tank are inserted, which is now being translated for me by Mr. de Melow of Jaffnapatam, and which may serve to satisfy the curious in these matters.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 I left the works, and having visited by the way an open pagoda of Polleaar, where I found an image of that God with elephant's head and ears, arrived at a small rest-house or hut where I stayed to dinner, and from which there was a good view of the tank on the side of the works.

Left Kandelay at 3, passing by the same road I had come, and discovered another peculiarity in the stone of the

washerman's wife, namely, that among the hundreds of fragments which lay around, there was one 4 foot square, which on being struck, sent forth a sound as of copper, whilst none of the others had any peculiarity of the kind.

At 7 I reached Kooylkoedijeripoe again, although the Malabars reckon the distance at $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and I believe this celerity was owing to the fear of the people for Boedom, the holder of the tank—at least my coolies came back at a much quicker pace than they had gone there.

Friday, 9th—Passed again the morning in hearing the complaints of the litigious people of Tamblegamme and left in the afternoon for Weladdie-ade-wanne, situated at 42 min. S. W. from Kooylkoedijerippo—here there were many trees and the paddy already gathered in. There were the following inhabitants: 7 Kasta Saundars, 1 Karrea, and 3 children. At a short distance E. N. E. lies Wattetaminan, deserted by its inhabitants, and inaccessible from the want of a road.

Saturday, 10th.—Left Kooylkoedijerippo at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 A. M.; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 passed the little river of Palampattoe; arrived at 6 at Pattianoettoe, where the paddy was already cut, and there were the following inhabitants: 3 Vellales, 2 of the Chindenader caste, and 8 Weddas, and 2 children. Here is a small pagoda, having nothing remarkable except its Brahmin priest, who being an amateur of vegetables and plants, has cultivated and set lemon trees in a portion of the ground which generally lies vacant round Pagodas, which I was so pleased to see that I promised to give him a further opportunity of following his taste, by sending him seeds and plants on my return. I saw here also the largest kind of buffaloes and cows I had met with in Ceylon, and I believe that they, at least the latter, are originally from the Coast.

A little after 7 left Pattianoettoe; at 8 crossed the salt-river, and reached Kande-kadoe about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8. Here the paddy was also already stacked. There were 14 persons of the Chindenader and 7 of the Tannelaar caste with 3 children. I remained here 17 minutes and then returned to Pattianoettoe; crossing again the salt-river.

Sunday, 11th.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the night I continued my journey to the limits of the King of Kandy's territory in this district. The road lay through a continued jungle, full of wild beasts, and especially elephants, which frequently obliged us to clear the road by firing, some of them remaining standing directly in our path. I now saw how necessary it

was to be escorted by a detachment of soldiery, for my lascoreens no sooner saw the animals than they scattered themselves to the right and left in the jungle and came out terribly wounded by the thorns.—At 6 passed Wallemadoo, a village deserted for ten years, the inhabitants having gone into the Kandyan provinces. Shortly after $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, reached Mahasawa, a small spot inhabited by Cingalese, who had no other tokens of human beings than their shape and speech, and of whom only two could be induced to allow us to come up to them.

They shewed me the bed of a rivulet, now nearly dry, but which in the rainy season must be very broad, in which there were numerous stones, such as fragments of pillars standing upright, on which no doubt formerly the slabs were laid that are now lying scattered all around, forming a bridge remarkable for the trouble it must have cost to bring such heavy slabs there. This work is likewise attributed to the washerman's wife, and the river is called the Wannatepalam-pote-aur. I asked the two men why they and the other natives did not cultivate the ground or plant trees. They replied that being Weddas, and not fixed in any place, sowing or planting was of no use to them, that they had once sown Natcheme-seed, but were driven from the spot by Kaffres who had shot two of them. I tried to make them understand how requisite it was for this very reason that they should live together in a fixed residence, thus providing for mutual defence, and promoting mutual comfort, and told them that if they would do this, I would occasionally visit them, and far from exacting any tax from them, I would endeavour to be of use to them. They seemed to listen attentively to me, and gradually the men who had run away joined us again. I was afterwards told that their first idea had been that my Malay attendants were cannibals.

I left them about 8 o'clock, and in half an hour reached Moddelia-maddoe, where I found every thing precisely the same; and at a few minutes past $\frac{1}{2}$ after 8, I came to Wasewakolom. Here I found several inhabitants, and tolerably good dwellings; and the headman promised me that he would not only in future induce the people to pay greater attention to the cultivation of the land, but that he would also induce many of them who had run away into the Kandyan country, out of fear of the Kaffres, to return to their homes. I would willingly have proceeded to the last village, situated

at the W. S. W. of Wasewakolom, and called Karpenkadder-walla, but it was impossible to get through the jungle except with more difficulty than I could undergo.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 I again retraced my steps, and reached Kooylkoedijeripoe at 11 at night.

Monday, 12th.—I gave a day of rest to my coolies, and took one myself, except in as far as hearing complaints.

Tuesday, 13th.—Went in the afternoon to see a stone with an inscription standing in a paddy-field; but it was impossible on account of its antiquity to fathom the meaning, and none of the inhabitants could assist me in decyphering it. Intending the next day to visit the province of Kat-toekolompatoe, I ordered all the headmen to come to me, as well to pay my accounts as to read to them, in the same manner as I had done at Koetjear, the proclamation against taking presents. I was obliged to defer my journey and availed myself of the leisure this gave me to visit the celebrated washer's stone,—on

Wednesday, 14th.—The circumstance which gave rise to the erecting of this testimonial, is too honorable to mankind to be permitted to pass unnoticed. I do not guarantee the authenticity of the story, although many things seem to confirm that something of the kind really occurred. At a certain time, the precise date of which is however lost, the tank of Tamblegamme was stopped up, and the cause assigned was that a fish closed the aperture; nobody dared venture to clear it by removing the pieces of the fish's body. At last the waters, not having their usual vent, rose to such a height that a fear was entertained lest the embankment might be carried away, on which the safety of the whole province of Tamblegamme was said to depend. A washerman, whose name has been shamefully allowed to perish, more noble-minded than his countrymen, offered to devote himself for the public safety by cutting away the fish, but being very poor and burthened with a numerous family, he stipulated, that as it was certain his body would be dashed to pieces by the force of the waters and might be carried under the mountain, the limbs might retain the right of possession for his children of the places where they happened to be cast ashore. This condition was accepted, and the brave man saved his country, but, as he expected, became the victim of his magnanimity. His body was indeed torn limb from limb, and the places where the members came, were made the inheritance of his

children, but for the convenience of having all together, they chose the field where his right arm was landed and the fields around to the number of pieces of his body. I repeat, I do not know to what extent this is a true story, but our people assured me they had known some of this man's descendants, although the race has now become extinct. For the honor of human nature I wish the truth of the tale was better established, and that I might engrave it on a stone for an example to posterity.

On the memorial erected to his remembrance, nothing is now visible but the figure of a vase, which is a symbol of Kollekotoe-Rasa, but of which I can offer no explanation.

About noon, when I had dismissed my complainants, the heads of the several villages came at last to visit me, and I settled my accounts with them to the very utmost farthing. I ordered them to come to me again in the evening, and having placed the detachment of troops stationed there under arms, the Government proclamation against accepting presents of any kind from the people was read to them. I endeavoured to impress this on their minds as strongly as I had done to the chiefs of Koetjaer, and then alluding to the flight of Soepermanie and the 10 or 12 other Tangleammers, I requested them to inform me candidly what cause of complaint they had against the modeliar whom I had placed over them. If he treated them unjustly or unreasonably, this was their best time to mention it. I could only obtain the general answer that they had no cause of discontent, but that Soepermanie was frequently urging them to express their dissatisfaction, and that they being simple men were foolish enough to listen to him; that they would be more prudent in future, and would also attend better to the bringing up of their children and the improvement of their lands, for which purpose they requested the same assistance as they heard I had promised to the people of Koetjaer.

If the province of Tangleammie were better populated, it would be one of the finest districts of the whole island. It is very extensive and particularly in its neighbourhood to the King of Kandy's territory, but a good survey of it is still wanting. The lower parts furnish abundance of rice and the borders of the province are admirably adapted for plantations similar to those which I have recommended in the district of Koetjaer. The disposition of the inhabitants is of the very worst kind, and it were even charitable to wish that they

possessed the stupidity of those of Koetjaer. Composed of runaways from Trincomalee, Jaffnapatam and the Coast, they seem associated for no other purpose than to promote all their respective vices. The stupidity of the aboriginal natives—the laziness of the Trincomalese, the litigiousness of the Jaffnapatammers, and the rascality of the Coast-people, united to the faithlessness of the Moormen, have given these people a national character to accurately describe which a better pen than mine would be required. I do not despair of being able to improve them, but more must be expected from giving earnest attention to the education of the future race than from any care bestowed on the present set of men, with whom the only chance is, to persuade them that it is more to their direct advantage to be virtuous than vicious.

The opinion of persons more experienced than myself is, that the way to improve their internal administration would be to select some moment of revolt or disquiet to impose over them an European Resident. Those moments are indeed too frequent, but the Resident would have a task to perform above common ability, were he to be expected to render men of this nature less turbulent or more amenable to the laws of civilized society.

Thursday, 15th.—After 4 o'clock A. M. left Kooyl-koedijeripoe, passed Oemerikadoe Poeliaarkooyl at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, at 6 o'clock went by Palempote-aar, and reached at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 Kappeltorre, a place abandoned by its natives from dread of the Kaffers. At $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 I was met by the Wannia of Kattoekolompattoo, Don Joan Sandere Segere Nallemapane Wannijenaar, at Walewatje Oetoe on the limits of his province, and reached the warm baths at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9. Being so close to Trincomalee, and having to concert certain arrangements with the Commandant Scheede, I sent off my effects to Nilawallie, and left at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 for Trincomalee, which, having finished my business, I again left, and at 11 in the evening arrived at Nilawallie.

Friday, 16th.—I commenced with the Thombo, and found the inhabitants to consist of 64 Vellales, 8 men of the Maddepallier caste, 12 Moormen, 17 Karreas, 1 Smith, 3 Carpenters, 5 Barbers, 5 Washermen, and 35 children, I informed myself respecting the manufacture of salt, and learned with pleasure that a greater number of salt-pans had been laid out this year than had been for many previous years. I enquired how much salt could be collected yearly, if no un-

seasonable rain occurred to prevent their labours, and was told 1,500 ammonams; reckoning the ammonam at 120 medieds, and the medied at 3 lbs. this would amount to 540,000 lbs. of which quantity a small portion is sent to Trincomalee and all the rest exported to the Kandyan territories, at the rate of 1 Rd. the ammonam; they added that they should be able to collect a far greater quantity if they could find out a way of scraping it together without requiring so great a number of labourers. After a long talk with them, I brought the matter so far that they promised me, if no rain fell at the time of the salt crystallizing, they would deliver 3,000,000 lbs. exclusive of the quantity sent to Kandy, from the pans at Nilawallie and Koembrepitty, at the rate of 6 schellings the ammonam of 120 medieds, if on my side I would engage to take all that quantity off their hands.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 p. m. left Nilawallie, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 reached Koembrepitty, where I found the following inhabitants: 4 Vellales, 9 Parredice Vellales, 8 Karreas, 2 Washers, and 3 children. Here 1,000 ammonams of salt are collected yearly. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 left Koembrepitty and reached Koerjewally at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8. I should have wished, in my way between these two places, to have visited the famous mountain of Nagewalle, whose top shows itself at a distance at sea in the posture of a woman sitting, but it had become too late. At Koerjewallie I found 22 Vellales, 7 of the Maddepally caste, 12 Moormen, 7 Karreas, and 5 Washers, with 12 children.

Saturday, 17th.—Left at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 a. m. for the mountain of Nagewalle, whose summit I with some difficulty reached at 7 o'clock. The stone which presents the already mentioned appearance at sea, is 80 feet high, and rather thinner at top than at bottom; the breadth of those sides which are attainable is from 20 to 26 feet, and on this base rests a smaller stone, which in form appears at a distance like a monk's cowl drawn over a human head. Near the larger stone, a flat slab, loose all round, but resting on other rocks, occupies a space nearly 40 feet in diameter, and is of one piece in the same manner as the upright stone. Beneath this mountain I found the remains of the Kaffer settlement, who had chosen this remote place because, from its height, they could discover at an amazing distance travellers coming from Trincomalee or Jaffnapatam; and be betimes at hand to plunder them. Near this is a flat stone also about 20 paces broad and much

larger than the others near it. At the narrowest end of this stone there is a cavity, as if made by a waterfal, 12 feet long, 7 broad, and 6 deep, and thus capable of continuing a large quantity of rain-water. The view from this place, although extending almost over a wilderness, is enchanting, and is only limited by a mountain at the S. W. of the same height as Nagewalle. Mountains, the sea, lakes, rivers, forests, wild animals who in these recesses escape servitude, and here and there small spots inhabited by men scarcely more reasonable than their quadruped neighbours, all unite to create a view of surprising beauty, and which rests on the imagination long after it has been seen, with all the pleasure of a theatrical sight.

I found here and there several waste corn-fields, which was accounted for, on my return, by the assurance that there was no fresh water in the whole district, except near the limits of the Kandyan territory; and that, therefore, when there was a scarcity of rain the people were forced to decamp. They told me that the few inhabitants now remaining had sufficient and more advantageous employment in cultivating salt, but that when the province belonged to Kandy it was far more thickly populated and then the fields I had seen were in cultivation. Now, however, so many men had deserted to the King's lands that the few labourers left had sufficient other work to do. I requested the Wannia to use his influence to induce those who had left the province to return; and gave the same assurances with respect to the good intentions of the government, and the same promises of assistance to their agricultural labourers, as I had given to the people of Koetjaer and Tamblegam.

At 3 left for Tiriay, passing the nearly dried-up river of Challeppy-aar, where also the remains of a bridge built by the washer's wife are to be seen, and reached Tiriay at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6. The inhabitants are 17 Vellales, 1 Karrea, 1 Washer, with 8 children. These people, when their labour fails in the fields, seek subsistence by working in the salt pans for those of Nilawally, and Koembrepitty.

Sunday, 18th.—At 4 A.M. left Tiriay without visiting Kalloc-car, or the stony river, as the preceding year, in my journey to Jaffnapatam, I had found nothing there worth seeing, the ground being sandy and fruitless, covered with useless bushes. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 I again reached Koetjawallie. Visited the Pagoda of Poelle-arr, where I found a stone

and a copper image of that god, and then went at the risk of my neck to visit the rocks at the end of Koetjewallie, named Karetjemalle-moene. There was formerly here a temple of tolerable repute, but with all my trouble, I could only discover a few baked tiles and bricks which must have belonged to it, and which are now employed by the inhabitants in repairing their wells, in spite of the respect which they have for places where they have once sacrificed.

Under the large fragments fallen from above, I found a remarkable stone 7 feet long and from 4 to 5 broad, creeping under which there is to be seen a tessellated piece of sculpture. The letters, in as far as they are to be made out, appear written in the Nagara character, which is now only known to the most learned priests of the temple of Benares in Bengal, and the present situation of the stone shews very evidently that it has fallen in with a portion of the Pagoda.

At $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 p. m. set out for the limits of the Kandyan territory; passed Tewalekolom on the W. S. W. at an hour's distance from Koetjewallie; and arrived at 6 at Salambokolom, situated S. W. by W. from Tewalekolom. Here I found the bed of a fine river, now nearly dry. The inhabitants informed me that they were prevented from planting fruit-trees through the violence of the stream in the bad monsoon, which obliged them to abandon their dwelling-places. I could not expect from the paucity of their numbers that they could be able to made trenches to carry off the waters, and indeed they had exerted their best efforts to cultivate some paddy-fields, which I found already mowed.

Monday, 19th.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 a. m. left for Tewalekolom, where I arrived at 10; having passed Poeliamkolom a little after 7; Koerisittakolom 10 minutes later; Maeroedankolom $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8; Nawalekolom, 35 minutes past 8. At this last place there were two houses and some cultivated fields, but many which were formerly inhabited and cultivated, are now abandoned and waste.

I learned here with surprize that the King's Wannia of Soeroelipattoe, hearing of my arrival, had detained all the traders of the Company who had gone into the Kandyan territory, and had forbidden his people to carry any merchandize over the Kandyan borders; although I had long previously written that my only object was to make a tour of inspection among the Company's villages, without any

intention of hurting or interfering with his people. I wrote therefore a note to the Wannia to inform him that I should be that evening at Moddelie-maddoe on the river Janaer, which separates the Company's from the Kandyan territories, and that I should rather have expected that he would have been ready on the other side of the river, which is narrow enough, to hold a conversation with me, than that he should have stopped his people from carrying provisions and other necessaries into the province of Trincomalee. That this conduct was not at all in unison with the good feeling which prevailed between the Kandyan Court and H. M.'s Government, and that the King should certainly be informed of it, which would naturally bring him into disgrace with his master.

About 3 p. m. left Tewalekolom, and reached Kalkadewe at 4, which is abandoned, because the inhabitants will not undergo the expense of repairing the tank, although it would be quite impossible to select better spots for paddy-fields. At $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 reached Moddelie-maddoe, the road from Tewalekolom being nearly all in a S. W. direction. The paddy was already gathered in, and I rode at once to the river Janaer, which runs in a W. S. W. direction at a quarter of an hour's distance from the villages. The bottom of the river is very stony and the white sand of the bed renders the water very clear, although there seemed to be hardly any current.

On my return from the river, I ordered the few inhabitants to be assembled that I might enquire why so many of their number had left the village, and was informed that hearing of my coming, and that I wrote down all their names, they had been fearful I was going to reckon them as slaves belonging to the Company; but that those who remained, being indebted for their maintenance to the grandfather of the present Wannia, had refused to desert the grandson of their benefactor. I remarked to them that they might easily learn from the people of Tamblegamme whether my visit had been beneficial or injurious to them; and whether I had done any man any harm, either in his person or property.

They all answered that they had already heard of my kind intentions with regard to the improvement of their lands; that their companions would quickly return home, and obtaining the same information, would gladly meet me on any future visit. I told them to give them a proof of the interest I took in their welfare. I would establish myself in their neighbourhood and be of assistance to the industrious

labourers who might fall into distress, I should therefore request the Hon'ble Company to give me a grant of the village of Kalkaddoewe, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, that I might repair the tanks and restore the culture of the fields. They would then have an opportunity of learning how few labourers might do most work, and that I would do the same in each province if Government gave me permission. They seemed highly pleased with this assurance, and said, if the Company would exempt them from tithes for five years to enable them to lay by seed-corn, they would quickly bring the waste lands into cultivation and the prosperity of the province would no doubt induce many to come and settle there.

Tuesday, 24th.—Left Modelia-maddoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 A. M. and reached Tamulpanikattoe-moeripoe at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, having passed Attiwiravagoe at 5 m. to 6; Erembekolom 25 m. past 6; and at 10 m. past 7 Tallepana. A few inhabitants live at the second of these places—the rest is all waste. The road runs E. S. E.

Here I received notice that a European soldier had been seen in the jungle. I immediately sent a patrol who quickly brought me a man named Driesman, who had deserted two or three months previously. He appeared very sickly and his legs were terribly swollen; he said that having gone out of devotion to visit a Romish Church near the warm-baths, he had been captured by a party consisting of 3 Caffers, 2 Malays, and 2 Moormen, who had carried him everywhere with them as a guide, but that he had escaped from them at Pankolom, a month ago, and hearing that I was coming into the district, he had come to seek me. I asked why he had not at once returned to Trincomalee, he said, his swollen legs and heavy sickness had prevented him. I saw at once his story was an invention, and told him he had no right to leave his post to go so far as the warm-baths, without obtaining leave; 2dly, that the Kaffers would never have spared his life, as they had murdered Malabars who might have been more useful to them, and that he being a native of Negapatam and only one year in this island, could never have served them as a guide; 3dly, that it was surprising as he knew that if they found him again they would kill him, the strength which had enabled him to run from them, had not supported him as far as Trincomalee; that it was therefore more probable that he was one of their companions

who falling sick, had been left behind when they took their departure from the province. He seemed to have no plea of defence left, so I ordered him to be taken as a prisoner by four natives to Trincomalee.

Here I found the following inhabitants : 14 Vellales, and 4 children, and those of the village Perepemadoo, whom I ordered to come to me, as there was no open road to their houses, consisted of 4 Vellales, 3 Karreas, and 2 Washers, with 3 children.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 p. m. left for Pankolom, and passed through a very heavy jungle and most inconvenient pathways. I did not arrive till 8 o'clock. The fine paddy-fields round the village have been for some years the property of the late second Interpreter Sillepoelle Moediar, who seems to have conceived an idea that being his, they are no longer under the control of the general government, so that neither my Kay-oppe nor that of the Wannia are any longer held in respect there. The fellow had only ordered a dish to be prepared for me, and if I had not known the man and consequently desired the Wannia to have the necessary provisions ready, my people might, after a march of seven hours, have been allowed to starve. Had I not also taken my washers with me, I might have slept on branches of trees full of insects, subjected to the influence of the night air and heavy rains. I ordered the two headmen to be brought to me, and asked if they had not seen the Wannia's Kay-oppe issued by my orders, and why everything I had desired was not prepared. They said that they had seen it, but Sillepoelle told them to have only one dish ready, and above all not to get any paddy for my people. Having given then to understand that my commands were more binding on them than the words of any private person, I had them tied up and gave each 25 lashes; but I took no notice of Sillepoelle, intending to request the Government to punish him for his misconduct, lest his protectors might have reason to say that I had taken undue vengeance on him.

I only found here 5 Vellales, but the Wannia told me many had gone away, perhaps at Sillepoelle's desire.

Wednesday, 21st.—At 3 A. M. left Pankolom; passed Madlewilla at 7; Moddeliakolom at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9, and reached the warm-baths at 11, through paths more passable for apes and creeping things than men, though they may be made ex-

cellent at very trifling expense. Here I had assembled the headmen to pay them in the same manner as those of Koetjaer and Tanglegamme, and to advise them to apply themselves to agriculture. I read the proclamation against giving or receiving presents, and desired them to say if they had any claims against any of my escort.

I did not visit the village of Karrendiemootte, which lies between Nillawallie and the warm-baths, as it is now abandoned, but continued my route for Trincomalee at 4 o'clock and arrived there safely at 6.

Kattoekolompattoo, which along the coast may be considered as a most valuable salt-mine, is in the interior one of the most splendid districts I have ever visited, but these properties are rendered unavailing by the scarcity of inhabitants. The earth promises everything to be found in India of the vegetable kind, if it can only be brought into a state of cultivation. Every village, inhabited or not, has its own tank, and the success of agriculture does not therefore depend on a single course of irrigation as in Tanglegamme.

The inhabitants of the coast are, like all Malabars approaching to civilized society, lazy, vicious, malicious, litigious, and particularly revengeful. Those of the interior are stupid and lazy, but as well-disposed as any natives I had met with in my tour. The same improvements may be here made in agriculture as I have already pointed out with regard to the other provinces; but with respect to the internal administration I think no change can be introduced so long as a single descendant of the grand-father of the present Wanniá is in existence. I was astonished to find Malabars retaining so strong an impression of gratitude for old services as they seem to have for the memory of that man. If alterations must take place, they will be the effect of force, and may produce bloodshed, or they will lead to a general desertion of the inhabitants.

I now conclude, and hope the will rather than the effect of my operations will be taken into consideration.

(Signed) J. E. VAN SENDEN,

Trincomalee, June 22, 1786.

[Ceylon Government Gazette.]

HALF YEARLY REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In submitting the affairs of the Institution to the first half yearly assembly of the Members, it may be expected that the Committee should furnish a brief review of its pro-

MEMORIAL TO HAVE THIS PORT DECLARED FREE.

The Memorial which was addressed to the Supreme Government, praying to have Calcutta declared a Free Port, was immediately acknowledged. Its subject was stated to be of such a nature as to require a reference to the home authorities for its determination. The Governor-General had desired the Memorial to be forwarded to the Vice-President, with a request that his Honor would refer it to the Court of Directors, with such remarks as might seem calculated to assist the Honorable Court in judging whether the application should be granted or refused. And His Excellency the Governor-General would be prepared to record his own view of the subject, on learning the opinion of the Vice-President, and the grounds on which it might have been formed.

APPLICATION REGARDING SOME OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The representation, in which you concurred, to have arrangements introduced for keeping some of the more important public offices open for the despatch of business on certain of the Native holidays, has had some practical result; and it is reasonable to infer, that time and experience, in proving the facility, and developing the usefulness of such arrangements, will secure to the public the advantage of their wider adoption.

STANDARD IN DISCOUNT ON SALES.

It is unnecessary to remind you of the earnest wish entertained by the Members of the Chamber, to effect the introduction of one uniform standard of time and rate in the discount on all sales, as a measure of obvious and undoubted public utility. The recommendation of its general adoption, was circulated to the mercantile community, and obtained almost the universal suffrage in its favour. The measure of fixing a standard

was sedulously intended to consult equally the convenience of all engaged in mercantile dealings; but its success must remain imperfect, unless it enjoy the support in practice, of all those who have accorded their approbation of the principle.

DRAWBACKS.

The Committee brought to the notice of the Board of Customs the inconvenience experienced from the great delay to which parties were subjected in recovering drawbacks. That Board, with obliging promptness, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication, announced the application of a remedy. And in future, the Master-Attendant is regularly to report to the Collector of Customs the departure of vessels from Saugor, which is to suffice for adjusting drawbacks; and thus, as the sailing thence will be known at the Custom-house within a couple of days, the delay complained of will be obviated.

WANT OF PILOTS.

The Shipping, you are aware, was lately suffering excessive hardship from the want of pilots. The Committee, as became it, immediately remonstrated, through the Master-Attendant, who did not fail to point out to the superior authorities the insufficiency of his means in both the Pilot and the Harbour-Master's Establishments, anticipating that the provision of a suitable remedy will not be delayed.

CUSTOMS' SYSTEM.

There are few matters which could have a more legitimate claim than the Custom system to the consideration of the Committee, even had its attention not been importuned to the harassments apparently inseparable from its present administration notwithstanding the best intentions of the executive officers. However, it being rumoured that Government meditated a comprehensive revision of the scheme, the Committee deemed it proper, in the first instance, to ascertain this point; and accordingly applied to the Board of Customs for the requisite information, stating that it had been withheld from troubling the Board with any representation touching the inconvenience to trade arising from the present rules, having understood that Government was projecting such investigation; and soliciting to be informed, for the guidance of the Chamber, whether Government purposed a reconstruction of the Customs system, of

whether the Board would suggest it as expedient for the Chamber to petition for an amelioration of particular rules, especially of those respecting the passing of goods for exportation. The Board, in that spirit of accommodation and liberality which has invariably marked all its transactions with the Chamber intimated in reply, that it had reason to believe that such was the intention of Government; but that, at all events, the Board itself was about to recommend such revision under the management of a Committee, which would be prepared to give the maturest consideration, and all due weight, to any propositions from the Chamber; but time would be necessary for the remodelling of a system so extensive and so complicated. If, however, the Chamber in the meantime would point out specially any relaxations in the forms or rules of the Calcutta Custom-house, likely to facilitate commercial operations without risk to the revenue, the Board professed its willingness to give such intimations its best attention, with a view to meet the wishes of the public.

SEMAPHORES.

An appeal having been made by the Marine Board to the Chamber, to indicate a mode of obtaining from the community a contribution to aid in supporting the Semaphoric establishment, without which it was signified that the Telegraphs would be relinquished, the Committee, in answer submitted, that the large donation (25,000 Rs.) formerly made by the Insurance Offices, expressly exempted them from any further contribution; and that the heavy exactions of this Port already pressed too hard upon its commerce. It represented that it was an establishment which it peculiarly imported the State to maintain; and deprecated the purpose of any direct tax being inflicted on Trade towards its support. Having suggested that assistance might be derived from the levy of higher charges on the Semaphoric transmission of messages; and from subscription for the distribution of telegraphic nautical reports immediately on their reception, the Committee has been requested to state the probable amount of such contribution; and, in execution of this request, a circular is now in progress to ascertain the number of subscribers. Those who are interested in the preservation of the telegraphic communications, will, it is presumed, not be backward in joining in a reasonable subscription, to avert the impending evil of their discontinuance.

COMPLAINT OF OVERLOADING OF SHIPS AND OF INEFFICIENCY OF CREWS.

A communication was received from the Marine Board, stating sundry complaints urged by certain Pilots, of the weakness and inefficiency of the crews of vessels for the navigation of this river; and of the habitual overloading of ships, particularly of Free Traders, and of those carrying Salt or Grain. The Committee, having communicated on the subject with the Marine Insurance Offices, reported its sentiments to the Board; and the result is, that the Pilots are to be called on, in all cases of overloading or of inefficient crews, to make to the Board special reports, which will be communicated to the Chamber, and by it to the Insurance Offices.

PROPOSAL TO ACCEPT BILLS OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT THE BANKS.

Certain propositions were recently received from the two Banks, to have Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange, made out payable at those establishments, to which the Committee judged it proper to answer, that it approved generally of the plan, and felt disposed to endeavour to introduce into practice the system of accepting Bills of Exchange payable at the Banks. And it suggested that, where Banks had Bills for realization to short credit for constituents, they should defer till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M., returning the unrealized ones to the parties interested.

PASSING OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The latest communication received from the Board of Customs, is under date 26th ultimo, conveying its views as to the inconvenience experienced at the Custom House in passing goods, particularly Korahs, whose packages do not correspond with those specified in the rowanas. That has been circulated among you; and the subject now awaits your discussion. The Board appears to have deputed itself in all cases with an anxious desire to consult the convenience of the public; and, no doubt, all its reasonable wishes will meet, as they deserve, on your part, the spirit of unhesitating co-operation.

REVISION OF TONNAGE COMPUTATION.

A revision of the different modes of computing tonnage in this port having been deemed desirable, with a view eventually to the general adoption of whatever method might be found to be most convenient and equitable, the investigation

continues to engage the attention of the Committee; and a series of actual experiments, as to the comparative measurement and weight of various articles, is in progress. Its results, collated with the Company's Table of computation, and with any differences in reckoning tonnage that may obtain in private practice, will, in the sequel, enable the Committee to submit such modifications as may claim your approbation.

NAVAL SANATARIUM.

The Officer in medical charge of Howrah, has submitted for your consideration proposals for establishing a Naval Sanatorium there. All he asks from you in furtherance of the undertaking, is permission to apply directly to each of you, for payment of expenses incurred by those in your employ, or belonging to ships for which you are Agents, who may resort to the Sanatorium when invalided. He requests that a Committee may be appointed to examine into the plan and estimates, and to fix the rate of charges; and to take a general superintendence of the Institution.

REFERENCES AS TO USAGE AND RIGHT, &c.

The references made to the Committee by single parties, have not been numerous; and the substance of the answers returned may be readily gathered, by inspection of the book in which they are recorded.

ARBITRATION.

As yet only seven questions have been submitted by parties to the Arbitrament of the Committee, and decided by it. An abridged report of these cases, (in which cyphers are substituted for the names of the parties,) has been prepared, and is laid upon the table; to which you are referred, for the exposition of the reasons on which the decisions proceeded. Other questions are in the hands of the Committee, or in progress to it. And it is hoped, that the care with which they shall be examined, and the judgment which their decision may evince, will advance the authority of the Chamber in its extrajudicial settlement of differences.

MEANS AND EXPENDITURE.

It will not be inopportune, before concluding, to sketch the prospective means and expenditure of the Institution, referring you, for particulars of the pecuniary transactions of the lapsed half year, to the accounts submitted, for your inspection and approval, by the Committee of Management.

Outlay per mensem.

Secretary,.....	Sa. Rs. 300
One Writer,.....	16
Duftury 6, two Peons 10, Ferash and Punkawala	
8, Sweeper 1,.....	25
Bank Sircar collecting bills,.....	10
Amount of Establishment,.....	351
Office Rent,.....	150
Newspapers, Prices Current, &c.....	100
Stationary,.....	10
Postage,.....	15
Total..	626

To meet which, the means may be computed thus:

Monthly subscriptions by 67 members—the highest number for whose subscriptions receipts have yet been issued, the present month's being 64—	
at 10.....	670
Interest on 8,000 Rs. Company's 4 per Cent. paper	26
Fees—the past half year's amount to 631—assume	100
Excess of means above expenditure,.....	170

The rate of subscription is now reduced to 10 Rs. and the Committee confidently anticipates that, by the conclusion of the second half year, the circumstances of the Institution will admit of a further, perhaps of a considerable, reduction.

R. H. COCKERELL, *Chairman.*

Chamber of Commerce, October 17, 1834.

PROPOSALS FOR A NAVAL SANATARIUM AT HOWRAH.

It is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, whether the establishment of an Institution for the accommodation and medical treatment of Commanders and Officers of Ships frequenting this Port, upon a plan similar to that of the "Maisons de Santé" of France, or of the Military Sanatorium established by Government, some years ago, in Calcutta, for sick Officers, be not both a laudable and benevolent object of patronage.

but also a matter of great and desirable importance to all parties, considering, first, the value of the services of these persons to their employers; secondly, the difficulty of their being properly attended on boardship; thirdly, the advantages they would have by coming on shore *immediately* for advice and treatment; fourthly, the facility which my plan affords of their doing this; and fifthly, the superior advantages which it offers over those of the General Hospital, or of any Hotel in Calcutta.

It is hardly necessary to state the repugnance entertained by the class of men I mean to entering a Hospital, and besides this, the great distance of the General Hospital from the river (more than two miles), the time and fatigue necessary to go there, and the delay in deciding to go at all, are often of the greatest harm. This may be avoided entirely, for my proposed Sanatorium being upon the bank of the river in a central situation, and in view of all the shipping; an officer can be put into a boat *the moment he is taken ill*, and in less than ten minutes be in a comfortable, clean bed, in an excellent private house, arranged with all domestic care, entirely for his use; have the instant attendance of an experienced apothecary who will be always on the spot, and of servants accustomed to their duties. He will likewise be visited immediately by the physician of the Institution, whose house is that adjoining, and who has had considerable experience of the climate, and its diseases among seamen in particular.

This experience enables me to declare, and to appeal to all my medical brethren for the truth of the statement, that it is not possible for a physician to do professional *justice* to any large number of patients whom he may undertake to visit on board different ships in the river; not *one* visit, nor *two*, nor yet *four* visits of a physician per diem, will sometimes suffice in the acute and dangerous diseases of India, while in most, or all of them, prompt and efficient medical aid and *superintendence* may save a valuable life, which the delay of a few hours, or the imperfect fulfilment of "Doctor's orders" by ignorant or indifferent attendants, will inevitably sacrifice.

If properly encouraged, it is therefore part of my plan to extend the benefits of the Institution to crews of ships in the river: for nothing appears to be so much needed as a Hospital expressly for Seamen; but to do this at the same charges as the General Hospital, may be difficult, without some assist-

ance; and for this, I cannot presume to apply to Government, already so munificent in their support of the General Hospital, the Dispensaries in Calcutta, and the "Howrah Native Hospital."

The assistance which I respectfully solicit, and venture to hope for, is from the public, the Merchants of Calcutta, and the Chamber of Commerce, and that, not in the form of a bonus or donation, but in fair barter for value received. It is evident that in all cases of illness there can be but two results: recovery or death. In the first case it not unfrequently happens that the benefits conferred in sickness are forgotten or questioned in health; and in the latter, I may be often left either to pay all the expenses myself, or to the disagreeable and troublesome alternative of prosecuting for recovery of charges.

It is hoped, that on the pleas of humanity, of public spirit, and real economy, I ask not too much in soliciting from the Members of the Chamber of Commerce permission to apply *directly* to each of them for payment of expenses incurred by their own servants, who may resort to the Sanatorium, when invalided. As I can neither expect, however, nor desire an unlimited and indefinite grant of this sort, without due consideration, I have to beg that a Committee may be appointed to examine into the plan and estimates, to fix a scale of charges, and take a general superintendence of the Institution. I shall have the greatest pleasure in communicating freely with them upon every thing connected with the subject, and in being guided entirely by their judgment.

I ought to add, that it is no part of my plan to supply medicines to the shipping. The medicines used within the walls of the Institution, being prepared and given extemporaneously, without the expense of phials and pill boxes, will cost little or nothing: and upon this distinct pledge, I hope that I not only disarm opposition, but *secure* the *support* of the apothecaries in Calcutta, with whose business and trade I shall in no ways interfere, nor under the cloak of public support seek to undermine the fair fame or interests of their visiting surgeons, whose profits, chiefly I believe, arise from the sale of medicines prescribed or supplied as Ship's stores; and who will still be of course preferred by many who may not choose to quit their ships or go on shore.

The house which I propose to take is that large, airy up-

per-roomed house at Howrah Ghaut, and as nearly as I can calculate, the charge will be—

For Commanders,..... 8 Rupees per diem.
 „ Officers,..... 4 Ditto ditto.
 „ Common Sailors, .. 1 Ditto ditto.

DUNCAN STEWART, M. D.

Howrah, 21st August, 1834.

Civil Staff Surgeon.

Dr.	<i>Estimates at Howrah *</i>		Cr.
	For a month of 30 days.		
	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>		<i>Sa. Rs.</i>
House Rent.....	100	6 Seamen at 1 R. per diem, 180	
Steward and Apothecary	100	2 Officers at 4 Rs.	210
1 Cook, 2 Assistants, 16			
2 Dressers, 16			420
4 Bearers, 20		Balance for Current expen-	
2 Maters, 10		ses, diet, m. diemes, &c. &c. 120	
2 Beesties, 6			
1 Mallee, 2			
	70		
Lights per mensem, 20			
	300		300

TO DUNCAN STEWART, ESQ., M. D.

Assistant-Surgeon, Howrah.

General Department. Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply to state that the Vice-President in Council not only sees no objection to your devoting your leisure time to the care of a Hospital of the kind proposed by you to be established at Howrah, but deems the proposition to be deserving of his approbation and encouragement.

2nd.—With respect to the loan of Hospital beds, furniture, &c. the Medical Board have been called upon to state whether Government has such things at disposal and to submit their opinion as to the expediency of lending them on the terms suggested or the contrary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to Govt.*

Council Chamber, the 27th October, 1834.

* Made with reference to the experiment merely for six months, without any view to personal remuneration.

D. STEWART, ESQUIRE, M. D., *Howrah.*

Dear Sir,—Your proposals for the establishment of a Marine Sanatorium at Howrah, have been carefully considered by the Chamber of Commerce: and, at a General Meeting on the 18th instant, your plan, as explained and modified in your letter of the 17th, was approved; and it was resolved to give you the cordial support of the Chamber, to carry it into effect, and to establish its utility.

The Chamber cannot reasonably be expected to appoint a separate Committee, for the special purpose of maturing the construction, and directing the operations, of the Sanatorium. But the constituted Committee of this institution desires me, in expressing the approbation which your plan has obtained, and assuring you of such co-operation as the merchants of Calcutta may with propriety afford, to intimate, that it will be ready to enter into any further examination of your views, whenever you are fully prepared to call its attention to the subject; and it will, at the same time, communicate to you, whatever suggestions may occur to it, for rendering the details more effective, and insuring the ulterior success of the measure.

During the incipient term of probation, experience will disclose the nature and extent of that general superintendence, which you seek for the establishment, and which it may be judged fit for the Committee to bestow.

In the meantime, when you have any particulars which you may consider it requisite that the Committee should be made acquainted with, or any question on which you may deem it of consequence to possess its sentiments, you can address a communication to me, and I will lose no time in laying it before the Committee, and reporting to you the result.

That you may not be too sanguine in estimating the aid which the Chamber can extend, it is proper to impress on your attention, that most of the mercantile firms of Calcutta being merely agents in regard to the shipping, their endeavours will necessarily be limited to the recommendation of your projected establishment to the patronage of the Commanders, &c. In fact the ultimate success of the arrangement, it is quite obvious, must depend upon its proved usefulness in practice.

In conclusion, I have to convey to you the wishes of the Committee, that your benevolent and meritorious efforts may

be crowned with all the success, which the zeal and humanity that prompt them deserve.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. LIMOND, *Secretary.*

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, October 24, 1834.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1834.

I beg to acquaint you that my proposals for the establishment of a Seaman's Hospital on the bank of the river at Howrah Ghat, opposite to Calcutta, having been honored by the "careful consideration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce" and the promise of their "cordial support" as also with the "approbation and encouragement" of Government, the Institution has this day been opened for the reception of patients.

The Wards for seamen are upon a separate floor and quite distinct from the Sanatorium or apartments allotted to officers, which are on the second floor. The present arrangements are calculated for the comfortable accommodation of 18 seamen and 6 officers. A number which it is thought will not be often exceeded, particularly if the plan submitted in my letter of the 17th ultimo to the Chamber shall be generally adopted by the ship Captains and consigners at home, viz. that of engaging with me for the regular medical charge of their ships while off Calcutta.

Although I have unfortunately declined attending ships in the river, from a feeling of the impossibility of doing professional justice to any number of patients so situated in a climate where every case of acute disease requires close and constant looking after, it is quite competent for me to pay one daily visit on board of a hundred ships in a few hours, and I will be happy to engage with Ship Captains or Agents to do so; undertaking to enquire into every case of incipient illness on board, to administer at the time to all whose ailments are trifling, and to carry back with me for treatment on shore any of the crew or officers who may seem to require further attendance.

An efficient system of Medical Police will in fact thus be established; disease is detected and checked before it has gained strength, and before the imminent dangers of delay have been incurred by transmission of the invalid to a General Hospital, two miles from the landing place, or by an appeal for medical attendance made and answered from the shore.

Besides the requisite number of servants, my assistant Mr. Linton and an Apothecary will reside constantly at the Hospital, and considering, first, the efficiency of the system; second, the limited number of patients; third, the situation of the Hospital; and fourth, the economy of the charges (which will be found on enquiry to be not greater than those usually resulting from any other existing arrangement) I trust that you will concur with the Chamber of Commerce in encouraging such a resort to the institution, as may give me the required opportunity of testing its public utility and private economy, and that you will for this purpose bring the subject to the notice of your correspondents at home.

The charges for taking care of a ship's crew of 500 tons manned by Europeans, in the way stated, will be per mensem 100 rupees, or 4 rupees per diem for any shorter period.

To those not contracting as above, the charges for officers per diem 4 rupees. For common sailors 1 rupee.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

D. STEWART, *Civil Staff Surgeon.*

Copy of a letter sent by Dr. McGowan to the Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Gentlemen,—As I understand you have encouraged Dr. Stewart to proceed with the establishment of his proposed Naval Sanatorium at Howrah, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following remarks which I think will prove that such an institution is not required here at present, and that in point of economy, it would be highly inadvisable in you to countenance it; I would have laid my remarks before you sooner but I thought it not at all likely that you would have entertained Dr. Stewart's statements and proposals without making an inquiry into the present state of Medical attendance on those connected with the shipping, such an enquiry I conceive was due to yourselves before forming your judgment, it was due to your shipping constituents, and it was likewise due to myself and others whose time and attention has for some years been almost exclusively devoted to attendance on the crews of the vessels consigned to your houses, I trust both to your and their satisfaction.

Dr. Stewart seems to me to ground the necessity for his

Sanatarium principally on the distance of the General Hospital from the shipping, and on account of the number of deaths which have taken place on the way to and shortly after admission in the Hospital. Dr. Stewart is not aware or forgets that instead of sending these people to the Hospital at all, medical assistance might have been had for them *from the shore* in the course of a few minutes, and certainly a man can in most instances be equally well treated in the after cabin of a ship as he can in an Hospital, and no humane commander ever refuses a cabin to an invalid. During my four years' constant attendance on the shipping, I have not met with more than eight or ten cases which could not be treated on board; these were sent to the General Hospital where they arrived without dying and without suffering injury, as I have seen the most of them afterwards recovered to health. The cases which have died on their way to the Hospital, will, I believe, on inquiry be found to have been sent there from *the bazars*, where they have got drunk, and sick, and lain about the streets all night, many of them past the slightest chance of recovery in the morning, and not from the vessels in the river; certainly under these circumstances the General Hospital is quite as eligible in point of proximity as a Sanatarium at Howrah would be, nay more so.

The best proof that the present system is effective will be found in the small number of cases which have proved fatal considering the number treated on board ship with all description of disease and constitution. To effect this happy result five, six, and seven daily visits are frequently necessary to be made; and I always make a point of being once a day on board of every vessel whose crew is under my care whether they be sick or well.

The preceding observations ought, I think, to prove sufficient to do away with the idea that such an institution as Dr. Stewart proposes is absolutely, or in fact at all necessary, I shall therefore next proceed to show that it would be inadvisable on score of expense.

My charge for attendance on a vessel during her stay in port is one hundred rupees, but this is modified according to the stay of the vessel and to the degree of sickness which shall have prevailed on board, that thirty two rupees, fifty rupees, and various intermediate sums, according to circumstances, are quite as often charged as one hundred rupees. The account for the preparation of my prescriptions I find in no instance

exceeds fifty rupees, and is much more frequently under twenty rupees than above it, nay, sometimes when a vessel has a good selection of medicines on board there is no necessity for sending any prescriptions *on shore at all*.—I find that the charges against a vessel whose crew are treated at the General Hospital, generally averages at least *double the amount* which would be charged had they been treated on board, sometimes their Hospital accounts amount to six or seven hundred rupees, and yet the charge there is only one *Sonat* rupee daily per man, *without any distinction being made between the charge for seamen and officers*; this being the case what would the charge under Dr. Stewart's estimates amount to?

It appears to me that Dr. Stewart issued his proposal from the best of all motives—philanthropy—having totally misapprehended the present state of the practice of medicine on the river. Such a Sanatorium as Dr. Stewart proposes was very much wanted a few years ago when seamen could only get attendance on board at most exorbitant rates, but now that this is different, I trust you will pause ere you sanction any alteration in the present mode of medical attendance afloat by yielding further encouragement to the establishment of an institution which I think you must be satisfied is neither wanted on the plea of necessity or economy.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
A. MCGOWAN, M. D. and Surgeon.
Calcutta, 27th October, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND
CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Permit me, through your friendly columns, to correct a misapprehension which seems to exist regarding my charges, by contract, for taking medical charge of ships in the river.

The sum of 100 Rs. per mensem pays for one daily visit on board and the medicines then administered, *as also* for the treatment at the Sanatorium of all or any person belonging to the crew whom I may think it advisable to remove for this purpose.

Ships manned by lascars are attended, of course, on different terms, which may easily be settled by reference to

Your obedient servant,

• D. STEWART, Civil Staff Surgeon.

Howrah, 7th November.

PLAN FOR WATERING THE STREETS.

MEMORANDUM.

It having appeared by reports from Captain Forbes of the Engineers and Messrs. Jessop and Co. that with an additional set of pumps, the Steam Engine at Chandpaul Ghat could deliver double the quantity of water that it now does, at a small additional monthly expense, it became of course an object of some importance to secure the funds necessary for the purpose.

It was found that the utmost amount of saving on the old allowance by Government for watering was quite inadequate to the object.—The new pumps would cost about Rs. 6,000, an additional reservoir about 1,200, and then a large outlay was required for extending aqueducts, and forming additional reservoirs.

Government not being disposed to provide the fund, the following Plan was submitted to them by the Chief Magistrate and being sanctioned, it is circulated for general information, and it is hoped that it will meet the approval of the respectable parties affected by it.

In the rough schedule, of probable expense to the residents of particular streets, it will be seen that the rate of expense varies very considerably. It will probably be at once conceded, that a general average should be struck: something less than one rupee per cent. on the estimated yearly value or rental of premises, affected by the operation, would probably suffice.

D. McFARLAN, *Chief Magistrate.*

Calcutta, 20th September, 1834.

PLAN.

At the commencement of the present season, I obtained the sanction of Government to withdraw the Bheestees from the southern portion of Chowringhee Road, and the Eastern part of Durrumtollah, and to apply the expense to the more central divisions which are more the resort of the public in general.

The parties who were thus deprived of an indulgence of some standing, applied themselves to remedy the inconvenience they experienced, and raised enough of money by subscription to get the work of watering performed.

I beg now to propose an extension of this principle, and to lay it down as reasonable and proper, that the persons enjoying the comfort of well watered roads should pay for it, and that the general funds of the Town, or Government, should not exclusively be applied to promote the convenience of those individuals who inhabit houses in the more central parts of the Town.

I observe that in London, the item of watering is inserted in the same act as the items of paving, watching, and lighting. Here, however, the enactment could not be made general, because the people in many parts of the Town are too poor to pay for such luxuries. It is only in the parts more exclusively European, or where the native population of shop-keepers is dense, that there is such a demand for this comfort as would authorize the imposition of a tax.

The expenditure of funds for this purpose has hitherto been made, not in aid of the poor, but of the rich and wealthy, who were comparatively well able to attain the end by their own efforts. The expense of working the Chandpaul Ghaut Steam Engine, and supplying the aqueduct extending along Chowringhee Road and Durrumtollah, and the yearly establishment of Bheestees have been paid for nominally out of the Town Duties, and the convenience has accrued to the opulent inhabitants, merchants, and shop-keepers of those parts.

Other parts of the Town, which have as good a claim, should also be thought of, leaving to the present favored individuals the benefit of such permanent works as have already been executed.

I propose that the expense of working the Steam Engine should be borne by Government; as also a proportion of the expense of watering those streets where Government property is situated. The aggregate Government charge may be assumed at Rs. *9,672 0 0 per annum, leaving Rs. †12,200 9 0

* Steam Engine 360 Rs. per month, 12 months.....	4,320
Watering as per statement 669 Rs. per month for 8 months	5,352
	<u>Rupees 9,672</u>
† Allowance for Bheesties 2,191 Rs. per month for 8 months.	17,528
Ditto for Steam Engine for 12 months at 360 per month.....	4,120
	<u>21,648</u>
	Deduct 9,672
	<u>Rupees 12,200</u>

available for the extension of aqueducts where practicable, and the formation of reservoirs or small tanks

The cost to individuals of watering those streets now watered, would be Rs. 5,984 per annum; I add a general statement, shewing at one view the amount payable by Government, and the amount payable by individuals, as also the amount of surplus for improvements. (a)

The first measure to be executed with this surplus, would be the extension of the Engine apparatus, so as to get full work out of the Engine by the addition of a pair of pumps and a reservoir on the east side of the Strand Road. The expense of this would be, by Captain Forbes's and Mr. Blechynden's Estimates, Rs. 7,200.*

The desirableness of this is indeed already apparent; such was the scarcity of water last year that we were compelled to forbid persons taking water from the aqueducts for private purposes.

The next object would be to lead the water along the Bow Bazar, and down Chitpore Road to a reservoir to be constructed at some convenient spot at the end of the Colootollah Street, also at some similar spots elsewhere.

The inhabitants, whose streets have hitherto been watered free of expense, will not probably at once accede to this plan; and they will perhaps argue that they do not object to the extension of the aqueduct to other places, but do not see why they should be deprived of a privilege long enjoyed.

I conceive, however, that such arguments are not well founded. While the Town generally is so notoriously defective in the paramount article of wholesome drainage, no class of persons is entitled to demand that any portion of the Town funds, or money of Government, should be expended upon the luxury of watered roads, and though there is a manifest propriety in selecting for watering at the public expense (if any at all) those streets, that are frequented by the public generally as the focus of trade and Government business, yet it does not appear why those who enjoy the advantage of living in a central and valuable situation, should not defray the charge of watering in addition to the ordinary municipal burdens.

* New Pumps, 6,000—Reservoir, 1,200

Total 7,200

(a) This statement occupies too much space to admit of its insertion in the pages of this Journal, but a copy may be seen either at the Police Office or the Trade Rooms.—ED.

It is assumed in this discussion that no person can claim the expenditure of money for watering as of right.

It would be proper, however, at first, to avoid making any law to compel the inhabitants to contribute to this expense. Individuals would doubtless willingly come forward to subscribe, and if any persons refused, it would remain for the assenting parties, if they composed the majority, to petition Government for a law to make the charge compulsory.

The existence of the rate on houses renders it easy to assess and collect the amount required.

Every facility would be given in any new law to ensure to contributors a perfect control over the fund collected, and to regulate its amount.

Should the principle of the above plan be adopted, the special points for sanction, are

1st.—Authority to withhold watering, unless subscribed for.

2d.—To order extra pumps and reservoirs.

3d.—To propose from time to time the extension of the line of aqueducts, on special estimates, not exceeding ordinary annual savings.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. MCFARLAN.

Calcutta, Police Office, 24th August, 1834.

TO D. MCFARLAN, ESQ.

Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

Judicial Dept. Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d ultimo, submitting the statements of the disbursements for watering the roads during the season 1833-34, and to acquaint you, that the Honorable the Vice-President in Council sanctions the remuneration of rupees 100, proposed to be paid to R. McCulloch for his services during the season, in superintending the water carts.

2d.—I am further desired to state that his Honor in Council approves the plan suggested by you for extending the comfort of watered roads, and affording a ready supply of water to other parts of the town. If it can be carried into effect, the Government will be prepared to consider the proposed scheme for improving the power of the Steam Engine and building reservoirs.

3d.—The original letters which accompanied yours, are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) C. MACSWEEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Council Chamber, the 1st September, 1834.

The Chief Magistrate of Calcutta has proposed to Government a plan for the general watering of the streets, and has received its sanction to carry the design into effect. This is conformable with his characteristic activity in promoting the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants; but we do not think that he is very happy in the explanation he has given of the details of his plan, which appears to us singularly confused and unintelligible. From the somewhat involved statement before us, we gather the following particulars. It appears that the expense of working the Chandpaul Steam Engine and supplying the aqueduct that extends along Chowringhee road and the Durrumtollah, and the yearly establishment of Bheesties, have been paid for nominally out of the town duties, but the convenience has accrued not to the community in general, but to the opulent inhabitants, merchants, and shop-keepers of those streets, to the neglect of those parts of the town inhabited by the poorer classes. Mr. McFarlan very properly sought to rectify this inequality, and at the commencement of the present season obtained the sanction of Government to withdraw the Bheesties from the southern portion of Chowringhee road and the eastern part of Durrumtollah, and to apply the expense to the central divisions which are more the resort of the public in general. The parties who were thus deprived of an indulgence of some standing, subscribed to water the roads on their own account; and Mr. McFarlan's proposition, sanctioned by Government is, that this principle should be extended, and that persons enjoying the comfort of well watered roads should pay for them. In conformity with this idea, it is proposed, if we understand aright, that the inhabitants should unite in subscribing for the watering of the streets, and reference is made to a rough schedule, exhibiting the probable expense to the residents of particular streets. It is recommended that a general average should be struck, and it is supposed that something less than one per cent., on the estimated yearly value or rental of premises affected by the operation, would be sufficient. Mr. McFarlan further proposes that the expense

of working the Steam Engine should be borne by Government, together with a proportion of the expense of watering those streets where Government property is situated; and Government assents to this arrangement.

We are doubtful of the success of this plan. One reason is, that Mr. McFarlan, however excellent his intentions, has not taught us to place much confidence in the perseverance with which he carries his plans into effect. We cannot forget that there was a similar plan before the public a twelvemonth ago, proposed by the same Magistrate and sanctioned by the Government, for giving the inhabitants of Calcutta some controul over the Conservancy Department. That plan has been silently abandoned, and whatever may be the reasons, good, bad, or indifferent, the public, who were originally appealed to, know nothing of them. Another reason why we doubt its success, is that the subscription of the inhabitants is voluntary, and it is improbable that all, or even a majority, will unite for the purpose, especially when it is avowed that the rate of expense to particular streets varies very considerably, and yet that a general average should be struck, equalizing the expenditure to all. Equalization in such a case means that one man is to pay, not only for his own convenience, but for that of others.

What we chiefly object to in this plan, is that it does not place the matter on a broad and well-defined footing. Is the watering of the streets necessary to the general health and comfort? If it is, it should not be left to the voluntary subscriptions of private individuals. Should the expense be borne by the general revenue of the town? In that case the Government should take the whole matter into its own hands without any special call upon the inhabitants. Or should the expense be borne directly and immediately by the inhabitants! This is, we think, the correct view, and in that case, the Government, without waiting to be petitioned, should at once invest the inhabitants of streets or districts, with the legal power of levying a rate for the purpose. Nothing will come of such a half-and-half measure as is proposed.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

The Report of the Committee appointed by Government to draw up a plan of a Life Insurance Fund, was lately sent in. It was accompanied with elaborate tables and remarks by Mr.

Curnin, founded on the military records of the India House, which for another purpose that gentleman carefully studied a short time before he left England last year. With the advantage of such information, of the experience of the Oriental and Laudable Societies, and of the professional abilities of Mr. Curnin, the Committee have been enabled to go into the subject of estimating European life in India with considerable confidence. The result of their investigation is decidedly pronounced, that the general instability of commercial establishments in India, not only as evinced in the fall of the great Agency Houses, but as the necessary consequence of the limited residence of Europeans, in a country which they do not regard as their home, renders it desirable that the business of Life Insurance should not be left under the fluctuating direction of individuals and commercial men. The guarantee of Government, it is strongly urged, besides being necessary for the full satisfaction of the public, can be given with perfect safety as regards the chances of loss, because the rates of premium hitherto charged upon policies in Calcutta, are so much higher than the real value of the risks of life, provided due attention be paid to scrutinize the applications for insurance, that rates might be assumed without inconvenience which should produce a sufficient surplus to form a Security Fund. According to some data, not alluded to however in this Report, though probably used in drawing it up, the relative value of European life here and in Europe is to be found at the following ages, that of 20 in India corresponding with 38 in Europe, —30 with 45,—40 with 52,—50 with 58,—and 60 with 65. The premiums therefore charged in England and here on these corresponding ages should be the same; instead of which, the Oriental and London Equitable shew the following remarkable contrast :—

ORIENTAL.				EQUITABLE.			
Age.	Premium on 1,000 Rs.			Age.	Premium on 100l.		
20 ..	32 Rs.	or ..	£ 3 4	38 ....	....	£ 2 1	9
30 ..	41 ..	.. ..	4 2	45 ..	....	.. 2 10	10
40 ..	51 ..	.. ..	5 2	52 ....	....	.. 3 4	9
50 ..	70 ..	.. ..	7 0	58 ....	....	.. 4 6	0
60 ..	110 ..	.. ..	11 ..	.....	.....	.. 5 10	11

Yet the Equitable has yielded a very much larger proportion for distribution in the shape of bonuses to the policy holders, than the Oriental has done in the shape of profit to its share-holders.

The following table shows the real average decrement of life in India, and the amount of the premiums required to cover it, both according to tables formed by the Committee and according to Mr. Curnin. The near correspondence between them is remarkable, as different data were employed.

Premium

Age.	Number of lives.	Annual decrease.	1,000 Rs. in-		
			Assured on each life. Annual loss.	by Com- mittee's tables.	by Mr. Curnin's tables.
20	400	11,36	11,360	28,6,5	27,13,7
30	600	20,40	20,400	34,0,0	35,6,1½
40	500	20,80	20,800	41,9,7	43,11,0
50	200	9,28	9,280	46,6,4	47,14,1

These 1,700 lives are distributed in classes, bearing about the same proportion to each other as those which appear under the same ages in the Oriental Office Registers.

Having ascertained the proximate average value of life at its several periods, the next point for consideration was, what addition to the premiums corresponding therewith would suffice to cover all contingencies, it being understood that the whole excess would eventually be refunded to the policy-holders in some shape or other. Twenty per cent. is the addition which the Committee have recommended; but they have distributed it unequally, beginning with 15 per Cent. upon the youngest lives, and gradually increasing the charge to 25 per cent. upon the oldest risks. The following is an abstract of the table of premiums so formed, omitting the intermediate terms between every fifth year, upon every 1,000 Rupees insured—

Age.	For One Year.		For Life.
16	30-0	..... 38-8
20	34 0	..... 41-5
25	55-9	... .. 41-0
30	40-0	..... 48-6
35	43-6	..... 52-6
40	49-3	..... 56-7
45	56-5	..... 63-8
50	63-6	..... 74-3
55	74-0	..... 85-9
60	90-9	..... 104-4
65	107-8	..... 134-1

It is proposed to reserve the first accumulation of profit to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount insured, for a guarantee

fund, always to remain as such; and to divide all surplus beyond this, rateably, among the holders of policies, not in cash, but giving them the option of adding the bonus to the amount payable on their policies in case of lapse, or in the same ratio reducing the annual premiums payable thereon. We do not know exactly how either of these principles is to be applied. If the guarantee fund be not an accumulating fund, raised by a perpetual tax of 5 per cent. upon all policies, it will bear unfairly upon those who come in first; yet, if that be the plan, there ought in time to be a very large fund arising from the accumulation, far beyond the amount required. And with respect to the division of the surplus profits on the principle of mutual insurance (a very good principle in this case,) there will be no fairness while the high and low portions of the scale are unequally taxed to create them, unless the rateable division be varied in a like ratio. Again, it would be unfair to the older lives if long rests were made to intervene between each settlement of profits, because the chance of reaching the next term is twice or three times greater to the young man than to the old one. We are of opinion, however, that the 25 per cent. additional premium upon old lives, is not a bit too much. It ought to be large to check speculative insurances, and the addition made at every stage should offer an inducement to a policy-holder on a good life, not to sacrifice his past gains by discontinuing his policy when the original motive for the insurance has ceased.—Without some hold of this kind, there will be, as in the Landable and Oriental, a gradual tendency to increase the proportion of bad risks on the Register, because these will always be kept up when known to be bad.

Another point, not overlooked by the Committee, is the expediency of adopting a modified table of rates applied to lives transferred from this country to Europe, or other climates equally healthy. But a suggestion of this kind is only thrown out for the present: it has not yet been ingrafted in the scheme. The Committee have also expressed an opinion, that the natives should be encouraged to insure their lives, and that the Government plan should be rendered so comprehensive as to include them. We readily admit that, in a great many cases, it would be very desirable to a Native to have the opportunity of insuring his life; but we have great fear that, in their case, frauds would be common because more easily concealed, and besides, we apprehend, there are no satisfactory data at present whereby to regulate the premiums on Native lives.

If Government determine to set up a general institution under their management and guarantee for the Insurance of Lives, on liberal principles, all existing offices will ere long be swallowed up, and all policies that can be transferred will be transferred to the Government Office. It would therefore be right to allow the private offices to transfer their risks in the mass at a valuation; for otherwise the shareholders in the Oriental and the holders of policies on bad lives in the Laudables, might find themselves sadly left in the lurch some fine day, with the entire Register of these institutions no better than that of a hospital.—But now, there is another in the field—a branch of the Universal,—an office lately set up in London by a powerful association, and backed with a large capital. This Office we find goes upon the principle of mutual insurance, retaining one-fourth of the profits however for the shareholders; and it is held out as a temptation to subscribers in India, (where shares as well as applications for policies are invited) that those who subscribe or insure here will participate in the mass of the profits at home, whereby the certainty of a large average will be obtained. We hear also, that a rival, the Alliance, also of London, is about to set up a branch in Calcutta. But neither of them can do much against a Government Institution — *Calcutta Courier*.

SUPREME COURT,—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

This being the first day of Term a number of motions of course were made, after which a *Habeas Corpus* case came on, of which the following are the particulars.

On the 18th instant a petition was presented to Sir John Grant in Chambers from William James Kenderdine, a prisoner in the Great Jail, setting forth that he had been committed to prison for thirty days, by Messrs. McFarlan and He-season, for having absented himself as an apprentice from his work at Messrs. Jessop and Webster's, to whom it was alleged that he had been apprenticed under a certain statute or statutes of England which he was advised did not extend to this country, and praying for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* commanding the jailor to produce his body together with the day and cause of his taking, and a writ of *Certiorari*, directing the magistrates to remove and have before the Supreme Court the conviction and proceedings in the case.

The petition was accompanied by an affidavit, sworn by the prisoner on the 17th instant, of which the following is an abstract. On or about the 4th of April 1830, at which time deponent was about fourteen years and a half old, a certain document, purporting to be an indenture of apprenticeship between Daniel Kenderdine, the deponent's father, and the deponent on the one part, and Me-srs. Jessop and Webster on the other part, was made and signed by the deponent, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Webster, and Mr. John Cearns, the latter person signing on behalf (though the deponent* believes without any authority to do so) of deponent's father. The document contained no provision for the maintenance of the deponent, who continued for some time afterwards to reside with his father, but who, after suffering ill-treatment for some time from his said father (who is a man of very intemperate habits) was finally turned out of doors, without any fault or misconduct on his part. Deponent continued all this time to attend to his duty at Messrs. Jessop and Co.'s, and, some time after being turned out of his father's house, was placed by his father as a boarder and lodger with Mr. and Mrs. Campe, where he has remained ever since. His father on placing him at Mr. Campe's agreed to allow him thirty six rupees a month for his maintenance, which he shortly afterwards refused to continue, so that the deponent was left without any means of support beyond what Messrs. Jessop and Co. gratuitously gave him, which was insufficient to purchase clothing, and procure the common necessities of life. The deponent, not being able to continue in the service of Messrs. Jessop and Co. without maintenance, not being able to get any support from his father, who is a Branch Pilot on the receipt of seven hundred rupees a month, and not considering the document purporting to be an indenture as legal and binding, absented himself from the employ of Messrs. Jessop and Co. on the 1st instant, and sought employment elsewhere. On the 2d instant, Messrs. Jessop and Co. procured a summons against him to appear at the Police, which he immediately obeyed, and on the 6th instant the complaint of his late employers against him for absenting himself from their service was entered into by Messrs. McFarlan and Hoseason. The deponent in the first instance, through his solicitor, took an objection to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates in a case of this kind, and urged in addition that he could not be legally bound by the indenture as it was not legally executed, John Cearns having had no authority to

sign on behalf of his father. The deponent's father also attended before the Magistrates, and admitted in his evidence that he had never authorized John Cearns to sign the indenture on his behalf. The Magistrates would not however attend to the objections, and decided that the deponent should be committed to the Great Jail for thirty days, or until he should find surety to return to his duty.

Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *Certiorari* were accordingly granted, the former directed to the jailor, commanding him to produce the body in Court on the 22d instant, together with the day and cause of the taking and detaining, and the latter to the Magistrates, commanding them to send all the informations, examinations, depositions, and other proceedings connected with the case.

This morning the jailor produced the body of William James Kenderdine, and filed his return, which set forth that the prisoner had been received into his custody on the 6th instant by virtue of a commitment under the hands of Messrs. McFarlan and Hoseason, which commitment he begged to put in as part of the return.

The warrant of commitment, which was directed to Niel Macaskill and the jailor, and signed *D. McFarlan* and *T. Hoseason*, Justices of the Peace, was couched in the following terms. "Whereas complaint and information have been made before us, &c. by John Webster, on behalf of himself and George Jessop &c. the masters of William Kenderdine, an apprentice by indenture bearing date the 7th day of April 1830 to the said George Jessop and John Webster, on oath that the said William Kenderdine did in the service of the said George Jessop and John Webster absent himself without leave from his duty since the 1st day of October, and before the expiration of the term of his said indenture, and which said complaint has been verified by the oaths of the said John Webster and Daniel Kenderdine, the father of the said William Kenderdine. And whereas upon examination thereof and upon hearing the allegations of both parties, they having come before us, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, &c. for that purpose, and upon due consideration had thereof it manifestly appears to us, and we adjudge, that he, the said William Kenderdine, is guilty of the premises so charged against him as aforesaid. We do therefore hereby command you the said constable to take and convey the said William Kenderdine to the Great Jail of Calcutta and deliver him to

the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and we do hereby command you the said keeper of the said Great Jail to receive the said William Kenderdine into your custody in the said Great Jail, there to remain for a period of thirty days, or until he finds surety to attend his duty as apprentice to the said George Jessop and John Webster."

Mr. Turton objected to the commitment, which could not be valid in point of law on several grounds. First he apprehended that there was no common law that applied to apprentices at all, and the commitment was neither under common law nor under a statute. Next it was necessary for them to shew the law under which they had jurisdiction, and under which they had committed the party, neither of which had been done. The only statutes that applied to apprentices were the 5th of Elizabeth 4, the 20th of George the second 19, and the 54th of George the third, and of these only the two first would authorize Magistrates to act as these gentlemen had done, and they, he contended did not extend to this country. After reading several passages from the Act of Elizabeth he proceeded to show in a very humorous strain that it was wholly inapplicable to this country, and that it was manifestly only intended to apply to the people in Great Britain. Some years ago he had taken great interest in the establishment of an Apprenticing Society, but the chief cause of its failure was that all deeds of apprenticeship in this country must be wholly voluntary, since there was no law to punish their violation; and he remembered that a Magistrate of that time, who had been consulted on the subject, had said that he would render all the assistance in his power, but that he could do but little, since there was no law on which he could act. The commitment was drawn up in such a manner that no man on earth could say under what law the Magistrates had proceeded. Mr. Turton then read parts of the commitment, commenting on them as he proceeded. It did not show by whom the deed of apprenticeship had been executed. It did not show that the deed of apprenticeship had been executed by the party himself, which was necessary to make it valid. It said that he had "in the service of the said George Jessop, &c. absented himself without leave," which might as well imply that he had been performing their duty in their service without their leave as that he had absented himself without leave from it. Then the term of the indenture did not appear, which was a fatal objection. It certainly said that he had absented him-

self before the expiration of the term of apprenticeship, but no term was specified, which ought to have been done. It was for the Court to judge. Besides this it did not appear that the indenture had been proved, and if he found it necessary to go into the *Certiorari*, it would appear very clearly that it had *not* been proved; and he asked his friend on the other side whether he had ever seen a case of this kind brought into a Court of Quarter Sessions in which the attesting witnesses had not been examined. Then the commitment was made out for thirty days, "or until he finds surety to attend his duty as apprentice, &c." under what authority he should like to know could they commit a person "until he finds surety to attend his duty." He had confined himself to the commitment. If he found it necessary to go into the proceedings under the writ of *Certiorari* he should have many more objections; but he submitted that on the insufficiency of the commitment his client was entitled to his discharge.

Mr. Advocate-General on the part of the committing Magistrates said that his friend's objections appeared to divide themselves under two heads, first, that the acts relating to apprenticeships were not applicable to this country, and secondly, that the commitment was bad in every point. The first was a mere assertion, and rested on no authority. He had always understood, and it had been laid down by very able judges, (Blackstone and Mansfield) that such laws as were suitable to a colony were imported into that colony at the time the mother country took possession of it, they being in existence at the time. He did not contend that they were all applicable to natives, who were exempted from the operation of those that were not, but the provisions of the act commented on by his friends were as applicable to the party in this case as they were to Englishmen in England, and he maintained that they were equally binding on him. Mr. Pearson then argued against Mr. Turton's objections to the commitment, and commenced making reference to the proceedings under the writ of *certiorari* in support of his argument; but this was opposed on the ground that those proceedings were not yet before the Court. Mr. Pearson maintained that they had been produced at the instance of his friend and that he had a right to have them read, but the Court was of a different opinion, though it thought that they might have been put in before the Advocate-General commenced his reply.

Sir John Grant thought it unnecessary to go into any

other question than the commitment, the terms of which he considered insufficient to justify the young man's detention, he therefore directed him to be discharged.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

DISPUTED BAIL.

At the rising of the Court this day two persons appeared to justify bail. One of them was examined by Mr. Turton, when after much ingenuity in attempting to evade the question, he reluctantly admitted that his bail had been refused in some former action owing to some mistake in the affidavit of property, though he endeavoured to counteract the effect of the admission by asserting that he had been bail in ten different actions since, without opposition, which produced a general laugh.

Mr. Turton submitted that in matters of bail it was a known principle that a person could not be received after being once rejected, on the ground that he must have represented himself as worth more than he was to cause that rejection.

The Advocate-General, who appeared on behalf of the parties submitting the bail, stood up to refute Mr. Turton's arguments, but finding that the Court agreed in the principle laid down by that gentleman observed, that he had not sufficient affection for Radamadhuh Day, the person who had been examined, to induce him to endeavour to alter its opinion. The parties were consequently directed to find fresh bail.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

LACKERSTEIN AND OTHERS *vs* ROSTAN AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General said he had a motion to make to the Court, of rather an unusual kind, to make a rule absolute, the argument of which had been deferred by mutual consent till Monday next; and he made it on the ground of an affidavit he had before him. One of the parties, and indeed a principal one, was Mr. James Rostan, one of the defendants in a suit before the Court, and one of the trustees as was alleged for property belonging to the principal Roman Catholic Church. The rule ~~was~~ which he now moved to make absolute had been obtained as far back as the middle of last month, but from one cause or another, it had been put off till it could be heard in

term. It was to have come on the 23d, the 22d, being the first day of term, on which it was not usual to hear contested motions; but on the evening of the 22d Messrs. Collier and Bird, the Solicitors to the applicants, received this letter. Mr. Pearson here read the letter, which set forth that Mr. Rostan was very ill with a fever and could not leave his house to swear to a certain affidavit that was necessary, and requested them to consent to the motion standing over till Monday. This letter was signed by Mr. Andrew Wight, the solicitor to the defendants, but in charging this party with bad faith, and what indeed might be said to amount almost to moral fraud, he wished it to be understood that he was not including that gentleman who in all probability had been himself imposed on. The answer that was made was that, under the circumstances stated they would not object to the motion standing over till Monday. They of course could not but believe that the party was sick as had been represented, and of course consented. Something like a suspicion was however subsequently infused into them by a party joining in the affidavit. The affidavit was executed by Mr. Bird, of the firm of Collier and Bird, Mr. Robertson, one of the parties, and Moheschunder Day, a writer in the office of the solicitors. In that affidavit Mr. Bird swore to having received the letter, sent the answer, and another letter to which he would call the Court's attention presently. The other part stated that the deponent had gone to the Treasury at half past ten o'clock on the morning of the 23d, where he had seen Mr. Rostan, who was employed there. The application to defer the motion had been grounded on Mr. Rostan's inability through sickness to swear to an affidavit; now if he had been in the Court at eleven he would have had ample time to have been sworn. He had been seen at the Treasury at half past ten o'clock; again he had been seen at the Treasury at half past twelve o'clock; and therefore they said that a fraud had been practised to gain time for some sinister purpose.

Sir John Grant suggested that the fever might have been an intermittent one.

The Advocate-General said that there could be no doubt that he had been well enough to attend to the duty of his office the whole day. At all events he had been seen at the Treasury which was not far from the Court, half an hour before it sat, and upwards of an hour afterwards: and he took it he might easily have found some moment to have stepped over and sworn to his affidavit. In consequence of his having been seen at

the Treasury on the morning to the 23d, the following letter had been sent the same day to Mr. Wight by Messrs. Collier and Bird. The learned gentleman here read the letter, which stated that Mr. Rostan had been seen at this office, that they consider themselves entitled to believe that an excuse had been practised upon them; that they should therefore consider the consent given to put off the motion as void, and that they should instruct their counsel to bring it on the following day. These were all the facts of the case; they required no comment; and he left it in the hands of the Court.

After a few observations from Messrs. Clarke and Prinsep, the former to shew that the consent to defer the motion having been obtained by a false pretence, it ought to come on immediately, although the day was not one set apart for contested motions, and the latter that it ought not, Mr. Turton, the counsel for the defendants admitted, if that the facts alleged were true, the motion ought to come on at once without reference to the particular day, but he at the same time submitted that time ought to be allowed to the parties to enable them to contradict those alleged facts if they were able to do so.

The Court agreed with Mr. Turton, and ordered the motion to stand over till to morrow.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Turton said that he had in the first instance, not to shew cause, because it was indifferent to him whether he shewed cause then or on Monday, but to explain to the Court what had been described,—he said described, for he had neither seen the affidavit nor heard it read,—what had been described by his friend the Advocate-General on the preceding day as an affidavit. He did not know the terms of the affidavit, but he understood the charge contained in it to be this;—that Mr. Wight applied to Messrs. Collier and Bird, by a note on the 22d instant, requesting that a case that was to have come on, on the following day, should stand over till Monday, as Mr. Rostan, a principal party in the suit, was ill of a fever and would not be able to attend on the following morning to swear to an affidavit that was considered necessary, and that Mr. Rostan was seen on the following morning discharging the duties of his office in his usual manner. He was happy to say that he had a full explanation in an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Michie, Mr. Rostan, Mr. Snider and Mr. A. Wight. On the

21st Mr. Rostan, who was near sixty years of age, and subject to constant attacks of fever, finding himself unwell, was obliged to leave his office at an early hour, and was confined to his house all the next day, which was the 22d. He was seen in this state by Mr. Michie and Mr. Snider, and on their attending at Mr. Wight's office, they informed him of the fact. Mr. Wight asked whether he would be able to attend on the following day, and they very naturally replied that they thought not, when Mr. Wight went to Messrs. Collier and Bird's and asked them to allow the motion to stand over till Monday on that account. There was no motive in this on the part of any one, further than to enable Mr. Rostan to swear to the affidavit which was considered necessary, and there could have been no occasion for any on the part of Mr. Wight, who thought he would not be able to attend. Mr. Bird agreed immediately, but requested Mr. Wight to send him a written application to that effect, on which Mr. Wight wrote there and then, in the office of Messrs. Collier and Bird, the letter that had been read by his friend on the preceding day. In a short time afterwards an answer agreeing to the request was sent, Mr. Wight having previously told Mr. Bird that if he were not disposed to give his consent, Mr. Rostan, Junior, would attend and make affidavit that his father was confined to his house by sickness. On the following morning it did appear that Mr. Rostan's fever had left him sufficiently to enable him to go to office. Whether this wonderful change was the marvellous effects of Morrison's pills or not, he would not pretend to determine; but he thought he had seen his friend the Advocate-General, and he knew he had seen himself, very often in that Court when it might have been much more prudent and much more safe to have remained at home. People did sometimes run risks of this kind in the endeavour to discharge the duties of their vocations, that they might not think it prudent to run on any other occasion. This then was the whole of this extraordinarily suspicious case, though *why* it should be so suspicious he could not tell, unless the other party were afraid that it would tend towards the settlement of the disputes that had for some time past so unhappily rent the Roman Catholic community, for it did appear that, since the case was last heard, a Vicar Apostolic had arrived, a native of Britain, who had used every endeavour in his power to effect an amicable termination to their differences. On the 22d October there had been a meeting held with a

view to this laudable object of all the parties, except Mr. Rostan and Mr. Pearson, neither of whom attended. Whether it was from any disinclination on the part of his learned friend to assist at that conference he could not say, but at all events he was not present. Mr. Rostan being confined to his room was equally remiss, and did not attend. But Mr. Michie and Mr. Sander did, and afterwards proceeded from thence to Mr. Robertson's office, when Mr. Michie asked Mr. Robertson why he would not accede to the proposals of the Vicar Apostolic to stop the suit, to which he replied that he should be exceedingly happy to do so, but that they were unfortunately indebted in a bond and warrant to Messrs. Collier and Bird, who thought there was no security unless the money was brought into Court, and that he could not give his consent without theirs. That was the whole history. Efforts had been made, and efforts were still making by the Vicar Apostolic to effect a reconciliation between all parties, and his clients were most anxious that it should take place; but it was distinctly denied, both by the parties and by Mr. Wight, that they had the slightest wish to postpone the motion. They thought that Mr. Rostan would not have been able to attend, and as he happened to be the only one of the trustees who was a party to the original suit it was necessary that he should make an affidavit. He (Mr. Turton) appeared for the trustess, and Mr. Prinsep appeared for the Church-wardens. He gave his friend the Advocate-General the option of bringing on the motion then or on Monday; it was quite immaterial to him. He understood there was another suspicion against them, namely, that they intended putting in an answer to dissolve the injunction. They had no such intention. They had no intention to interfere with the funds, and his friend might be perfectly easy that the answer would not be put in on Monday; and he was in a situation, if necessary, to give a guarantee that the answer would not be in on Monday.

The Advocate-General begged to be allowed to make a few observations in reply. The facts as he brought them to the notice of the Court were simply these. That an application was made on the 22d instant, that a certain motion, which was to have been brought on on the following day, should stand over on account of the illness of Mr. Rostan. That was acceded to. It was stated that he was ill of a fever and could not attend on the following morning to make an affidavit. Now beyond all question he was well enough to have attend-

ed. With respect to the Advocate-General not attending he should say that that individual, in a different capacity, had endeavoured to persuade the parties to conciliation from the beginning, for he had felt that great loss, if not utter ruin, would follow from prolonged litigation, and therefore it would have been unnecessary for him to have attended to repeat what he had often said before. Of the virtues of Morrison's pills he did not profess to be a judge, but this sudden cure, if attributable to their agency, reminded him of some of the recoveries found in the epic poems of antiquity, where some God came down and forthwith cured the wounded hero; but the simile failed in this particular;—the recovered hero found his courage and vigour so renewed that it led him immediately into the midst of the battle to the performance of new feats of glory;—now Mr. Rostan did not follow his example by going into battle;—no;—he took very good care to keep out of it;—he kept out of Court, and carried on his own business at the Treasury. Without meaning to impute any worse motives he would ask whether the Court did not think they had been perfectly justified in saying that they believed the reason assigned to be a mere excuse for the purpose of delay. Declaring on the night before that a party could not attend who was seen the next morning in an adjoining building, where he most likely remained the whole day. He submitted that what he had advanced on the preceding day had not been answered, or at all events not impugned.

Sir John Grant said that the Advocate-General's affidavit was warranted by the circumstances of the case. There could also be little doubt that the application to postpone the motion was made in good faith, as stated by Mr. Turton. The only subject of importance that he would not like to decide, without further evidence, was whether Morrison's pills had or had not any thing to do with the matter.

The argument of the motion then came on. The motion was a rule calling upon the trustees and wardens to shew cause why the whole of the funds of the church, amounting to two lakhs and eighty-four thousand and odd ruppees, should not be transferred from the possession of the Government Agent to that of the Accountant-General of the Court. The funds it appears were placed some time ago in the Government Agent's hands for safe custody by the trustees, who had the control of them till a short time back, when an injunction was obtained

to restrain the Government Agent from paying any part of them to any body without the order of the Court.

Mr. Prinsep shewed cause against the rule on behalf of the wardens, and of one person who is both a trustee and a warden. He contended that the new wardens had nothing to pay in, not having yet received charge of any funds, and that the others had paid in all that they had in their custody, which was a sum of thirty-nine rupees. For the person holding the double capacity of a warden and a trustee he argued that he had paid in all that was required by the former order of the Court, which he contended did not refer to the principal sum, which was vested in the trustees, but to the interest which was payable by the trustees to the wardens for the purposes intended by the donors.

Mr. Turton argued at great length against the rule. His chief points were that the property was vested in the trustees by virtue of a deed of trust, that no abuse or misapplication of the funds had been laid to their charge, and that the Court could not deprive them of their trust unless it were shewn that they had abused it, or that they held it illegally. He also dwelt much on the expense and inconvenience that would be incurred, by repeated applications for the necessary sums required for the purposes of the church, if the funds were placed in the possession of the Court, and contended that they were equally as safe in the custody of the Government Agent, where they had been placed by the trustees, as they would be in that of the Accountant-General of the Court, both offices being held by the same individual. Mr. Turton likewise called the attention of the Court to the appointment of the recently arrived Vicar Apostolic, who had spared no pains since his arrival to reconcile all parties, and who from the nature of his office was the proper person, by the Canons of the Roman Catholic Church, to control and disburse all funds of the description under discussion. He had not come he said prepared to establish this fact, though he was assured by those who were acquainted with the powers and functions of the Catholic Priesthood that such was the case, but he was prepared on behalf of his clients to consent to the reference of the whole matter in dispute to this gentleman (the Vicar Apostolic) who was so anxious to promote peace and good will, and who, on account of his recent arrival, could not be biassed either on one side or the other.

Mr. Prinsep also expressed his readiness on behalf of

his clients, to submit to the arbitration suggested by Mr. Turton.

Messrs. Pearson and Clarke argued in support of the rule that conciliation, if really intended, should not be offered in public, and at the eleventh hour; that the original order to pay the funds into Court referred equally as much to the principal in the hands of the trustees as to the interest in the hands of the wardens; that the validity of the trust *was* disputed; that in such a case it was the duty of the Court, not to wait till its invalidity had been proved, but to take possession of the funds for safe custody immediately; and that a misapplication of the funds had been charged and proved against the trustees, inasmuch as the original intentions of the donors had not been carried into effect for the last five years (during which period the Church had been allowed to go to ruins and the interests of religion and charity been totally neglected) which was a non-application of the funds, which non-application constituted a mis-application.

Sir John Grant said that the first thing that occurred to him was that which had only been thrown out, and on which he had no evidence, namely, the power said to be vested in the Vicar Apostolic, which had been represented as very much in the nature of that of a visitor. Upon that he could give no opinion because there were no facts to judge by; but if it were so, it would be a material question, how far that Court, exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Chancery, had a right to interfere, or whether it were not bound to leave it to the visitor. The Vicar Apostolic he believed was an officer appointed by the Pope, and the Pope was, he believed, by the Canons of the Romish Church, the guardian of all funds of a charitable nature: if this were so, and if the Pope's power were properly delegated, it would give him, the Pope's representative, the Pope's perpetual power of controlling charitable funds and preventing abuses. This would involve serious questions which it was not necessary then to discuss, there being no evidence before the Court on the subject. Apart from this consideration there was no person who had witnessed the proceedings in the cause, or had heard what had so unhappily taken place with regard to the funds (both in a religious and in a charitable point of view) who would not deeply lament the schism, or who would not feel that the proper course for those people to pursue, if they placed confidence in the Vicar Apostolic (without considering whether his powers were or

were not recognized by the law) would be to refer their disputes to his arbitration and decision, and to be guided by his recommendation. If he were of that private as well as of that sacred character that was represented, they were bound by every religious and moral consideration to abide by his advice and second his endeavours to rescue the worship of their Church, and the poor of their community from the extreme danger in which they had both been placed by this litigation. Of the course that it was necessary for the Court to pursue he could entertain no doubt: he might coincide in what had been said by the counsel for the present trustees on the subject of the expenses of the Court and the inconvenience of its proceedings: how far they might be remedied that was not the occasion for him to say: that they ought to be so, so far as was consistent with the end for which the Court was established, namely, the administration of justice, no man could doubt; but they were bound to proceed in the manner pointed out in the constitution of the Court, and if the administration of justice was more expensive than could be desired, they were still bound at any rate to administer justice: he could not therefore permit the question of expense to enter his contemplation. If any other course could be pointed out likely to afford better results and be attended with equal safety, he should be happy to adopt it; but being unable to see any such course, he was bound to follow the usual course of proceedings, and direct the money to be paid into Court. If hopes were held out that an amicable adjustment might be come to in a reasonable time he would suspend the order, and under the agreement of the parties the funds might be placed in security, and devoted to those beneficial purposes for which they had been intended: then the church might be repaid, pastor's house put in proper condition, the necessary establishment kept up, the poor provided for and the interests of education attended to; but unless he were assured by the parties that such an arrangement would take place in a reasonable time, he had but one course conscientiously to pursue, and that was to take the funds into the possession of the Court, and to administer them to the best of its judgment according to the intentions of the original donors. He thought the original order of the Court perfectly indicative of its opinion that the funds ought to be brought into Court, and would the Court now hesitate to do that which it had in substance done already. The Court had the funds at its disposal, and being at its disposal, they should so remain till the

end of the litigation; and whoever applied in the mean time for the necessary sums requisite to carry into effect the intentions of the donors, their applications would be received with the utmost attention.—*Bengal Hurkari.*

INSOLVENT COURT, — SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1834

BEFORE SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM HENRY SNEED RAINEY.

Notice of opposition had been entered against this Insolvent, who is an Officer in the Company's military service, by Messrs. Hogg and Sandes, on behalf of one Richard Parker, a horse jockey, who was described in the schedule by mistake as Reverend Parker instead of Richard Parker, which afforded Mr. Turton an opportunity to crack a few jokes. Mr. Turton examined Mr. Rainey pretty closely on the several items entered on his schedule some of which were incorrectly described, and some which were not described at all. The learned gentleman commenced his examination by asking a question concerning certain gambling transactions assumed to have taken place between the Insolvent and other parties, on which Mr. Rainey appealed to the Court for advice as to whether he should answer such questions, seeing that he had no Counsel, and had been given to understand that an indictment was to be preferred against him charging him with being concerned in gambling transactions. The Commissioner told him that he might object to any question that he did not think it proper to answer, and he would then decide whether the objection was valid or not. The examination was then continued when the following particulars with reference to that particular question were elicited. The Insolvent had entered into a turf confederacy with Mr. Woollen of the civil service, Captain Gwatkin and Captain Syers, and so far as he was concerned the arrangement was to this effect;—he, having a knowledge of horses, was to bring experience to the concern, and Mr. Woollen, being a man of property, was to supply funds, and the whole four were to divide the profits. He did not owe Mr. Woollen a pice, and the claim entered in his schedule in Mr. Woollen's name had been inserted merely because he had been told that Mr. Woollen asserted that he owed him that sum. He had put the word "disputed" against the claim, and as he had never had any other transactions

with Mr. Woollen than the turf confederacy transactions, he had described the claim as a gambling transaction. He had paid over all the money won on account of the confederacy to Mr. Woollen, and did not owe him any thing, consequently he had inserted the claim as a disputed one, having understood that all claims must be inserted in his schedule, just or unjust.

The examination was continued at some length on the other items till Sir John Grant interrupted the Counsel by saying that the errors were so numerous that it would be impossible to amend them to-day, he therefore reminded the Insolvent till the next Court day to amend his schedule, and recommended him to take care that it was a little more correct than, as it was a thing to which he would have to swear, and that ought to be prepared with a great deal of accuracy.

IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC DAVIS.

George Board, the Sheriff's officer, was examined by Mr. Turton touching certain money transactions between him and Davis, but the particulars elicited are of very little importance to any but the parties concerned.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE REBELLO.

Mr. Turton produced certain documents from the Collector of Customs, and the Secretary to the Board of Customs, by which it appeared, that Mr. Rebello had been nominated to his situation by the Collector of Customs, after the sanction and approval of the Board of Customs to the appointment had been obtained, in conformity with the rules in force, that he could not be discharged without the sanction of the said Board; and that, though he did not hold the situation under any express terms, he did under an understanding that he should retain it so long as his health and other qualifications enabled him to perform its duties. On these grounds he maintained that it was just as much a Government appointment as if it had been made by the Governor-General in Council, and he therefore applied to the Court to direct a portion of his salary to be appropriated towards the payment of his creditors.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the Insolvent, said that although he admitted that the mode of appointment in Mr. Siddons's office was as described in the certificate, yet he did not admit the same rule as applying to many other public offices. The department of Sea Customs was under the superintendence

of a controlling board; and therefore Mr. Siddons was right in saying that Mr. Rebello could not be discharged without the sanction of that board; but that board was not the Government. There were various departments and authorities that had no superintending power of this kind over them, and to prove how entirely the class of persons called uncovenanted servants were subject to dismissal by the heads of departments, he would mention two cases in point. The one was a Mr. Raven, who was dismissed by Mr. Bushby when he was in temporary charge of the Board of Revenue, and who appealed to Government against his dismissal, when Government refused to interfere, on the ground that the heads of departments were responsible for the due performance of the duties entrusted to them, and had a right to the management of their own establishments. The other case was that of a head assistant in the Adjutant-General's office, who was dismissed, who appealed to Government against the dismissal, but whose appeal was not attended to. Now though these offices were different from that of Mr. Siddons, there was in reality very little difference, because the appointment was in reality made by the Board of Customs, which Board could dismiss the Insolvent, and against which dismissal no appeal would be listened to. The words of the Act were "if any Insolvent shall hold any public office, appointment or benefice, Civil, Military or Ecclesiastical, under the Crown, &c., or under the said United Company." The appointment held by the Insolvent did not come under this description. It might perhaps if the nature of the appointments were not so distinctly described; but the words were clear and precise, and his employment could not be called a Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastical appointment under the Crown or the United Company. To say the most of it, it was an appointment held under the Board of Customs. Mr. Clarke then argued that to construe the words of any act, the signification of the same terms when used in other acts should be taken into consideration, and quoted several passages from different acts, maintaining that the words Civil, Military, &c. referred only to the members of the civil service, or servants of the United Company, and their Military Officers. It was clear from the words "or under the said United Company" that the uncovenanted servants were not intended to come within the scope of this clause, for he considered those only to be the servants of the Company who were appointed by the Court of Directors and were removable only by them.

Another difference between the covenanted and uncovenanted servants was the great disproportion between their respective salaries. The members of the Civil and Military Services frequently attained very high incomes, whereas the uncovenanted servants, after devoting the greater part of their lives to their employments, very seldom attained more than five hundred rupees a month. Besides the Civil and Military Servants had their retiring pensions, and provision for their widows and children, none of which advantages were enjoyed by the uncovenanted servants. From all these circumstances it was evidently the intention of the Legislature to compel only those who enjoyed so many advantages to devote a portion of their income towards the liquidation of their debts, for if the same rule had been intended to apply to that class who enjoyed none of them, they would have been distinctly described. If it had been the intention of the Legislature to touch the salaries of uncovenanted servants, who were removable at pleasure, why not touch those of clerks in mercantile houses and others, in short of every one who received a salary for his services.

Sir John Grant said, because the whole of such persons' property till they obtained their final discharge from liability, whenever or however acquired, immediately vested in the Assignee.

Mr. Clarke concluded by quoting as a precedent the case of Mr. Sinaes which had been solemnly decided by Sir Edward Ryan, after consulting his brother Judges on the question, to which he appeared to attach much weight. After an argument of some length in support of his opinion the learned Commissioner decided on ordering the deduction of one-third of the Insolvent's salary. The ground of the decision, if we comprehended the learned judge rightly, was this. The 26th clause of the Act vests the whole of the Insolvent's property, (either in his possession at the time, or to be afterwards acquired) up to the time of his obtaining his final discharge from all liability, in the assignee; the 27th clause is an exception to the 26th to protect the Government from the inconvenience that might result from the loss of the services of their employes, which might follow if the whole of their earnings were liable to be seized on by the assignee; the Legislature in framing the 27th clause could never have intended to exclude the uncovenanted servants from the class of persons therein described, and thereby subject the Government to the probable loss of their services;—consequently, they

came, in his opinion, under the 27th clause, and were liable to have a proportion of their salaries paid over to the assignee for the benefit of their creditors. We have not given the learned Commissioner's words, but the above is we believe the substance of his reasons.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH WHITE SAGE.

This Insolvent having been discharged without opposition, the Assignee applied for a portion of his salary, which, as a civil servant out of employ, is three hundred rupees a month.

Mr Turton said he had been instructed by the Insolvent to leave the question entirely to the Court. The Court was aware of his circumstances, and the rank in life he had to support upon a very limited income; but if it were disposed to direct him to give up any part of that income, he (Mr. Turton) had been instructed not to argue against it. If Mr. Sage should hereafter procure an appointment, he would be willing to give up any portion of his salary that the Court should direct.

Sir John Grant said that the question was a very difficult one, that did not appear to be provided for in any way in the Act. His income was not like a salary, but more like a retainer, and the case was quite a new one. The words of the Act were "if any Insolvent, &c. shall hold any public office, appointment or benefice." The Insolvent held no public office or appointment. The question was whether he came within that class of persons whose services were necessary to Government: because if he did not he came within the meaning of the 26th clause, which would vest all his property, either in his possession or to be acquired, in the assignee, till his final discharge from all liability.

Sir John Grant declined making any order, and left the Assignee to take such steps as he thought necessary.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

The Advocate General moved for a day to be appointed for the Assignees, and Mr. Nathaniel Alexander their Secretary, to answer questions to be put to them touching the sale of certain indigo factories, alleged in the petition and affidavit he then held in his hand to have been sold considerably under their value, and under circumstances which called for the interference of the Court. The names of the Factories were

Neeschunderpore and Autpara. He would not have brought forward the question as a rule *nisi* if it could properly have been done by serving notice to the parties; but there were circumstances which would render such a course unadvisable, which would be quite apparent to the Court when he mentioned that one part of his application was that the Assignees should be restrained from completing the contract they had begun. The circumstances of the case were briefly these. Some time ago an application had been made on the part of the Bank of Bengal for the sale of a part of the factories mortgaged to them, and rejected on the ground that it was not sufficiently general, and applied only to a part. At that time an offer to a considerable extent was made for these factories by Messrs. Greig and Donaldson, and refused by the Bank of Bengal, the mortgagee, on the ground of its insufficiency. Mr. Sanpir, who had the management of part of the concern, at that time proposed to the Bank of Bengal to give Rupees 15,000 for these two concerns, which the Bank positively refused, but which the assignees shewed an inclination to accept. Upon this Messrs. Greig and Donaldson offered considerably more: they offered for these two concerns Rs. 20,000, which the Bank seemed inclined to accept, but which they afterwards withdrew to make an offer for the whole concern, of which these two factories formed a third part, it not being considered proper for the concern to be divided. That went off, and Mr. Sanpir, or some one on his behalf, made a purchase of one third of the concern,—of Neeschunderpore. In August last, when these factories were advertised for sale, Mr. Greig, thinking that he might make an advantageous purchase, called at Neeschunderpore, where he saw Mr. Sanpir, who was then the manager of the concern on behalf of the assignees, who were still carrying it on. Mr. Greig mentioned his intention to purchase the concern, when Mr. Sanpir discouraged him from doing so, stating that he should leave it soon, and that he considered it hardly worth the value. The next morning however Mr. Sanpir came to Calcutta, and wished to prevail upon the assignees to advance him a considerable sum to renew the leases, clearly shewing that he had it in mind to make the purchase. The assignees, unwilling he presumed to advance more, employed him to sell it for them if he could obtain a purchaser, and he sold it, this Neeschunderpore, to Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Hamilton and Co. for Rs. 10,000. It was alleged that Mr

Rogers, being a friend of his, bought it for him ;—in other words, that Mr. Sanpir bought for himself that property which the assignees had employed him, as their servant, to sell. Subsequently to this he was employed to sell the other part of this concern, Autpara, which he sold to Mr. Bell for Rs. 5000 ; now this Mr. Bell it was alleged was a friend, and indeed a partner of Mr. Hurry, one of the assignees, in different concerns, though it was stated in the affidavit that the deponent could not say whether Mr. Hurry had or had not any share in that factory. For these two factories, one of which had been sold for Rs. 10,000 and the other for Rs. 5,000 Mr. Greig had offered Rs. 20,000 and had been put off by the assignees. As soon as he found that they were for sale he gave the assignees notice that he was willing to give Rs. 20,000 for them, and subsequently to the contract he offered to purchase them at Rs. 22,000. He mentioned this to show how much under their real value they had been sold. The deponent also said that when he offered Rs. 70,000 for the whole concern, he estimated these two factories at Rs. 20,000, and that he then believed and still believed them to be of that value. It appeared by the certificate before him that Mr. Sanpir was still in debt to the concern on two accounts ; one individually and another as partner in another factory. In the first place there had been no public sale, to begin with. He did not mean to say that assignees were bound in all cases to sell by public auction ;—he admitted that they were allowed to exercise their own judgment, but it was on their own responsibility. If they could effect a better sale by private contract than by public auction they were undoubtedly entitled to do so ; but how was it on the present occasion ? an application was made to them when it got abroad that they were to be sold ; but they waited not,—they enquired not,—but actually sold them for Rs. 15,000 when they were aware that Messrs. Greig and Donaldson would have given a larger sum. There were also other persons in the market who would have purchased them. Mr. W. Storm offered Rs. 5,500 for one of them ;—what he would have given was of course only known to himself ; but it appeared that they rather chose to take Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Bell, who was stated to be a partner of Mr. Hurry in another concern. He need not call attention more than he had done to the affidavit. The letters formed part of the grounds, and it was alleged in the petition that they complained of the proceeding that had taken place,—that the best had not been made of that property from which

the petitioner expected a dividend,—that it had been sold by partiality when a better price might have been obtained,—that it had been illegally sold, and bought in by Mr. Sanpir; and under these circumstances, the prayer was that the assignees be restrained from carrying the sale into effect till the matter is enquired into. The application was made under the 49th and 56th Sections of the Act, which were sufficiently comprehensive on the subject.

Mr. Turton, on behalf of the assignees objected to the reception of the petition at all, alleging that the petitioner was not a creditor. It was however proved by an affidavit put in on a former occasion that his wife had a life interest in a sum of twenty five thousand rupees deposited in the house. This affidavit was accompanied by a certificate from the wife authorizing her husband to act in her behalf according to his own discretion. Sir John Grant overruled the objection, and even seemed to think, though he did not decide the point, and the petitioner's right, would have been valid without the certificate, since that which was left at the wife's disposal must of necessity belong to the husband likewise.

Mr. Turton then attempted to argue one or two points but the Advocate General objected to his being heard unless he shewed cause against the application at once. Mr. Turton said that his observations were merely made as suggestions to the Court, but Sir John Grant declined hearing him unless he consented to shew cause at once, which Mr. Turton was not disposed to do.

A question having been raised about costs, for which the rules do not provide except in particular cases, the order *nisi* was granted on condition that the petitioner pay the costs in the event of the rule being discharged.

During the hearing of this question several remarks were made by the Counsel to each other aside, in answer to one of which the Advocate General offered on behalf of the deponent to pay down the twenty thousand rupees offered for the factories, immediately, if the Assignees would take them.

IN THE MATTER OF W. H. S. RAINEY.

This Insolvent having amended his schedule, for which he was remanded last Court day, was discharged on Saturday without opposition, his discharge having been opposed last time solely on ground of the incorrectness of his schedule.

IN THE MATTER OF KALLEE PERSAD THAKOOR.

This Insolvent, having sworn to the truth of his schedule, was discharged without opposition.

IN THE MATTER OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Mr. Hedger applied on behalf of Mr. James Napier Lyal for a certificate of debt to enable him to sue out a commission of Bankruptcy in England should he be disposed to do so.

Sir John Grant asked whether the debt was admitted by the Assignees.

Mr. Bird, on behalf of the Assignees, said that the debt was inserted in the schedule, but he declined making any admission, having received no instructions to that effect.

Sir John Grant said that the debt must either be admitted, or proved, before the certificate could be granted.

Mr. Hedger had no doubt that the admission would immediately be made by the Assignees, and wished an order to be granted conditionally, but Sir John Grant thought it would be better to defer the matter till next Court day, as it did not press for time.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES BLACK.

An order was granted, on the consent of the Insolvent, who is a Master Pilot, for the payment of eight rupees a month out of his salary to the Assignee for the benefit of his creditors — *Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE ICE MEETING.

In consequence of the unexpected failure of the supply of Ice, a meeting of the Subscribers was held at the Town Hall on the morning of the 21st October.

On the motion of Mr. Clarke, Mr. Charles Prinsep was called to the chair.

Mr. Clarke, the chairman of the committee, said that they had met on this inauspicious day to announce, not the arrival, but the loss of the Ice. This was the anniversary of the day on which Villeneuve lost his fleet, and on which Nelson lost his life, and this was the day on which they assembled to deplore the loss of Mr. Rogers' Ice. All their Ice was gone, and all that remained for him to do was to submit to them the report of the committee, shewing the state of

the funds that had been subscribed. Mr. Clarke then read the following abstract of the state of the funds.

Number of seers subscribed for.....	854
Number of days on which it was delivered....	25
<hr/>	
Total quantity of seers chargeable by Mr. Rogers	21,350
At 2 annas a seer is..... Sa. Rs. 2,668 12	
Deduct paid to Mr. Rogers.....	735 14
<hr/>	
Remains due.....	1,932 14
84 days' subscription paid into the Union Bank on	
854 Shares is..... Sa. Rs. 8,967 0	
Deduct.....	2,668 12

Remains at the disposal of the Subscribers Sa. Rs. 6,298 4

The whole of the money, continued Mr. Clarke, that had not been paid to Mr. Rogers was still in the Union Bank, and it was for the meeting to determine what was to be done with it. Many rumours had got into circulation respecting the cause of the sudden loss of the Ice, and among the rest it had been said that it was owing to the large quantities sold to non-subscribers, nay some even went so far as to say that a thousand rupees worth had been sold a day; but this was not the case, and if people would but give themselves the trouble to calculate probabilities, it was not to be supposed that the public would be so simple as to purchase large quantities at four annas a seer when by subscribing, which every one was at liberty to do, it could be had for two. During the twenty-five days only thirty-five tons had been delivered, while the quantity landed was about a hundred tons. The difference had been entirely lost by melting. The Ice-house had been constructed to hold between three and four hundred tons, the quantity shipped, whereas the quantity landed was only a hundred tons, and this deficiency was owing to a variety of unforeseen accidents on the voyage. Thus the quantity of Ice being so much less than the house was calculated to hold, a considerable wastage was the natural result. A good deal had been said against Mr. Rogers for not having given previous notice of the rapid diminution in the quantity of Ice on hand, but he maintained that he had in this as in every thing else acted with liberality and good faith towards the subscribers. If he had made it public that the Ice was melting away so rapidly it would have been an inducement to people to purchase large quantities, and thus hasten the result they had

now to deplore. If it had been known to Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, they would have perhaps purchased a ton or two at any price, and so perhaps would many more. This must naturally have reduced the quantity, and shortened the time during which the subscribers had been able to enjoy the luxury. He therefore held that Mr. Rogers had been consulting their interests in keeping the secret, and that his conduct had been perfectly justifiable.

Mr. Turton felt it necessary to come forward to say that he had been disappointed. If Mr. Rogers were without fault he was undoubtedly an object of commiseration; but every thing ought to be on the square and above board, and they ought to know what had been done. He differed from Mr. Clarke, and thought that some of the members of the Committee at least ought to have been made acquainted with the coming failure. He did think they had been taken by surprise. It ought to be shewn distinctly what quantity had been landed, because if no more had been landed than the 8000 rupees deposited in the Union Bank would cover, Mr. Rogers was bound to keep it for those who had so paid for it. It was said that he was entitled to consider the contract of last year at an end because the ton a day stipulated for had not been subscribed; but had he a right to make that stipulation unless he had a ton a day. Did any one ever hear before of the unforeseen accidents on the voyage enumerated by Mr. Clarke? Why had they not been mentioned before? He did not mean to say that Mr. Rogers might not be able to justify himself, he hoped he might, but when he called upon a society to support his undertaking and pay their money in advance into the bank, they at least ought not to be kept in the dark, and had a right to some consideration. He would ask Mr. Rogers whether he had not sold Ice to non-subscribers at the rate of eight seers for the rupee; and if this were the case, how he should like to know were subscribers paying their money in advance better off than other people! If it were shewn that he had acted fairly he should be most ready to support him, but if not it were folly to talk of fresh subscriptions, and an absurdity to think of handing over to him the surplus that remained, which some, he believed, had in contemplation. A person asked him where was the use of subscribing and paying in advance, when he (the person) could send his rupees and get his eight seers of Ice whenever he required it.

Mr. Rogers acknowledged that he had sold Ice at two annas a seer to two persons, and to two persons only, who did

not want to have any thing to do with the committee.

Mr. Plowden said, it had been perfectly understood at the last meeting, that Mr. Rogers was to sell his ice to whom he pleased, and at whatever rate he pleased.

Mr. Turton wondered, if this had been known, whether any body would have subscribed at all. He confessed that the subscribers did not appear to him to have been treated as they had a right to expect; and asked whether the Town Hall had not been supplied above the quantity they had subscribed for, at the same rate. A reply in the negative was given. The Town Hall had given, it was said, four annas a seer for all they had received beyond the quantity subscribed for.

Mr. Pattle said that he was one of the committee, and had watched pretty attentively all that had passed at the last meeting. He had clearly understood that they were entirely indebted to Mr. Rogers for giving up the original engagement, which they were unable to fulfil, and for generously offering to give them the Ice at the same rate as if they had been in a condition to make good their part of the engagement, provided he were allowed to sell it to others at any rate he pleased. He understood this to have been an indulgence extended towards them, for under the old arrangement Mr. Rogers could have refused to supply them at all.

Mr. Turton still wished to know why subscribers had been required to make a deposit of twelve weeks in advance, if the same advantages were to be extended to others without any such conditions.

A member replied that that had been the doing of the Committee and not of Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Pattle as an instance of Mr. Rogers' desire to do justice to the subscribers, stated that Dwarkanauth Tagore had made an offer to purchase the whole of the Ice at two annas a seer, which had been refused.

Mr. Turton had no doubt that the offer had been refused under an expectation of turning the speculation to better advantage, and treated the idea of Mr. Rogers making his own interest secondary to that of the subscribers as a matter of moon-kine. He would with the leave of the meeting put a few questions to Mr. Rogers, which ought to be answered before Mr. Rogers could be considered to have acted fairly. Mr. Rogers had evidently no right to make the condition he had done, about selling a ton a day, if he were not prepared to fulfil his part of it. He did not see the force of the reason

Mr. Clarke had urged to prove that Mr. Rogers had done right in keeping secret the rapid exhaustion of the Ice, for it was not likely that people would take more than they required because the supply was nearly at an end. It was not likely that people would all at once fall to eating unusual quantities of Ice to make up for the time that would elapse before another cargo could arrive, or that Messrs. Gunter and Hoover would lay in a stock greater than they could dispose of before its dissolution.

Mr. Clarke said that he had first received intimation of the failure of the Ice on Friday, and that he had thought it advisable to communicate the intelligence as early as possible.

Colonel Beatson said that all that remained for them to do was very simple. If any had gone there to get information from the committee, they were disappointed, for the committee seemed to have no information to give. Instead of acting as the guardians of the subscribers' interest, and watched how matters went on, it appeared that they knew nothing about the failure of the Ice till every body that went for it was equally well acquainted with the fact. It certainly appeared very incomprehensible that, after having been called to pay for Ice in advance for eighty-four days, there should be only enough to last twenty-five days: it appeared very extraordinary that it had not been discovered before, and he thought that, if the committee did not know it before, they ought to have known it. As they had nothing to communicate, nothing remained for them to do but to pay for the Ice that was chargeable to them.

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of Mr. Rogers, then proceeded to answer the questions proposed by Mr. Turton in the following manner.

Q. What quantity of Ice had been landed?

A. About a hundred tons. Mr. Rogers could not speak with precise exactness, not having weighed it; but he believed that that was about the quantity.

Q. Was it more than the amount of the deposits?

A. That was a matter of calculation, which those who were desirous of ascertaining the fact could make. The amount paid was Rs. 8,967, and the quantity landed was as he had before stated about a hundred tons. Had Mr. Rogers received previous intimation that these questions would be put to him, he would have gone better prepared to answer them.

Q. When did he (Mr. Rogers) first know of the deficiency?

A. Upon the morning that it took place, and not before. The reason of this was that Mr. Rogers had been ill and confined to his house for the preceding week, and unable to go to the Ice house. The Ice had been covered with hay, and its diminution was not perceived by the coolies, the only persons who attended in Mr. Rogers' absence, till it was actually expended.

Q. What quantity had been sold to others?

A. 893 rupees worth. Mr. Rogers could not tell the quantity, not having come prepared for the questions put.

Q. Had no notice been given to the Committee?

A. Questions already answered.

Q. Had not Mr. Rogers sold Ice to non-subscribers at two annas a seer?

A. Questions already answered.

Q. At what rate had the Town Hall been supplied over and above their subscriptions?

A. At four annas a seer.

Colonel Beatson said, that it appeared that the Committee had left all to Mr. Rogers; that Mr. Rogers, being sick, had left all to the coolies, and that the Ice was gone.

Mr. Clarke said that Colonel Beatson was proceeding on the presumption that the Ice was the property of the Committee and the Subscribers. If it were, it would have been the duty of the Committee to take care of it, but it was not. It might have been if they had fulfilled the terms of the original agreement by subscribing for a ton a day, but they had not done so; on the contrary Mr. Rogers had arrived here on the faith of their understanding, and, when told that they could not fulfil it, had offered what the chairman very justly characterised as a very handsome and liberal arrangement. Mr. Clarke here recapitulated that arrangement, which must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, and for the particulars of which, if or if not, we refer them to the report published in the last number.

Mr. Turton denied that they had ever promised to take a ton a day; for if they had they would be bound to fulfil their promise. The arrangement was a mere conditional thing, as much when the Ice arrived as when the proposition was made.

Mr. Clarke contended that that did not alter the force of his argument. Not being able to take the ton a day Mr.

Rogers was at liberty to do as he liked with his Ice. Did he ever say that he would supply any certain quantity, or for any certain number of days? and if not where was there any breach of engagement. The Ice was his property, and all that had been offered was that those who choose to place their money in the Union Bank should have Ice for two annas a seer; but for what period!—why so long as it lasted to be sure.

Mr. Turton contended that it was for 84 days and quoted the receipts, given by the Union Bank in proof of what he maintained.

Mr. Clarke said that if Mr. Turton had been at the last meeting he would have heard his answer to a question from Mr. Hogg, which would have been sufficient to prove that the offer was not for eighty-four days. It was then anticipated that the Ice might fail, but all that was then required was in that event to get back their subscriptions. Mr. Rogers had made them a gratuitous and liberal offer to supply them at the same rate as if they had fulfilled their part of the agreement, but there had been no stipulation either for time or quantity.

The chairman asked whether there had not been some mention made of a letter that led them to expect another cargo shortly, and whether that had not been one reason for receiving subscriptions for so long a period as twelve weeks.

Mr. Clarke replied that there had, and that it had had that effect. That letter stated that another cargo would be dispatched in October, and that fruits and other delicacies of the season would at the same time be sent, preserved in the Ice. That vessel might be expected about February next.

The chairman reminded the meeting that there was as yet no motion before it, and that it would be desirable to direct their attention to some definite object.

Colonel Beatson said that he should have thought the offer of Mr. Rogers to give them the Ice at two annas a seer very liberal if it had been made clear that he had had the Ice to give. Supposing that they had agreed to take the ton a day, for how long would it have lasted, for he looked upon the assertion that 100 tons had been landed as unsupported by any evidence. Although the Ice was not the Committee's property, the fact of their having been chosen would seem to imply that they ought to have made themselves acquainted with what was going on, otherwise where was the use of them at all.

Mr. Turton admitted that he was not acquainted with all the circumstances, not having ever attended any of the former Ice meetings, and he therefore had nothing to guide him but the acts of the Committee, so far as he had the means of knowing them. He maintained that the acts of that Committee led him to infer that the agreement between Mr. Rogers and the subscribers was to this effect—that he should furnish them with Ice for eighty-four days at two annas a seer unless he could sell it to others at a higher price. Mr. Turton, after many more observations of similar import ended by proposing the following resolution. “That the fair interpretation of Mr. Rogers’ agreement with the subscribers was to furnish them with Ice for eighty-four days or thereabouts, at two annas a seer, unless he could sell it at a higher price,”—which was seconded by Mr. Franks.

Mr. C. Prinsep, as chairman of the last meeting, felt it his duty to say that the fact was not so. There had been no such agreement, in reply to a question from Mr. Mangles he had said that the arrangement was to have effect so long as the Ice should last, and that, if the Ice were expended before the subscribers had received the quantity for which they had paid their money it would be refunded to them. There was another thing to be considered. The Ice that had been imported on the first occasion, though less in quantity, had lasted ninety days, and the committee had taken that as a basis in calculating the probable duration of the last supply. The real cause of the misfortune was the great loss that had occurred from melting. Mr. Clarke also maintained that there was no such agreement made at the last meeting as Mr. Turton’s resolution would infer. There was no agreement made at all, and they were assuming an untruth. They were assuming that there was an agreement when he the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Prinsep the chairman of the meeting told them that there was no such agreement at all. If after that they carried such a motion he wished them joy of it.

Mr. Turton allowed that he might be wrong, and if it were decided that he was so by the majority of the meeting, he would admit it at once. He might have been misled; but why was he told that he should get no Ice unless he sent his receipt for the 84 days subscription pasted in a book, and was not Mr. Rogers, in putting on that receipt, acknowledging the agreement. It might be that the blame did not rest with Mr. Rogers, but the agreement or offer certainly appeared to have been a tacit understanding that he had that quantity to deliver, and that he

did not intend to put others on the same favored footing as the subscribers.

After considerable discussion, which the length to which our report has already extended obliges us to omit, Mr. Turton's motion was carried by a majority of sixteen against nine.

Colonel Beaton then proposed "That the balance of subscriptions, after payment of what remains due to Mr. Rogers for ice chargeable up to the 17th of October, be returned to the subscribers."

To the above Mr. Clarke moved as an amendment "that it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Rogers has acted with great liberality and perfect fairness towards the subscribers, that in consequence of the losses he has suffered this meeting recommend to the subscribers to remunerate him by refraining to withdraw the balance of their subscriptions from the Union Bank, that the subscribers are entitled to the return of the balance of their subscriptions, to be calculated from Friday the 17th of October, and that such sums as are not withdrawn within one month shall be at the disposal of Mr. Rogers."

Mr. Clarke observed that the amendment proposed fully acknowledged the right of the subscribers to the balance of their subscriptions, and that the meeting, if it were carried, would not pretend to dispose of the property of those who were absent: it merely recommended them to leave their balances as some compensation for the losses Mr. Rogers had sustained. Mr. Clarke then passed a handsome eulogium on the spirit and enterprize of Mr. Rogers, and the country to which he belonged, and urged the necessity, if they wished to encourage so laudable a spirit, of shewing that they knew how to appreciate it.

Mr. Plowden seconded Mr. Clarke's amendment.

Mr. Turton in opposing Mr. Clarke's amendment bore ample testimony to the enterprizing spirit of the Americans, but argued that they should have enough to do if they were to think of reimbursing every person who started a speculation, and then failed in it. He maintained that the undertaking, however novel and praise-worthy, could not be looked on in any other light than as an affair of trade, which must stand or fall according to the demand the article was enabled to create for itself. Did his learned friend think that Mr. Rogers had left country, wife, children, friends and relations for love of him, Mr. Clarke, or of any one else. ["I am sure he will not be induced to do so again for love of you," said Mr. Clarke.] No! he had come because he expected to benefit by it; and he hop-

ed he might succeed; but if they ever caught him (Mr. Turton) in such a goose trap again he would give them leave to spit on his face and call him horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clarke's amendment was then put and lost, ten votes appearing in favor of it, and fifteen against it; after which Colonel Beatson's motion was put and carried by a majority.

Mr. Pattle in a speech of some length advocated the side of generosity, and wished that Mr. Turton had been as zealous in advocating it in this instance as he had been on a former well known occasion, the Laudable Societies. Mr. Pattle made a few thrusts, though with all due politeness and apparent good will, at Mr. Turton, which that gentleman returned, as he generally does things of the kind, with compound interest, though in the same tone and spirit. The meeting, which was one of the most stormy ones we have for some time witnessed, the Laudable Societies excepted, then broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the only one that passed unanimously.

MR. ROGERS' CIRCULAR.

To the Subscribers for the supply of Ice.

Gentlemen,—The result of the meeting leads me to believe there are many gentlemen among the Subscribers who are doubtful, if I ever had the means of fulfilling the provisional contract which the Committee made on my part of supplying the Ice for eighty-four days. You are well aware that the Ice of last year was in course of delivery for ninety days. I this year received a larger quantity of Ice by 15 or 20 tons. I must however distinctly deny that I bound myself by any pledge, that the supply was to continue under all or any circumstances for eighty-four days. On reference to the proceedings of the meeting which was held on the 23d of September last, you will find that in reply to a question from Mr. Mangles, the Chairman answered for me, that the agreement was to have effect so long as the Ice lasted; and if the Ice was expended before the Subscribers had received the quantity for which they had paid, the money would be refunded. I further stipulated that as the subscription list had not been filled up I should be at liberty to sell to non-subscribers at any rate I pleased.

I was at full liberty to have declined on the 23d September last to supply the Subscribers at two annas per seer, because the quantity which I stipulated should be purchased

was not subscribed for; but being desirous to meet the wishes of those who have come forward to support me in the speculation, I waived all objections, and agreed to supply the Ice at two annas per seer to all those who have already subscribed, and I made the stipulation I have already noticed:

1st.—That if the Ice did not last, the Subscribers were to be paid back the difference of their subscription; 2d—that I should be at liberty to sell to non-subscribers at any rate I pleased.

The first stipulation I made because Mr. Mangles put the question directly whether the Subscribers were guaranteed that the Ice was to last for the number of days (eighty-four) that the subscription had been paid for. I at once saw the absurdity of my offer and of such a guarantee. I had only had the experience of one cargo which had arrived in a very perfect state, and the weather at the end of the rains was particularly conducive to its preservation, and I felt that the undertaking was still but an experiment, and conceiving I had not had sufficient experience to speak confidently on the subject, I gave the reply to Mr. Mangles already quoted.

The contract between the subscribers and me is therefore at an end. I have unfortunately been the sufferer on the occasion. Had I refused to complete the arrangement with the Subscribers, I should have sold the Ice I delivered for twice the sum I received for it, and no man could have found fault if it had not lasted a week, but instead of finding the public now respond to my liberality towards them, I am attacked and abused grossly in the public prints, by parties who are evidently ignorant of the terms of my agreement. If this is a specimen of English liberality to a stranger, I thank God that I am an American.

But I believe I am wrong in supposing that a majority of all the subscribers would have come to the resolution which the majority of the meeting of Saturday carried; and I have to thank those gentlemen who so ably and plainly stated the case in my favour, as it really is. I hope that when the facts I have now the honour of addressing to you are considered, you will acquit me of any intention of deceiving you, or acting illiberally.

I have the honour to be, your obedient Servant,

W. C. ROGERS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ICE COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the Committee for encouraging the importation of American Ice, held at the Town Hall, on Thursday 23d October, 1834—

Resolved—1st.—That the Union Bank be authorized to refund to the subscribers Sa. Rs. 7-6 on each share, being the amount of the subscription at 2 annas a seer for 59 days, which on 854 shares will be Sa. Rs. 6,298 4, and that the balance amounting Sa. Rs. 1,932 14 be paid to Mr. Rogers, being the amount which still remains due to him, in addition to the former payment for 25 days' Ice, at 2 annas a seer. The money to be paid to the subscribers on depositing at the Bank the original Ice Ticket.

2nd.—That the Committee perceive no reason for attaching blame to Mr. Rogers, or to question his having dealt by the subscribers with entire fairness, and according to the letter and spirit of his promise; and they are further of opinion, that circumstances alone, over which he had no control, have led to the present disappointment.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE DURRUMTOLLAH BAZAR.

Our readers will recollect the summary manner in which the discussion respecting the Durrumtollah Bazar were brought to a close. It was by the following advertisement, which considering the steps that had been taken, was as little respectful to the Shareholders as it was creditable to Dr. Jackson from whom it of course was known to emanate :—

“ The Proprietor of the Durrumtollah Bazar, seeing no probability of a satisfactory arrangement of the differences of opinion, regarding the constitution and management of it as an united concern, has determined for the present, to abandon the idea of a sharehold scheme.

J. C. Hoff, Clerk of the Market.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1834.”

Every body, except the initiated, thought the matter was at an end. Dr. Jackson, it would appear, did not think so, for we have now before us a lithographed circular, hitherto carefully shielded from the comments of the press, calling a hole and corner meeting which was held on Monday, and originally dated Sept. 16th, only seven days after the date of the above quoted advertisement. The date was afterwards alter-

ed with the pen to the 16th October as in the copy which we subjoin :—

“ Sir,—Believing that you feel an interest in the erection and establishment of a good clean Meat Market, I am directed by the proprietor of the Durrumtollah Bazar, in compliance with the requisition of several Subscribers, to request the favor of your attendance at the Town Hall, on the 20th instant at 10 A. M., in order to take into consideration the best mode for giving effect to the wishes of the majority of Shareholders as expressed at the late Meeting at the Trade Rooms, but which they were at the time prevented by unavoidable circumstances from executing.

“ I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. C. HOFF, Clerk of the Market.

Calcutta, October 16, 1834.”

A majority were prevented from executing their own wishes at a public meeting ! This is only absurd ; but why this secrecy in a matter affecting the general convenience and comfort ? The circular has not been sent to several, probably not to any, of those who were not in Dr Jackson's interest. For our part we are glad to know that there is a prospect of having a good clean meat market independent of Dr. Jackson; but we shall be still more glad to see more than one established, fully meeting the necessities and demands of every part of the city ; and our satisfaction will not be materially lessened if Dr. Jackson should get double or quadruple the real value of his grounds and buildings, provided only that we shall not be required to pay our quota of his unreasonable expectations or to join in deluding the public by his exaggerated valuations. Of course, those only who support Dr. Jackson through thick-and-thin will attend this hole and corner meeting : all who differ in opinion and are not disposed to lend their sanction to his self-interested proceedings, will reserve themselves for a public meeting which will be called at the Trade Rooms shortly, to decide upon one out of four plans which have been submitted to that body for adoption for the establishment of a *public* Bazar in which the public interest alone will be the subject matter for consideration.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *BENGAL HURKARU & CHRONICLE.*

Sir,—So the public spirited proprietor of the new Durrumtollah Market has beat a retreat (I will not say a very honorable one) and ensconced himself in the heart of his Bazaar ! he

has left the donors and shareholders in a very laughable position, something like the audience at a Theatre, when witnessing an interesting spectacle and looking forward with delight to the grand finale, they are all at once plumped into darkness by the extinction of the gas lights and left to grop their way out the best way they can, and chew the cud of their disappointment. The proprietor of the new Bazaar intends, I presume, to reign "sole monarch of the market" and with a snug hole and corner Committee of his own—

"Like Cato give his little senate laws,
"And sit attentive to his own applause."

I have read the proceedings very attentively, Mr. Editor, and it appears to me that Dr. Jackson's sending the shareholders to the right about when it suits his convenience, is not quite in unison with the public spirit he displayed in sacrificing 5000 rupees by accepting of 115,000 in lieu of 120,000 which, as he states in his minute, had been twice offered to him, and his *acceptance* of the lesser sum at a public meeting when his assent to it was *as publicly given*, makes it a matter of doubt whether he has *the power* to turn on his heel and leave the shareholders to pocket the affront.

It is a matter of deep regret, however, that the intention of giving to the inhabitants of Calcutta a clean and comfortable Bazaar, under wholesome regulations should be frustrated, and the efforts which were made by the Trade Association to carry it through, turned aside by so cavalier a step; I would advise that respectable body to keep true to their principles of reform and assist in overturning the old close system of managing matters, which for years has been a disgrace to Calcutta and so long set the public voice at defiance.

This Bazaar business as well as the exposure which a little probing of the Laudables led to, are proofs of the necessity of a new order of things, and if the Trade Association will only look round them a little, it is not at all improbable but that the public may yet benefit by their exertions in having a City Bazaar established in as eligible a quarter as Dr. Jackson's, when they will undoubtedly meet with the public confidence and support.

I could point out more than one place which, if properly represented to the Government, would I am convinced at once be acceded to, but the Trade Association are sufficiently enlightened I presume on this subject already, and ought not to remain quite in their present position.

I am, your obedient servant,

September 10.

A DISAPPOINTED SHAREHOLDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It appears that Dr. Jackson, being unable to effect the nomination of a tractable Committee, has determined to keep the new Bazar entirely in his own hands for the present. In the meantime it is consoling to know from his minute that the public are “to have access” to this Bazar; although I never had much apprehension on this head, as however dignified it might be for a man to have a Bazar all to himself, yet it would not be very profitable to be thus left alone with his glory. But as the Durrumtollah Bazar is now to be established on a monarchical footing, (under the government of one person) could not the advocates of republican institutions in Bazars reform the great Tiretta Bazar? It was said some time ago that the wealthy Hindoos who are the proprietors or managers of that market proposed to have it improved, thoroughly repaired and cleaned, and put under good regulations. It would answer their purpose well, I apprehend, to effect a junction with the reformers of the Durrumtollah market—and *they* would probably be contented with a reasonable share in the management of their common interest. The Tiretta Bazar is the most convenient for a large class of the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta; and the public at large would profit by the emulation which would arise between the two Bazars. As matters stand now, things may end in our having a bad Bazar and a worse. I am one (and there were probably many others) who refrained from taking a share in the Durrumtollah Bazar, until I saw the result of the organic meeting,—having a sort of conviction, from past experience, that it would be arranged into a job;—and it appears clear from the published report of the proceedings, that this would have been effected in the quietest manner imaginable, if it had not been for the independant and uncompromising character of a few.

A CITIZEN.

Several letters have reached us respecting Dr. Jackson's extraordinary conduct to those who had proposed to become shareholders of the Durrumtollah Bazar. We insert two of these communications on which we shall offer a remark or two, and then dismiss the subject in so far as we are concerned. There can be no question that originally Dr. Jackson quite agreed to submit the valuation of the property to a committee; but it seems that the moment he discovered that they had not

made their duty as committee men a mere nominal affair and said "agreed" without any investigation, thought proper to declare against submitting to their valuation and endeavoured to get rid of them, and obtain the appointment of some friends of his own whom he expected to find less refractory and to be willing to admit, we suppose, among other things, the charge *with interest thereon*, for the seven cottahs of ground added to his own premises as part of the property to be paid for by the shareholders! Failing in that endeavour however, Dr. Jackson by way of meeting the Committee half way, proposed instead of their valuation of a lakh and eight thousand rupees, to accept of a lakh and fifteen—the proposition is accepted—and the meeting of shareholders is adjourned—when lo and behold, Dr. Jackson announces that he has changed his mind and means to keep the Bazar to himself! Why? because no doubt the discussion and the meetings of shareholders have raised the value of the property in public estimation, and he fancies he will get friends to carry him on in his undertaking, who will be less refractory than the late committee; but we suspect Dr. Jackson will find himself mistaken. However, that is his affair.

Our correspondent, A DISAPPOINTED SHAREHOLDER, is for keeping Dr. Jackson to his bargain; but setting aside the consideration that he could not by law be compelled to adhere to it, we are of opinion that it is a much wiser course to leave him to repent at leisure of a line of conduct as little reconcilable to good faith, to candour and courtesy, as we are certain it will ultimately prove to be to his interest. We approve rather of the suggestion of A CITIZEN, who, we take upon us to say, has never attended any of the meetings, nor taken until now any part in the discussion. The wisest plan will be for those who proposed to take shares in the Durrumtollah Bazar, to leave Dr. Jackson "alone in his glory," and to undertake the improvement of the Tiretta Bazar, which, from long establishment has the advantage of being well stocked with supplies, and the proprietors of which will be quite willing to submit their property to a fair valuation and admit shareholders accordingly or to let it on lease. Happily we are not dependent on Dr. Jackson or his property for the establishment of a cleanly, well regulated and commodious bazar. Let the Trade Association only apply their energies to the improvement of that we have mentioned and the desideratum will be attained. The proprietors will be most glad to co-operate with the reform-

ers of the Durrumtollah market, and it will soon be seen if this be done, that Dr. Jackson will have more honour than profit in being sole proprietor of an untenanted and unfrequented bazar.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir, —I am glad to see by the proceedings in your paper that the assembly of Subscribers to the Dhurrumtolla Bazar were not bamboozled.

Doctor Jackson would have made a splendid bargain, had he got, beside the improvement of his private residence, all that his previous speculation cost him. The Subscribers ought to see, that not only their funds but the donations given, to make a good and comfortable Bazar, for the public, are properly laid out.

If the last Committee proved too refractory for Dr. Jackson's purposes, let his friends and paper men propose men of detail, of business, who will not be ashamed to look after what they have taken charge of.

Does any man in his senses believe that Dwarkanath Tagore, Rustomjee Cowasjee and Madob Dutt, with all their ability, would be good superintendents of a meat Bazar? Are they not in fact our rivals, and have an opposing interest? Is it to be supposed that the object desired by the public, can be obtained without vigilance on the part of those deputed to overlook it?

Can men be deluded into subscriptions, to support an institution under charge of those, in whose superintendence little confidence can be placed. Men may have abilities as Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, &c. &c. but be very bad judges as to the best mode of obtaining a good Bazar. Choose men who from their habits, occupations, and residencies are likely to be able to overlook the proceedings of the Superintendent and Secretary, and keep him to his duty, as the servant of the Committee, else it will all dwindle into a mere job at our expence, at the expence of the public.

September 9.

A SHAREHOLDER.

We observe that "the proprietor of the Durrumtollah Bazar [Dr. Jackson] seeing no probability of a satisfactory arrangement of the difference of opinion regarding the constitution and management of it as a united concern, has determined, for the present, to abandon the idea of a sharehold scheme." The real fact of the case is that Dr. Jackson, finding himself in a mino-

city, notwithstanding his apparent majority of Monday, has thought proper to withdraw his plan, as he could not get the old committee to act according to his wishes, or a new committee that would possess the confidence of the shareholders, but it is now useless to enter into any discussion of the matter and we therefore "for the present, abandon the idea."

We subjoin the following sensible remarks of the *Courier* on this subject :

We copy the *Hurkaru's* report of a meeting held at the Trade Rooms on the subject of the projected Durrumtollah Bazar. As we always anticipated, a difficulty has arisen upon the question of the price to be paid Dr. Jackson for the ground. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported the details of his own purchase and expenses, and recommended that the exact amount thereof, interest included, viz. Sa. Rs. 108,761, should be tendered to him as the just valuation. But he asked a bonus, first making the valuation amount to 120,000, and afterwards consenting to accept 115,000, which latter proposal being put to the vote, was carried by a small majority. We must confess, it does appear strange to us, that Dr. Jackson should require any bonus whatever upon his own purchase and charges, coming forward as he does with ostensibly a public spirited proposal, and retaining himself little less than a moiety of the shares. As a shareholder, it is his interest to fix a low valuation, and why should he ask a bonus from himself and the other shareholders for a scheme of his own projecting? The public have not urged him to sell the bazar; it is he that solicits the public. If there should be pecuniary profit in the scheme, he will share it largely with them.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

DURRUMTOLLAH BAZAR MEETING.

Pursuant to a circular sent to some of the shareholders of the Durrumtollah Bazar, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, on the 20th October. There were just sixteen persons present, including an editor, a reporter, the clerk of the market, and one or two members of the District Charitable Society, who remained after their own proceedings had terminated to witness those of the bazar shareholders.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Thakoor, having been called to the chair, opened the business of the meeting by saying that he had nothing to say except that Dr. Jackson was willing, as had been stated at the last meeting, to give the bazar for a lakh and fifteen thousand rupees, and fifteen more for making improvements and completing it. If any were willing to take shares on these terms Dr. Jackson was ready to give them.

Dr. Jackson said, in reply to a question, that his only reason for publishing the advertisement that prevented the assembling of the adjourned meeting was to put a stop to the unpleasant discussion that was then going on, not to withdraw his offer inviting the public to become shareholders.

In reply to another question Dr. Jackson said that he had no wish to sell the property; he had made the offer merely to enable the public to join in the undertaking, and to place the establishment under popular control and popular support.

Much desultory conversation ensued, but there was nothing like regular discussion or argument. What was said was of little or no importance, and the Meeting broke up, after the following resolution had been passed:

“That in consequence of the misunderstanding that has impeded the adoption of the plan which Dr. Jackson formerly laid before the public, the following draft of an agreement be circulated among the regular subscribers for shares, and likewise amongst persons who may feel an interest in the undertaking, and desire to become shareholders.”

The above resolution which was proposed by Rustonjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Dr. Spens, was suggested in order to give those who had already subscribed an opportunity of retaining their names on, or withdrawing them from, the list of subscribers, it having been previously ascertained that the circular that appeared in the newspapers had not been sent to *all* the original subscribers, though it had to a majority.

The following is the agreement referred to in the resolution.

We the undersigned do hereby agree to hold shares in the Dhurruntollah Bazar, according to the number placed opposite our respective names on the following terms and conditions, viz.

1st.—That the value of the ground and buildings thereon erected shall be estimated at Sa. Rs. 130,000, including the buildings now in course of erection as per plan and estimate annexed.*

2nd.—That the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,30,000 shall be divided into 1000 equal parts or shares at a valuation of Sa. Rs. 130 for each share.

3rd.—That the full value of each share be deposited at the time of subscribing in the Union Bank to be paid to the Proprietor of the Bazar as soon as every thing shall have been properly finished to the satisfaction of the Committee to be appointed and the conveyance executed.

* In this there is a deviation from the resolutions passed at the last meeting at the Trade Rooms, valuing the Property at Sa. Rs. 1,15,000 and leaving 15,000 to be subscribed by the different shares to complete the Buildings. In consequence of the number of applicants for rooms, it became necessary for the sake of the property to build for them without delay.

4th.—That so soon as all or a sufficient number of shares shall have been subscribed for, a meeting of the subscribers shall be called for the purpose of electing a Committee of five share-holders for the purpose of framing a code of Rules and Regulations for the proper management of the Bazar, which code shall be submitted to the sense of a General Meeting of Subscribers, Proprietors (to be called by the Committee) for approval or amendment as the case may be.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The Fourth Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund, was held on Monday evening, the 13th October, at 8 o'clock; when upon Mr. Egerton being called to the chair the report of the managers for the past quarter was read by the Secretary.

The Report stated, that of the communications that had been received, there were two, which the Committee of Management deemed proper to bring to the notice of the meeting.

One was a letter from a subscriber, stating, that he desired to have his name erased from the subscription list, and to have a refund of his subscriptions—that he did not consider himself a member of the Society, as he had inadvertently voted for a Secretary. It appeared, at subsequent periods, that he likewise voted on the question of the admission of Veterinary Surgeons, and also for the election of four gentlemen to fill up vacancies in the management. By the 3d paragraph of the circular letter, dated the 16th of March, 1833, to the address of the medical service, it was distinctly specified, that any gentleman voting for the election of the Secretary, would be considered to have given a sufficient acknowledgment that he wished his name to be enrolled as a member—and as a few other applications from subscribers for refund of subscriptions had been made to the management, they considered it to be necessary to declare their conviction, that it would be injurious to the interest of the fund, at its present stage, were they to allow a refund of payments, and accordingly under this impression they had declined to comply with the wishes of those members.

The other letter was from the Editors of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, who stated, that as the reports of the managers appeared in the public newspapers at an earlier pe-

riod than they could be brought into the columns of the journal, they considered it unnecessary to republish them, a determination which the Committee regretted, as they apprehended that some members of the fund might be deprived of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the proceedings of their meetings. They, however, had resolved, that the reports, as usual, should be sent to the newspapers, as by means of their circulation, a better chance, in all probability, would be afforded to a greater number of the subscribers seeing the proceedings; and also that it would be inconvenient to defer their publication till the appearance of the number of the Journal after the meeting, so as to allow of their simultaneous insertion in the pages of both.

A statement had been received from the Accountant General of subscriptions paid in the Civil Department on account of the fund, during the 3d quarter of the official year 1833-34, amounting to Sa. Rs. 2496-8-10, and another from the Accountant Military Department of realizations from February to April 1834, both inclusive, amounting to Sa. Rs. 5,830-10-6, total Sa. Rs. 8,327-3-4. The expenses of the fund for the quarter was Sa. Rs. 120.

The Committee had to notice Mr. Wood's resignation of his seat in the management, consequent to his quitting the Presidency, and in doing so, they availed themselves of the opportunity of recording their sense of the zeal and interest which Mr. Wood had always evinced for the welfare of the Institution.

Since the last Quarterly Meeting Messrs. W. A. Venour, Superintending Surgeon, and A. Walker, and J. Hervey, Assistant Surgeons, had been enrolled as members of the fund—and Messrs. J. Greig, J. F. Bacon, and R. Phillipson, Assistant Surgeons, had withdrawn from it.

The present number of the subscribers were as follows: namely, 1 Member of the Medical Board, 6 Superintending Surgeons, 56 Surgeons, and 124 Assistant Surgeons—total 187.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed.

It was moved by Dr. Spens, seconded by Mr. Egerton.

“That the Report of the Managers for the past quarter be confirmed.”

It was moved by Dr. Spens, seconded by Mr. Pearson.

“That the vacancy in the management, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wood, be temporarily filled up by Dr. A. R. Jackson.”

The Secretary's accounts for the quarter were next submitted and received.

After which the thanks of the Meeting was offered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The meeting then broke up.

H. S. MERCER, *Secretary*.

Calcutta, October 14, 1834.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceeding of a Meeting held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments, October 4, 1834.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members of the Society: John Macleod, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Madras Service, by Mr. Everitt and Mr. Bramley; Thomas Leckie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by Dr. French and Mr. Egerton.

The following gentlemen were proposed as corresponding Members of the Society.

Edmund G. Balfour, Esq. of Edinburgh, by Mr. Garden and Mr. Twining.

W. Kerr, Esq. of Paisley, by Mr. Bramley and Mr. Twining. On the motion of Mr. Clarributt, seconded by Mr. Twining, it was unanimously resolved "that a series of the Society's Transactions be presented to Sir Wm. Burnett, Naval Medical Commissioner, for the library, attached to the Museum of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar and that the future proceedings and publications of the Society be, from time to time, added to the present donation."

1.—Read a letter from Dr. Wallich, containing a report on the drug presented at the September Meeting, by Dr. McGowan, under the name of Chiretta. Dr. Wallich reports as follows—

"It consists of a simple root which is attached to a young shoot, composed of several long petioled cuneate leaves without any stem or other parts. I am certain the specimens belong to some plant of family of Gentianaceæ, but whether they are species of *Swertia* Gentianaceæ, or the other genera which constitute that tribe is impossible to say. Both root and leaves possess a strong and pure bitter taste which is not lost by their being steeped, even for several days, in cold water. I am quite sure, judging from the specimen before me, that the

plant is NOT the true Chiretta (*Gentiana Chiretta* Roxb: of which I have given a figure in *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, 3 vol. p. 33. tab. 252). If I am not mistaken it was reported to grow in the Turraye, at least in the lower range of the Northern Hills of Hindustan, localities which are of themselves decisive of that point. Most likely the name Chiretta has been given to the drug from analogy; and this surmise is strengthened by the probability of the plant belonging to *Swertia*, a genus which is nearly akin to *Gentiana* and which is not like that, confined to the loftier Alpine regions."

2.—The following letter from Dr. Wallich bringing to the notice of the Society, the root of the *Convolvulus Turpethum* as a substitute for Jalap, was read.

"I have the pleasure to send you two packages of half a seer each, one containing the bark of the root of *Convolvulus Turpethum*, the other the root with the bark attached to it.

"Permit me to request that you will present the specimens to the Medical Society at the Meeting this evening, with my anxious request that some of the Members would have the goodness to try the efficacy of the drug in the above mentioned two states. It is the bark of the root only which is employed by the natives as a substitute for Jalap, but I think it would be desirable to make experiments also with the entire root.

I beg to send you the 2d volume of Dr. Carey's edition of *Roxburgh Flora Indica*, where you will find (at page 58) the result of some trials made partly at the Calcutta Native Hospital and partly at this garden, which prove the drug to be well worthy of the attention of our profession."

PRESENTED TO THE LIBRARY.

American Journal of Medical Sciences No. 27, for May, 1834, by Dr. T. Hays, Philadelphia.

American Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Part IV. by the same.

Analytical Anatomy of the circulation of the blood, in the four classes of vertebral animals, by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

Biliary concretion found in the gall bladder of an aged subject, presented by William Twining, Esq.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1.—Account of an extraordinary formation of the skin in a native, with two drawings, by J. Tytler, Esq.

2.—A list of drugs forming an appendix to the account of the Peearanga, by J. Tytler, Esq.

3.—On an operation practised in Persia for the removal of opacities of the Cornea, by S. M. Griffiths, Esq.

4.—On the climate of Van Dieman's Land as a resort for invalids from India, by T. E. Dempster, Esq.

5.—Observations on Goitre in various parts of the Himalayan regions, contained in a letter from Lieut. Burnes to Mr. Bramley.

The following communications were read and discussed at the Meeting.

1.—On the Persesquintrate of Iron in Diarrhœa, by W. Kerr, Esq. of Paisley.

2.—Notes on the *Cassia Lanceolata* or true Senna plant, by N. Wallich, M. D.

3.—Report on the Medicinal properties of the *Cassia Lanceolata*, by W. Twining, Esq.

4.—Case of Gastritis, fatal in the course of small pox, with pathological remarks, by C. Morehead, M. D.

5.—An inquiry into the cause of numerous cases of fever which occurred among the grass-cutters of 4th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, by A. Ross, Esq.

M. J. BRAMLEY, *Secretary*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH JULY, 1884.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. James Curtis, officiating additional Judge of Burdwan, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d ult.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, till the 1st August next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted by the officiating Commissioner.

Mr. W. DeRouth, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshahur, from the 20th June to the 31st Oct next, on medical certificate, to proceed to Simlah.

Kazee Moohumud Mah, a Principal Sudder Ameen at Burdwan, for fifteen days.

The leave of absence, for twenty days, granted by the officiating Judge of Cawn-pore to Cazy Aleem Ooddeen, Sudder Ameen, from the 26th June to the 15th July, is sanctioned.

The order of the 16th ultimo, granting three months leave of absence to Mr. G. N. Check, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the civil station of Burdwan, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The following temporary arrangements, made by Commissioners of Divisions, are sanctioned ; viz.

Mr. S. Bowring appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banda, in the place of Mr. Crawford, who is in charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. F. Lowth ditto to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, in the place of Mr. Woodcock, who is absent on sick certificate.

Mr. A. Dick to take charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge's office at Shababad, during the absence of Mr. Morris.

10TH JULY, 1884.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Rae Mauck Chund, Deputy Collector in Zillah Goruckpore.

11TH JULY, 1884.

Mr. W. Dent to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly.

14TH JULY, 1884.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Civil and Session Judge of Nuddea, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. H. B. Beesford has been authorized to conduct the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge's office during Mr. Vibart's absence.

Mr. A. Fraser, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck, for one month, from the 27th ultimo, on medical certificate. Mr. M. R. Gubbins to officiate during Mr. Fraser's absence.

The order of Mr. C. W. Smith, Commissioner of the 11th or Patna Division, directing Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Sheighotty till the arrival of Mr. Ogilvy, is approved.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr. J. Dunbar, Collector as well as Magistrate of Mymensing.

The Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonshiffs, and the Deputy Collectors, appointed under the provisions of Regulation IX, 1833, are hereby prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from employing, or retaining, on their establishments any person being their private creditor, or any relative, dependant, or surety of such creditor, and from borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to any zemindar, talookdar, ryot, or other person possessing real property, or residing in, or having a commercial establishment within the city, district, or division to which their authority may extend.

If any Principal Sudder Ameen, or other of the officers abovementioned who may be now in debt, shall, at the expiration of one year from the publication of this order, be still indebted to any person from whom it would at such period be illegal for him to borrow under the above rule, it shall be incumbent on such officer to make known the circumstance to the zillah or city Judge, or to the Collector, to whom he

may be subordinate, for communication to the Government, if the officer be a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Deputy Collector, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut if the officer be a Moonsiff; and in the event of intimation not being so given, the same penalty shall attach to the said officer, as if the debt had been incurred subsequently to the publication of this order.

In like manner, if any person who may be a candidate for the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, Moonsiff, or Deputy Collector, shall, at the time of applying for such office, be indebted to any person with whom it would be illegal for him to contract a loan while holding it, shall be incumbent on such person, in preferring his application, to make known the circumstance to the Judge of the city for district, or to the Collector, for communication to superior authority, as before stated; and failing to do so, he shall, in the event of his being appointed to the said office, be subject to the same penalty as if the debt had been contracted subsequently to his appointment.

21st JULY, 1834.

Mr. Charles Smith, Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. C. R. Martin, ditto ditto of Dinagepore.

Mr. C. Steel, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue under Circuit of the 12th or Monghyr Division.

Mr. Henry Moore to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. James Grant to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. Curtis, officiating additional Judge of Burdwan, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th instant.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, ditto ditto of the 9th or Goruckpore Division, for four months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted on the 21st January last.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of the 11th or Patna Division, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. Smith will make over charge of his office to Mr. S. T. Cuthbert.

Mr. D. McFarlan, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for one week, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Trotter, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, ordinarily stationed at Shergotty, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. James Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the civil station of Dacca, for six weeks, on medical certificate.

28th JULY, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. R. M. Bird, a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Mr. H. Swetenham, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad Division.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. J. Ward, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division.

Mr. B. Golding to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet. Mr. Golding will make over charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah to Mr. R. B. Garrett.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. B. Elliott, Special Commissioner under Regulation III. 1828, for the Division of Patna, for one month, on medical certificate.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. P. Taylor, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, for three months, on private affairs.

Mr. J. W. McLeod, second Commissioner of the Court of Requests, for twenty-five days, on private affairs.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted on the 30th ultimo, to Mr. R. Hampton, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, is cancelled.

4th AUGUST, 1834.

The Honble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. C. R. Martin, Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Chester, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 9th or Goruckpore Division.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. R. H. Scott, Civil and Session Judge of Meerut, to remain at the Presidency for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt, Magistrate and Collector of Hidgelee, to remain at the Presidency, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Fraser, Magistrate, and Collector of Mynpooree, for three months, on medical certificate. Mr. J. Lean will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mynpooree during Mr. Fraser's absence, and Mr. R. Morgan as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. G. M. Bird, head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshur, for two months, on private affairs.

Mr. W. Poone, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna, for six weeks, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th June last.

Mr. G. King, the Surgeon of the civil station of Patna, for six weeks, on private affairs.

Mr. John Jackson, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Ghazee-pore, for three months, from 1st June last, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D. Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Behar, for six weeks, on private affairs.

The temporary arrangement made by the Commissioner of the 15th or Dacca Division, directing Mr. W. A. Law to conduct the current duties of the Judge's office at Sylhet, is approved.

G. MACSWEEN, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 7TH JULY, 1834.

Mr. Henry Moore, of the Civil Service, has reported his return from Europe on the 5th instant.

Mr. Edward Richardson and Mr. William Balls, are admitted to the Pilot Service as Volunteers, from the 1st instant, under Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 27th December 1833.

8TH JULY, 1834.

Captain William Hope, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be Master Attendant at this Presidency, having reported his arrival on this date, has been directed to take charge of this office.

13TH JULY, 1834.

Mr. George Louis Martin reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 8th instant.

Mr. Henry Sargent, late junior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Marine Board, died at the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th April last.

21ST JULY, 1834.

Mr. H. M. Parker is appointed Junior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, in the room of Mr. Sargent deceased.

Mr. J. J. Ward, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Captain William Hope assumed charge of the office of Master Attendant on the 14th instant.

Mr. R. H. Scott reported his return to the Presidency on the 12th instant.

Mr. Archibald Sconce, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

28TH JULY, 1834.

Mr. J. P. Grant is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department, until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt reported his return to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on the 23d instant.

Mr. Alexander George Macdonald reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 22d instant.

4TH AUGUST, 1834.

Mr. C. Chester, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 10TH JULY, 1834.

Major R. Ross, Political Agent in Harowty, returned to Bengal from leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th June 1834.

Major R. Ross has obtained leave of absence for one month, on account of private affairs.

On the 3d June, Lieutenant Colonel Mark Cubbon, of the Madras Establishment, received charge of the office of the Commissioner of Mysore, from Lieut. Col. W. Morrison, C. B.

On the 6th June, Lieut.-Col. M. Cubbon, received charge temporarily of the Mysore Residency, from Mr. J. A. Casamajor.

12TH JULY, 1834.

Mr. L. Wilkinson to be Political Agent at Bhopaul.

16TH JULY, 1834.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Notification by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Ootacamund the 27th June, 1834, be published for general information.

C. MACSWEEN, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to appoint Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq. to be fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of India, it is hereby notified that the Honorable Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq. attended this day, and took the oaths and his seat in the Council of India, conformably with the said appointment.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Offg. Chief Secy.

Ootacamund, the 27th June, 1834.

(A true copy.)

C. MACSWEEN, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

19TH JULY, 1834.

Lieut John Handcock Low, of the 39th Regt. N. I., to be a Junior Assist. to the Agent to the Governor General in the Sagar and Nerbudda Territories.

24TH JULY, 1834.

On the 23d of June, Mr. J. A. Casamajor relieved Lieut.-Col. E. Cadogan, from the charge of the Residency in Travancore and Cochin.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Notification, by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Ootacamund the 4th July 1834, be published for general information.

C. MACSWEEN, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department.

Whereas at a Council of India held at Ootacamund this 4th day of July 1834, present, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George, the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel W. Morrison, C. B., and the Honorable T. B. Macaulay, Esq.; the Governor General, with a view to obtain the advice of a full Council, and with adherence to the provision contained in section XLVIII., 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85., was pleased, under the authority to that effect conferred upon him by section XXXIV. 3d Geo. III. cap. 52., to require the attendance of Edward Ironside, Esq., a Senior Merchant in the Service of the East India Company and a Provisional Councillor of the Bombay Government. It is hereby notified, that the aforesaid Edward Ironside, Esq. attended, and took the oaths and his seat accordingly.

It is further hereby notified, that the said Edward Ironside, Esq. will be summoned to attend, and required to officiate as an occasional Member of the Council of India, so often as such Council may be held at Ootacamund, or so long as such Council may not otherwise be complete by reason of the absence of one of its Members.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Offg. Chief Secy.

Ootacamund, the 27th June, 1834.

(A true copy.)

C. MACSWEEN, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

31ST JULY, 1834.

Maharaja Runjeet Sing being now about to send the Deputation to the Presidency, which was to have been sent last year, but the departure of which from the Punjab has hitherto been delayed, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to renew the orders formerly issued on this subject to the effect that the officers, civil and military, of the districts and stations visited by His Highness's Deputation, be careful to show them every proper mark of respect and attention.

Lieutenant Chester, of the 23d Regt. N. I., having been appointed by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to attend His Highness's Deputation, it is requested that all Authorities will promptly comply with any requisition they may receive from that officer connected with the object of his appointment.

By order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

C. E. FREVELYAN, Deputy Sec. to the Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 14TH JULY, 1834.

The Reverend Richard Arnold, District Chaplain at Bareilly, is permitted, under medical certificate, to proceed to Almorah for the benefit of his health, for six months, commencing from the 11th ultimo.

21ST JULY, 1834.

The Reverend Charles Parker, District Chaplain at Neemutch, is permitted to be absent from his station for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

28TH JULY, 1834.

The leave of absence granted, under the orders of Government dated the 16th ult. to the Revd Jas. Charles, Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, for six weeks, under medical certificate, has been cancelled from the 23d inst, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

The Revd John H. A. Rudd reported his arrival as a Chaplain on this Establishment on the 4th inst. Mr Rudd is appointed District Chaplain at Chinsurah. The appointment to take effect from the 12th inst.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 3D JULY, 1834.

No. 135 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain William Cubitt, of the 18th Regt. N. I., to be Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, vice Captain Dalby deceased.

Captain Richard Home, of the 73d Regt. N. I., to be Secretary to the Clothing Board, vice Captain Cubitt.

The following appointment made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, is published in General Orders:

Lieutenant Cuthbert Davidson, of the 66th Regt. N. I., to be an Aide de Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff, vice Major Caldwell proceeded to Europe.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment, the former are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. John Thos. Daycock: date of arrival in Fort William 28th June, 1834; Mr. Wm. Morrison, ditto 30th ditto; Mr. John Wm. Carnegie, ditto 30th ditto.

Medical Department.—Wm. Dunbar, M. D.: date of arrival in Fort William, 27th June, 1834.

The undermentioned gentlemen having satisfied Government on the points of qualification required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as published in General Orders No. 127, dated the 19th ult. are admitted to the Service accordingly as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. Henry Torrens Daniell: date of arrival in Fort William, 23d June, 1834; Mr. Wm Kelly Wollen: ditto 24th ditto.

2d Lieut. Hy. Hubert Cornish, of the Regt. of Arty. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on account of urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence on medical certificates: 2d Lieut. John Innes, of the Regiment of Artillery, to proceed to Singapore and Malacca, for eight months.

Ensign Frederick Adams, of the 24th Regt. N. I., to proceed to Singapore, for six months.

Assistant Surgeon C. Macintyre, attached to the civil station of Akab in Arracan, to proceed to Malacca and China, for nine months.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. J. D. Nash, of the 33d Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 127, of the 12th ultimo, is cancelled.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Cornet C. G. Fagan, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, in General Orders No. 123, of the 13th August 1832, is cancelled from the 28th ultimo.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Henry Mark Green being no longer required with the Sunderbund Commission, he is placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces.

Sergeant D. Ryan, of the Town Major's Department, is permitted to resign his situation of Overseer in the Department of Public Works, to which he was appointed in General Orders No. 118, of the 3th ultimo.

Rammohun Chatterjee is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, on the salary allowed for that rank, and placed under Captain G. Thomson, of the Corps of Engineers, Superintendent of Roads from Bancoorah to Benares.

The services of Native Doctor Chedi Ghir not being required with the City Dispensary of Moradabad, he is placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces.

No. 136 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraph of a letter No. 7, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 5th February 1831, be published in General Orders.

"Para. 2. We have permitted Mr. D. Brown Wardlaw, late an Assistant Surgeon on your establishment, to retire from the Service on Lord Clive's Fund. His retirement takes effect from the 16th December 1831."

10TH JULY, 1834.

No. 137 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Army Commissariat Department:

Captain George Huish, Deputy Assist. Commissary General of the 1st Class, to be an Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, vice Major W. Gregory who vacates the appointment on promotion, agreeably to General Orders of the 23d May, 1823.

Lieutenant Henry Roche Osborn, Deputy Assistant of the 2d Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class, vice Captain Huish.

Captain William Foley, Sub-Assistant, to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, vice Lieutenant Osborn.

The following appointments made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, is published in General Orders:

Cornet William Baker, of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant of the Governor General's Body Guard, vice Lieutenant Hamilton appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment.

The following promotion, made by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, are published in General Orders:

Calcutta Native Militia.—Jemadar Hoolas Khan to be Subadar, from the 19th May, 1834, vice Shalek Soohrattee deceased.

Havildar Cautoo Sing to be Jemadar, from the 19th May, 1834, vice Hoolas Khan promoted.

No. 138 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs of letters, Nos. 8, 11, and 15, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 19th and 26th February, and 6th March 1834, be published in General Orders:

Letter No. 8, dated 19th February, 1834.—"The undermentioned officers, belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names:

Captain W. M. N. Sturt, until the end of March.

Captain James Franklin, six months.

Surgeon W. F. Cumming until September next.

Letter No. 11, dated 26th February, 1834. "Para. 2. We have permitted Lieutenant John Christie, of your establishment, to remain in this country until the end of June next."

Letter No. 15, dated 6th March, 1834. "Para. 2. Lieutenant B. W. D. Cooke, belonging to your establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country."

No. 140 of 1834.—Captain Alexander Wright, of the Invalid establishment, is permitted, at his own request to retire from the service of the Honorable Company on the pension of his rank; his retirement takes effect from the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant Charles Graham, of the 65th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William, 8th July, 1834.

2d Lieutenant George Paris Salmon is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment of Artillery, on this establishment, from the 7th June, 1834, in succession to 1st Lieutenant F. E. Sager, deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Artillery.—Mr. Charles Douglas: date of arrival at Fort William, 7th July 1834.

Infantry.—Messrs Edward Pelieu Grimes, Charles Scott, and William Scott Hodgson: date of arrival 7th July. Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad, Joseph Chambers, and Christopher Hasell: date of arrival 8th July.

Sergeant Thomas Bloss, of the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors, with permission to reside at Calcutta, and to receive his stipend from the Presidency Pay Office.

The appointment notified in General Orders No. 134 of the 26th ultimo, of Corporal John Rooney (erroneously styled Quarter Master Sergeant) to be an Assistant Overseer in the 2d division of the Department of Public Works, is cancelled.

19th JULY, 1834

No. 112 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Infantry.—Major Thomas Monteath, to be Lieut.-Col., from the 10th May 1834, vice Lieut. Col. A. Lockett deceased.

35th Regt. N. 1.—Capt. William Henry Marshall to be Major, Lieut. Thomas Seaton to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign Henry Charter to be Lieut. From 10th May, 1834, in succession to Major T. Monteath promoted.

Lieutenant George Haris Edwardes, of the 18th Regt. N. 1., is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 11th July 1834.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russell, to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during the visitation about to be undertaken by His Lordship.

Assistant Surgeon William Stevenson, seculor, attached to the civil station of Cuttack, to the medical duties of the settlement of Malacca, vice Assistant Surgeon Boswell proceeded to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Wray Fuller to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Kishnagur, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon J. Barker, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Anderson, M. D., to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Berhampore, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Fuller, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut. and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Artillery.—Mr. D'Oily Richard Bristow: date of arrival at Fort William, 14th July 1834.

Infantry.—Mr. William Egerton, and Mr. Robert Archibald Trotter: ditto 14th July 1834.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Nesbitt, of the 6th Regt. N. 1.: date of arrival at Fort William, 7th July 1834.

Lieutenant John Finnis, of the 51st Regt. N. 1.: ditto 16th July 1834.

Ensign Geffery Elliot, of the 18th Regt. N. 1.: ditto 16th July 1834.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificates:

Lieutenant Robert Turnbull Sandeman, of the 33d Regt. N. 1.

Ensign Robert Hay, of the 50th Regt. N. 1.

Surgeon William Grime, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for two years.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon C. MacIntyre, attached to the civil station of Akyab, in Arracan, in General Orders No. 135, dated the 3d instant, to proceed to Malacca and China, on medical certificate, is commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, on the same account.

Assistant Apothecary Robert Maycock, attached to the Honorable Company's Dispensary, is placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces.

Hospital Apprentice Michael Healy is appointed to officiate as Assistant Apothecary at the Honorable Company's Dispensary, vice Maycock.

No. 143 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank in the Subordinate Department of Public Works.

Acting Conductor Henry Edward Conroy to be Conductor, vice Conductor M. McManis deceased, with rank from the 11th November 1831, vice Conductor J. Chaterton transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Acting Sub Conductor John Wallace to be Sub Conductor, vice Acting Conductor H. E. Conroy promoted, with rank from the 15th October 1833, vice Sub Conductor M. Matthews deceased.

Conductor J. Bourke, to rank from 15th July 1830, vice Conductor M. MacManis deceased.

Conductor J. McGowan, ditto 18th September 1830, vice Conductor W. Payne deceased.

Conductor P. Irwin, ditto 7th April 1831, vice Conductor J. Wilkinson deceased.

Sub-Conductor T. Johnson, ditto 15th July 1830, vice Sub Conductor J. Bourke promoted.

Sub Conductor M. McCarthy, ditto 18th September 1830, vice Sub Conductor J. McGowan promoted.

Sub-Conductor W. H. DaPonte (reduced), ditto 8th October 1830 vice Sub Conductor G. Gill deceased.

Sub Conductor R. Parkinson (deceased), ditto 7th April 1831, vice Sub-Conductor P. Irwin promoted.

Sub-Conductor A. H. Butters, ditto 11th November 1831, vice Acting Conductor H. E. Conroy promoted.

Sub Conductor J. Aspinall, ditto 22d December 1831, vice Sub Conductor W. H. DaPonte reduced.

Sub Conductor T. Ablett, ditto 3d September 1832, vice Sub Conductor R. Parkinson deceased.

Sub Conductor J. Todd, ditto 1st October 1832, vice Sub-Conductor W. Brunsell pensioned.

No. 141 of 1834.—Deve Lal is appointed Native Doctor to the civil station of Moorshedabad, vice Kanheer Lal Dhobey.

Bhowany Dheen to be Native Doctor to the civil station of Cuttack to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 145 of 1834.—At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to prohibit the retention in cash, with Regiment or Brigades, of all surplus Canteen Funds exceeding Rupees 3,000, and to authorise the investment in Government Securities of such surplus as may be in excess to that amount.

No. 146 of 1834.—The Pay, Batta, and other allowances, for June 1835, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Monday the 11th proximo.

21th JULY, 1834.

No. 118 of 1831.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Assistant Surgeon John Jackson, to the medical duties of the civil station of Ghazepore, vice Surgeon D. Butler, M. D., promoted.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment of Artillery on this Establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name:

2d Lieutenant William Paley, 19th June, 1834, vice 2d Lieut. J. Green resigned.

Mr. Peter William Luard is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—Date of arrival at Fort William 17th July 1834.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel J. O'Halloran, C. B., in General Orders No. 187, dated the 19th December last, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for two years, is commuted to furlough to Europe on the same account.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on medical certificates:

Major William Pattle, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant George Walter Williams, of the 29th Regt. N. I. to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, for two years.

Ensign Edward King Elliot, of the 13d Regt. N. I. to proceed to New South Wales, for two years.

Lieutenant Robert Napier, of the Corps of Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, Doab Canal to visit the Hills North of Deyral, from 1st June to the 1st November 1834.

The following persons are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, on the salaries allowed for that rank:

Mr. A. P. O'Brien to the Cuttack Division.

Privy to James Shepherd, of the Honourable Company's European Regt. to the 2d Division, in the room of the late Barrack Sergeant Keough deceased.

Lieut. A. Paterson, of the 50th Regt. N. I., on the Madras Est., is permitted to proceed hence to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 149 of 1834.—Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the salary of Superintending Engineers in the Department of Public Works, who in y be hereafter appointed as vacancies occur, is fixed at One thousand (1,000) Rupees per mensem, with the Pay and Allowances of their Regimental Rank.

No. 150 of 1834.—The present mode of constituting Invaliding Committees on Native Soldiers of the Army being considered objectionable, the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that in future those Committees shall be composed of Superintending Surgeons of Districts as Presidents, assisted each by four experienced Medical Officers as Members.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for carrying the above resolution into effect.

31st JULY, 1834.

No. 151 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned officers of Infantry to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 24th July, 1834.

8th N. I.—Lieut. Geo. Gordon.

53d N. I.—Lieut. James Dundas Douglas.

69th N. I.—Lieut. Robert Garrett.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon John Ferguson Bacon to officiate in medical charge of the civil station of Moradabad, vice Brett, removed.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry and as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:

Infantry.—Mr. Edward Nugent-Croft, date of arrival at Fort William, 22d July, 1834.

Medical Department.—Mr. James Macdonell, ditto 22d July, 1834:

Mr. Charles James Davidson, ditto 25th July, 1834.

The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificates:

Lieut. Richard Onseley, of the 50th Regt. N. I., and Senior Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Hazareebaugh.

2d Lieut. John Rogers, of the Regt. of Artillery.

2d Lieut. John William Kaye, of the Regt. of Artillery.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Ensign William Hayes Lewis Bird, of the 12th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 33 of the 5th March 1833, is extended for six months longer on the same account.

The extension of leave of absence granted to Surgeon Isaac Jackson, of the Medical Department, in General Orders No. 43 of the 6th February 1834, is further prolonged for a period of six months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Joseph Aresti is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works on the salary allowed for that rank, and attached to the 2d Division, in the room of Corporal Rooney.

Sergeant Josiah Wright, of the Invalid Company's, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Chunar.

No. 152 of 1834.—The Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:

Capt. John Cartwright, of the Regt. of Arty., to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery during the absence of Major Tennant, or until further orders.

Capt. Thos. Timbrell, of the Regt. of Arty., to the charge of the Expence Magazine at Daul-Daul, vice Capt. Cartwright.

Assist Surg. Jas. Taylor, attached to the civil station of Dacca, has obtained leave of absence, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 21st inst. for six weeks, on medical certificate.

7TH AUGUST, 1834

No. 153 of 1834 - The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas John Anquetil, of the 44th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, vice, Major Pismore, appointed to the Command of the Persian Troops disciplined by British officers.

Captains Craigie and Stoddart will continue to officiate, the former as Deputy, and the latter as First Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Anquetil at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon William Jacob, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence respectively obtained by the under-mentioned officers, is cancelled from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Lieut. Col. John Cheape, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintending Engineer of public works, Cuttack Province: 30th July, 1834.

Capt. Henry Raleigh Impey, of the 50th Regt. N. I.: 31st July, 1834.

Lieut. Thomas Walker, of the 1st Regt. N. I.: 31st July, 1834.

Lieut. Col. Cheape, Superintending Engineer of public works, Cuttack Province, is directed to resume the duties of his office.

Capt. George Dempster Johnstone, of the 25th Regt. N. I., having produced a medical certificate of his inability to serve in India, is permitted, at his own request to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, on the half pay of his rank, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The following appointment is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub Conductor Thomas Carr to be acting Conductor, vice Conductor Hamilton on furlough.

The following students of the Native Medical Institution are admitted to the service as Native Doctors:

Mandhow Lall, Ishwaree Prasad, Meer Jann, and Mohommud Naeem Khan.

Ishwaree Prasad is appointed to the civil station of Southern Central Assam and the remaining three native doctors, viz Mandhow Lall, Meer Jann and Mohannud Naeem Khan, are placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

J. STUART, Depy. Sec. to Govt. Milly Dept.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July, 1834.

Assistant Surgeon William Jacob, in Medical charge of a Detachment of the 5th Battalion of Artillery, and of the 8d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, having preferred, through the Brigadier Commandant of the Regiment, a complaint of being insufficiently supplied with Medicines and Instruments for the use of the hospital under his care, the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief ordered a Special Committee of Inquiry to assemble to investigate into the case. The proceedings of that Committee have been submitted to His Excellency, who after an attentive perusal of the evidence recorded, and of the several papers appended to them, has been pleased to direct, that it may be promulgated to the Army, that he considers the charges preferred by Assistant Surgeon Jacob, against those entrusted with the direction of the Medical Department, to be frivolous, vexatious and groundless, and the line of conduct pursued by him on the occasion to be deserving of His Lordship's displeasure; as a mark of which His Excellency has commanded, that Mr. Jacob may be removed from the distinct Medical charge which he now holds, and directed to join an European Regiment.

The Commander in Chief has also had before him a letter addressed by Surgeon Wood, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, to the Secretary to the Medical Board, dated the 30th January last, in which that Officer presumes to umadvent upon the conduct of the authorities by whom the supply of Medicines from the different Hospitals is regulated. The tone of that letter His Excellency considers so improper, so insubordinate, and so insulting to Mr. Wood's superiors, that he deems it necessary

publicly to express his disapprobation of it, and to direct that Surgeon Wood may like wise be removed from the important charge with which he is now intrusted.

Surgeon Wood and Assistant Surgeon Jacob are accordingly to be struck off the strength of the Artillery Regiment, from the date of the publication of this Order at Dum Dum, the former will proceed and join the 28th Regiment at Agra, and the latter will repair to Gazeepore, where he will do duty in the Hospital of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, or Buffs, until further orders.

With reference to the foregoing Order, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings in the Medical Department.

Surgeon J. Henderson, from the 28th to the 65th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, from the 65th to the 69d Regt. N. I.

Surgeon A. Wood is posted to the 28th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon T. E. Dempster, from the 50th Regt. N. I. to the 4th Battalion of Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon A. Bryce, M. D. of the 3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, will afford Medical aid to that Troop and to the Detachment of the 5th Battalion of Artillery now at Dum Dum.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th July, 1834.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow, on the 2d of April 1833, Shekh Sadoolah, Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Essereee Sing, and Bence Sing, Sepoys of the 43d Regt N. I. were charged with murder, in the following instance:—

Charge.—'In having, near the Cantonments of Secora, in the dominions of the King of Oude, on or about the night of the fifth of December 1832, wilfully and maliciously inflicted on the body of Badoolah Khan, Moonabee, in the service of Lieut. Col. G. Hunter, Commanding 43d Regt. N. I. several wounds with a sword or swords; or been present, aiding and abetting in the infliction of the said wounds, from which wound or wounds he, the said Badoolah Khan, soon after died.'

Upon which charge the Court found the prisoners Guilty and sentenced them to be hanged by their necks until they are dead.

Approved and confirmed: the Sentence of death passed on Shekh Sadoolah.

Not confirmed the sentence passed on Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Essereee Sing and Bence Sing.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in Command of the Forces.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled on the 13th May, 1831, Derriow Sing, Drilil Havildar of the 43d Regt N. I., was charged with murder, in the following instance:—

Charge.—'In having, at Secora, about December (1832) counselled with, abetted and caused Shekh Sadoolah, Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Essereee Sing and Bence Sing, all Sepoys of the same Regt., or any of them, to murder Badoolah Khan, Moonabee, in the service of Lieut. Col. G. H., near the Cantonments of Secora, on the night of the fifth of December, by inflicting several wounds on him with swords.'

The Court, upon mature deliberation, was of opinion, that the Charge against the Prisoner of the 43d Regt N. I. was not proved, and did therefore acquit him of the same.

The Sentence was approved and confirmed.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the 3d May 1831, Rampersaud Sooknool, Sepoy, 43d N. I., was arraigned on the following Charge:

Charge.—'With being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Badoolah Khan, Moonabee in the service of Lieutenant Colonel G. Hunter, &c &c.'

Upon which Charge the Court found the prisoner Guilty, and Sentenced that he be transported as a felon for life, to such place as His Excellency the Right Hon. the C. in C. might please to direct, which Sentence was approved and confirmed.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled on the 27th of May, 1834, Sewdeen Sing, Subadar, 43d N. I. was charged with scandalous and infamous conduct, disgraceful to the character of a Commissioned Officer:—

Charge.—'In having, at Secora, on or about the first of January 1831 advised, counselled and entreated Chundun Sing, Sepoy, of the same Corps, to desert therefrom, in order to withdraw and suppress his testimony; with the base and infamous design to lessen the body of evidence against, and thereby to screen from justice, Derriow Sing, Drilil Havildar, and Sepoy Shekh Sadoolah, Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Essereee Sing, Bence Sing and Rampersaud Sooknool, all of the said Regiment, on their trial for murder before a General Court Martial, he, the said Chundun Sing, being then and there a witness on their prosecution. Such conduct being highly dishonourable and injurious to the Service.'

Upon which Charge the Court found the Prisoner Guilty and Sentenced that he be discharged from the Service of the Honorable Company, which Sentence was approved and confirmed.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the 30th May 1834, Dutia Sing, Havildar of the forty third (43d) Regt. of N. I., was charged with most infamous and disgraceful conduct, and wilful perversion and breach of duty.

Charge.—First. In having, at Secrora, on or about the fifth (5th) of December (1832) basely and falsely conspired with, advised, and persuaded Jhankee, Sepoy, of the same Corps, to claim as his own in order thereby to conceal a pair of Regimental shoes, then and there discovered near the murdered body of Badoolah Khan, Moonshree, &c which said shoes were the property of, or were by him believed to pertain to another Soldier of the said Regt who was supposed to have perpetrated, or to have been concerned in perpetrating the murder of the said Moonshree; with the design, in so plotting and combining, deceitfully and unlawfully to lessen the body of evidence against, and thereby to screen from justice, the owner of such shoes; it being his, the said Havildar's express duty, then and there to have secured the same.

Second. In having, at Secrora, as aforesaid, on or about the 18th of December last, (1833) whilst under examination as an evidence before a Regimental Court of Inquiry, with reference to the shoes before mentioned, wilfully and falsely denied all knowledge thereof, with the same design and purpose aforesaid.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having duly deliberated upon the evidence against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion respecting the first count of the Charge that his not guilty. That of the second count of the Charge, he is Guilty; and the Court thereupon sentences him to be reduced to the ranks, and to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back with a cat's nine tails, in the usual manner, at such time and place as the authority confirming this Sentence may please to direct.

Approved and confirmed: the Corporal punishment to be inflicted in such proportion as the officer commanding at Lucknow may deem proper.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in Command of the Forces.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the 2d of June 1834, Jhankee, Sepoy, 43d N. I. was charged with infamous and disgraceful conduct, and wilful perversion and breach of duty.

Charge.—First. In having, at Secrora, on or about the 5th of December 1832, knowingly and falsely claimed as his own, with the intention thereby to conceal, a pair of Regimental shoes, then and there found by the murdered body of Badoolah Khan, &c which shoes were the property of, or were by him supposed to belong to another Soldier of the same Regiment, who was believed to have committed, or to have assisted in perpetrating the murder of the said Moonshree; with the intention designedly to lessen the body of evidence against and thereby to screen from justice the owner of such shoes; it being his, the said Jhankee Sepoy's express duty then and there to have secured the same.

Second. In having, at Secrora, when under examination as an evidence before a Regimental Court of Inquiry, with reference to the shoes afore-mentioned, wilfully and falsely denied all knowledge thereof, with the same design and purpose aforesaid.

Third. In falsely and knowingly asserting, that he had been denied a hearing by the Officer in Charge of his company, on his desiring to report to him a subject having reference to the aforesaid shoes; he, the said Jhankee, Sepoy, having previously made and verbally communicated such report to the said Officer on or about the preceding evening.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner is, of the first count of the Charge, Guilty.

Of the second count of the Charge, Guilty.

Of the third count of the Charge, not Guilty.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty to the extent specified, Sentences him to receive five hundred and eighty-one lashes with a cat's nine tails upon his bare back, in the usual manner, at such time and place as the authority confirming the same may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed by the Major General in Command of the Forces

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the 5th of June 1834, Ajah Sing, Sepoy, 43d N. I., was charged with breach of duty, and conduct disgraceful to the character of a commissioned Officer, in the following instance:—

Charge.—In not having reported the information he had obtained regarding the murder of Badoolah Khan, Moonshree, &c. although he, Jemadar Ajah Sing, was made acquainted with the name of the accused (such accused being a Soldier in the same Regiment) shortly after the commission of the murder.

Upon which Charge, the Court was of opinion that the Prisoner was Guilty of the Charge alleged against him, and Sentenced him to be dismissed from the service of the Honourable Company, which sentence was approved and confirmed by Major General Watson.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL.

The proceedings of the above Courts Martial on Native Officers and Sepoys of the 43d Regiment exhibit the extraordinary and lamentable fact, that the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder, committed on the 5th of December 1832, close to the Lines of the Regiment at Secroia, in Oude, were within a few days of the eventually known, and the subject of discourse among the Native Officers and Sepoys; one of the perpetrators of the murder, a Sepoy of the Regiment, having avowed it to the Jamadar of his Company, and a few days after, told it to one of his comrades, in the presence and hearing of two other Sepoys, not bound in the least to the suppression of what they heard; yet from three dates in December 1832 to September 1833, a period of about 9 months, no communication was made to the European Officers to whom it only became ultimately known by the shawl of the murdered man being offered for sale. During this time the avowed and suspected murderers were performing their usual duty as Soldiers.

The murderer who confessed openly his part in the horrible act, is Shekh Sadoolah, who will suffer the sentence pronounced on him. The Sepoys Leela Misser, Gyan Sing, Esseree Sing and Benec Sing, whom Sadoolah enumerates as his associates in the murder, are also adjudged to suffer death; but the Major General does not consider there is sufficient evidence to justify his confirmation of the sentence. Against Gyan Sing, Esseree Sing, and Leela Misser, there are circumstances deeply implicating them: against Benec Sing, there is nothing but the confession of Shekh Sadoolah.

Derriow Sing, the Drill Havildar, the asserted instigator of the murder, is acquitted. Circumstances were established long ago against this man, which ought to have deprived him of the influential situation of Drill Havildar, and which are enumerated among the declared causes of the Havildar's instigation of the murder.

Rampersaud Sookool, Sepoy, is proved to have offered for sale the shawl of the murdered man and his sentence, confirmed. Robbery however does not appear to have been an ingredient in the murder.

Sweden Sing, Subadar, is convicted of the nefarious attempt to induce a Sepoy, a principal witness against the actual murderer, to desert, and has justly forfeited his Commission.

Dutta Sing, Havildar, and Jhankee, Sepoy, both repairing from the Bazar Guard to the place of alarm, are proved, the first to have suppressed all knowledge of the act of the latter, though he guided and supported him in it, and the latter to have succeeded in removing a pair of shoes evidently belonging to one of the murderers, lest they should lead to the detection of the owner, and reporting them to the Commanding Officer and others as his own.

Ajahl Sing the Jamadar of the Grenadier Company, to which the murderer Shekh Sadoolah belonged, had received the confession of Shekh Sadoolah 10 or 15 days after the murder; was told some days after by a Sepoy of the Company, that he had that morning heard a circumstantial confession of the murder from Shekh Sadoolah; yet not until this Sepoy had in September 1833, nine months after, reported the same to the European Officers; did the Jamadar ever communicate his knowledge of the murderers to any European Officers of the Regiment, thus keeping his guilty knowledge in his own breast, until compelled to reveal it, by finding it had already been reported to the Commanding Officer by others.

The Court have Sentenced the Jamadar to be dismissed the service, but have added a recommendation to mercy, in consequence of various services in the field and a long course of Military Duty, accepting the Jamadar's declaration, that his conduct had no dishonest motive, timidity alone preventing the disclosure. The Major General cannot listen to this recommendation. The conduct of the Jamadar has involved in it the double crime of suppressing evidence of an atrocious murder, and of treasonable silence to his European Officers. No past services can be accepted as atoning for his present offence, and the restoration of his commission would be a licence for a similar transgression.

Joogaram, Havildar, and Sewmihwan Sookul, Naick. The two Non Commissioned Officers of the Guard, Jueeree Sing, Sepoy, 5th Company, Luchman Sing, Sepoy, 6th Company, Ram Subhee Sing, Sepoy, Light Company, are noticed by the Court Martial on Jhankee, Sepoy, in the following terms:

Remarks by the Court.—Before closing its Proceedings, the Court deems it incumbent to record the following reflections upon the conduct of some of the witnesses produced before it. It has not failed to appeal to the Court, throughout the investigation of this matter, as well in the prosecution of Havildar Dutta Sing, as in that of the Prisoner Jhankee, that evidences, the most shameful and wilful neglect of their whole duty, amounting to a connivance at the delinquency of the Prisoner, has been evinced by them. To Jogajam, Havildar, the circumstance of the shoes having been found overnight at the corpse of the deceased, was made known early next morning : on his part the least proper investigation from the Nauck's party would have convinced him of the necessity of immediately securing the shoes, and have thus prevented their concealment. The Nauck in Command of that party, Sewanlinwan Sookul, whilst attempting to screen himself by the grossest perjuries, from the results of his own inefficiency and negligence on the occasion, has rendered more apparent his utter unworthiness to be entrusted with any duty, and registered his unfitness for such in every respect, and the Court condemns the disgraceful neglect of both the Non-Commissioned Officers produced before it, is only equalled by the iniquity it has led them into, in swearing falsely and wilfully to detain a far too minute and insignificant to have remained in their recollection, had such been ever so true. The evidence of Juserree Sing, Sepoy, 5th Company, has disclosed his knowledge of this transaction in describing its delinquency, under circumstances sufficiently strong to have instantly excited suspicion in the dullest mind more particularly so in that of a Hindoo, upon seeing the Prisoner conceal about his person dirty shoes, confessedly not his own, who, whilst doing so, also states, he purposed to prevent a flame in the Corps and to save it from Drillard trouble. Although the fact itself is known to Luchmun, Sepoy, 6th Company, under other and different circumstances, he nevertheless that night becomes aware of the Prisoner's real design in taking possession of these shoes, upon returning to the Guard room, where he then overheard him plotting with Goolj r Sing, Sepoy, 6th Company, and discovered his intention 'to conceal and remove them.' The success of the Prisoner's plot is known to the whole of these parties early in the following morning, yet none of them until a year afterwards, when all trace of the shoes has been lost, and when their neglect is beyond remedy, came forward to defeat the conspiracy; thus wilfully rendering themselves, in the Court's opinion, parties to such. The evidence of Ram Suhare Sing, Sepoy, of the Light Company, though not belonging to this Guard, is equally liable to the same imputation, in having heard the Prisoner Jhankee confess the fact two days after the murder, and having concealed his knowledge of it during upwards of a year.

Under the whole of these circumstances, the Court begs respectfully to call the attention of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to the same, it appearing to it self evident, that men capable of such conduct are totally unworthy of any trust or employment in the Service of the Honorable Company.

The Major General in Command of the Forces regrets that he is compelled to add to this disgraceful list the name of Shaick Berka, Sepoy, the reputed brother in law of Sheikh Sadoolah. This man had been turned out of the Bazar for misconduct, on the representation of the Moonshée. He was Sentry in the Lines at the time of the murder, and on the first alarm called aloud 'the Moonshée has been killed remember I am on Sentry, so that nobody should say afterwards that I had any hand in it.' This was said before any circumstance transpired from the place of the murder to indicate the nature of the alarm.

The Sentence of death passed on Sheikh Sadoolah, Sepoy, is to be carried into effect under instructions which will be communicated to the Officer Commanding at Lucknow.

Rampersaud Sookul, Sepoy, is to be sent under a Guard to the Presidency, for the purpose of being transported to Penang, agreeable to the Sentence pronounced against him.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, are to be paid up and discharged the Service from the date of the publication of this Order at Lucknow and Barrackpore respectively, according as the individuals may be at either of these Stations :

(It is not necessary to publish their names.)

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st July, 1834.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Clarributt, at present doing duty with the 9th Regt. N. I. is appointed to the 4th battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d July, 1834.

The Regimental Order by Captain J. F. Douglas, Commanding the 6th N. I. dated the 15th May last, appointing Ensign J. Smith, of that Corps, to act as Adjutant in the Regiment, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. C. Codrington is confirmed.

Lieut Col. F. Young is removed from the 35th to the 58th Regt. N. I.

Lieut Col. T. Monteath (new promotion) is posted to the 35th Regt. N. I.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

47th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Confield to be Adjutant

Ensign the Honorable R. B. P. Byng is appointed to do duty with the 10th N. I. at Barrackpore, instead of the 24th Regt. as noticed in General Orders of the 7th instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d July, 1834.

* G. O. C. C. 22d May 1828

G. O. C. C. 27th August 1830

G. O. C. No 19, 16th September 1830.

Circular Letter, No. 19, of 30th Jan. 1830.

Committees of Medical Officers for the examination of European soldiers belonging to the Bengal Army, being in conformity with existing regulations, about to assemble, the Major General in Command of the Forces calls the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Corps, and of Committees, to the orders, quoted in the margin *

The Neemuch Station Order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 51st Regt. N. I., until further orders, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Sangur Division Order of the 9th instant, posting supernumerary Native Doctor Hosain Bakhsh to the 4th Regt. N. I., with which corps he is at present doing duty, to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the transfer to the Pension Establishment of Shaick Khyratte Khan, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Bruce, M. D., is removed from the European Regiment, and directed to join and do duty with the 35th N. I. at Jumnahpore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

6th Regt. Light Cavalry—Lieut. E. B. Conolly, from 15th July to 15th January 1835, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. J. Richards, from 10th May to 6th July, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

70th Regt. N. I.—Capt. L. Williams, from 24th June to 6th August, to visit Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th July, 1834.

Ensigns W. Egerton and R. A. Trotter, lately admitted to the Service, are appointed to do duty, the former with the 19th at Barrackpore, and the latter with the 50th Regt. N. I. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

The leave of absence, for 6 months, granted to Lieut. G. Carr, of the 21st Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 25th April last, is cancelled at his own request.

Conductor L. Spencer is appointed permanent Conductor to the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum, from the 19th ultimo.

Sergeant Marlow Hemsworth, at present a laboratory man on the Establishment, is appointed, from the 13th instant, Magazine Sergeant to the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, vice Sergeant H. Must deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

General Staff—Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine, A. D. C. to Brigadier General W. Richards, & C. I., from 24th July to 10th Oct., to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th July, 1834.

Lieut. F. James, of the 21st Regt. N. I., has leave to visit the Presidency and Dacca, for the period specified in General Orders of the 22d May last.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Artillery Regimental Staff—Major J. Tennant, Assist. Adjt. General, from 15th August to 15th August 1835, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th July, 1834.

Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington's Regimental Order of the 28th ultimo appointing Lieut. G. Nugent to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 60th N. I. during the illness of Lieut. Seaton, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, Commanding the 66th N. I. dated the 15th inst. appointing Lieut. S. Browne, of that corps, to act as Adjutant to the Regiment, in the room of Lieut. C. Davidson, appointed Aid de Camp to the Governor General, is confirmed.

Sergeon W. Dyer is removed from the 72d to the 50th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore, vice Dempster.

Assistant Surgeon C. Gilfiths, who was directed to proceed to Benares in General Orders of the 9th instant, is appointed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. Dunbar, M. D., at present at the General Hospital, is directed to do duty in the Hospital of the 4th battalion Artillery at Dum Dum, till further orders.

Sub-Conductor J. Wilson, of the Ordnance Department, is posted to the Arsenal of Fort William, and directed to join.

Hospital Apprentice Henry Barry, attached to the 5th battalion of Artillery at Dum Dum, is discharged the service.

Sergeant Edmund Dean, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed to act as an Overseer on the Dooab Canal in the room of Overseer Pigott, on leave.

Private Charles Myland, of the European Regt., being in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency, and placed on the Town Major's List, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

11th Regt N. I. - Captain I. R. Burrell, from 5th August to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

31st Regt N. I. - Ensign S. R. Fickell, from 31st July to 31st August, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

55th Regt N. I. - Surgeon J. M. Fodd, from 1st August to 1st June 1835, in extension, to remain in the Hills, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th July, 1834.

With reference to Government General Orders No. 145 of the 12th instant, the Major General in Command of the Forces directs that Quarterly Statements, exhibiting the amount of the Canteen Funds of all European Regiments and Detachments, be furnished for his information on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

The Statement will exhibit the amount in Government Securities, and the amount which may remain in cash with corps and detachments.

Officers are strictly prohibited retaining Canteen money in their own quarters. It should be lodged in a public guard, and in a chest expressly appropriated for the Canteen Funds.

Assistant Apothecary Robert Maycock, who was placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces in General Orders by the Vice President in Council, under date the 19th instant is directed to join and do duty at the General Hospital until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

15th Regiment N. I. - Major R. Mackenzie, from 10th August to 10th December, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the service.

12th Regt. N. I. - Lieut. J. R. Abbott, from 20th July to 20th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1834.

The Commander of the Forces having had before him the proceedings of the several Invaliding Committees, which assembled at the different stations of the Army on the 1st of April last, and having attentively considered the remarks in these proceedings made by Commanding Officers of Corps, and the observations of Medical Officers in charge, is satisfied that many of the individuals passed by these Committees to the Invalid Pension Establishment are still capable of performing efficient military service; he is accordingly pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, and the concurrence of the Honorable the Vice President in Council, to direct, that the following Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoy be re-enrolled on the strength of their respective corps from the date on which they were struck off in conformity with Government General Orders of the 23d February 1829; that the promotion of all non-commissioned officers made in consequence of the transfer of men to the Pension List, whose re-enrolment is now ordered, be immediately cancelled, and that all recruits enlisted to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of these men from the effective strength of the Army, be forthwith discharged.

Officers Commanding Corps who have transmitted to the Head-Quarters rolls of men recommended for promotion in the room of those Native officers whose transfer to the Pension Establishment is hereby cancelled, will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army amended rolls, with the least possible delay.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry - Troopers Anzib Khan, Gudaraj Singh, Soobah Singh, Mahamed Ally, Mungul Singh, Yacut Khan, Oudan Singh, Jowaher Khan, Mahamed Khan, and Jhangter Khan.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Jemadars Shaik Hemmatoullah, Shaik Baddoolah, Sumshere Khan, and Lall Khan; Havildars Sahit Khan, and Sewhuccus Singh; Naicks Busharut Khan, and Khyratte Khan; Troopers Madaree Singh, Muckrund Sing, Mustapha Khan, Bowanee Singh, Newaz Singh, Gungah Singh, Maddow Singh, Muckrund Singh, Sewdren Singh, Amer Khan, Muidun Sing, Meer Noorah, Shaik Mungoo, Nudjoo Khan, Shaik Madar Buksh, Mahomed Khan, Mirza Mozum Beg, and Abdool Mujet Khan.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Troopers Shaik Golamhussain, and Meer Nasseerally.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Naicks Lawbo Sing, and Bholah Singh; Trumpeter Shaik Madar Bux; Troopers Golaub Sing, and Cally Bux.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Troopers Gunga Sing, (1st and 2d Troop), Soubah Sing, Meer Muzur Ally, Gungah Sing, (1st and 4th Troop), and Bustee Sing; Syce Mutrah.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Havildar Geerbur Sing; Naick Shaik Hoossen Ally; Trooper Shaik Bachoo.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildars Bhowanydheen Panday, and Poorun Sing.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Mygul Khan; Naicks Rampersaude, Doolum Sing, and Bany Sing; Sepoys Muckah Sing, Bickarie Sing, Nowring Sing, Sewritun Sing, Sunghowan Sing, Sewhuccas Misser, and Bany Misser.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Sepoy Soorjun Sing.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Ramdeal Sing; Naicks Davie Opudeah, and Omrow Misser.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Sepoys Jowher Sing, Money Ram, Ram Lall, Matta Deen, (1st) Roocha Ram, Gunga Sing, (2d) Bowanee Sing, (1st) and Beekary Dooby.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Jeet Sing.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.—Sepoy Jalim Pandey.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Subadar Major Sulligram Misser.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Balgobind Doobey; Naick Hurry Sing; Sepoy Dookchoe Chowbey

32d Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Gunga Opadeea.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildars Hunooman Sing, and Rugput Misser; Naicks Buldeo Sing, Sewhuccas Opudeah, and Nihaul Doobey; Sepoys Ruttee Sing, Enderiet Sing, Pusput Doobey, Mohiput Sing, Ram Mewage Chowbey, Chadee Ously, Jeet Sing, Sewrutun Sing, and Lutchnan Pandey.

38th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Suddasie Sing; Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, and Benny Tewarry.

45th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Banee Sing; and Naick Khossial Sing.

46th Regiment Native Infantry.—Subadar Casseeram Tewarry; Havildar Sewah Roy; and Naik Mykoo.

50th Regiment Native Infantry.—Sepoy Soorujbully Tewarry.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Nundah; and Sepoy Vazeer Khan.

57th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildars Chotee Loll, Dulell Sing, Jotawar Sing, Punchum Ram, and Jubbur Sing; Naicks Bhuwaneebuccas Doobee, Bhuwanee Persaud, Kessuree Doobee, and Runjeet Sing; Sepoys BhuwaneeGolam Tewaree, Utaoo Sing, and Baswant Tewaree.

65th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildars Rugbur, Khossial Khan, Mahadew Tewaree, Besasin Sing, Bissoondult Misser, and Allpee Misser; and Naick Rampersaud.

7th Battalion Artillery.—Private Golam Allie.

It is to be distinctly understood, that in addition to the abovementioned individuals, all men who were pronounced fit for further service by General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigadiers Commanding stations, when they inspected those passed to the Pension Establishment by the different Invaliding Committees, are to be retained on the strength of their respective regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

OOTACAMUND, 15th JULY, 1834.

1. With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of Staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that, henceforward, the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule:

Brigade Majors.

Cantonment Adjutants.

Line Adjutants.

Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective officer.

2. As officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the station or garrison in which they are employed on the Staff, the Absentee Regulation will not be considered applicable to them.

Wm. CASEMENT, Colonel, Secy. to the Sup. Govt. Mily. Dept.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE DRESS OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The following has been circulated to the Army:—

Adjutant General's Office—Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1834.

Sir,—The Major General in Command of the Forces having been pleased to direct the existing orders on the subject of the Dress of Officers of Infantry to be collected and transmitted, in a condensed form, to officers commanding regiments, I have the honor to forward a copy for your guidance.

You will observe, that the articles of equipment sent out as patterns by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and adverted to in Government General Orders of the 12th July 1831, are now fully described: and it will not escape your notice that several of the rules laid down in the orders quoted in the margin* are not applicable to the present dress. These orders are accordingly to be considered as annulled, and in their stead you will have the goodness to adopt the Regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules:—

*G. O. 28th Jan. 1828.
G. O. 29th Sept 1829.
G. O. 24th Sept. 1829.
G. O. 10th Oct. 1829.
G. O. 18th Oct. 1830.
G. O. 14th April 1831.
G. O. 30th Nov. 1832.
Circular Letter 28th January 1828.

The red coat will be worn at divine service, at levees, on guards, public field days, general inspections, funeral parties, general district and garrison courts martial, and visits of ceremony.

The sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red coat, except at evening parties, when the coat may be worn open, with a waistcoat of white linen, with small regimental buttons.

At levees, the buff leather sword belt is invariably to be worn.

The frock coat is never to be worn when the regiment is paraded for exercise, nor when there is a prospect of the troops being obliged to use their arms; on the occasions the shell jacket is the appropriate dress. The frock coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties off parade, inspection of barracks and hospitals, on courts of inquiry and committees, inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the sash and belt over it.

The black waist belt is the belt to be worn when required with the frock coat; and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the frock, the sash also is to be worn.

The shell jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open.

A white linen uniform jacket, with ten small regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar, may be worn when the men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white dress; but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and parades, and to private parties.

Ensigns until finally posted, are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress uniform of the regiment with which they may be doing duty.

At the Presidency, officers are expected to wear the undress red jacket, or blue frock coat, and military cap whenever they appear abroad or go out for a morning or evening ride.

In military cantonments, during the months in which officers are allowed to wear white linen jackets, at their regimental parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides or at visits not of ceremony.

You will distinctly understand, that these regulations are not to apply to officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fives, or cricket, or in field sports.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

To the Officer Commanding — Regt. N. I.

Regulations for the Dress of Infantry Officers on the Bengal Establishment.

Coat.—Scarlet, with two rows of uniform buttons, ten in each row, in pairs; the distance between the rows three inches at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; plain round collar, with two loops and small uniform buttons at each end; plain round cuff, two inches and three quarters deep; scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve, with four loops and small buttons; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; two large buttons and four short twist loops at the waist; white kerseymerie turn-backs and skirt linings, with a welting of the same round the cuffs, collar and outward seams of the front regimental skirt ornaments; the collar and cuffs are to be of the color established for the facing of each regiment, the loops on the collar and flaps are to be of gold lace, and the entire loop is not to exceed one inch and a quarter in breadth.

Epaulettes.—Field officers—Plain gold lace strap, solid crescent, embroidered badge of the King's cypher; the bullion of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel is to be three inches and a half deep; that of Major three inches.

Captains.—Gold lace strap with narrow silk stripes, of the color of the regimental facings, solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of a Major, and two inches and a half deep.

Subalterns.—The same as a Captain, except that the bullion is smaller.

Officers of flank companies are to wear wings. The grenadiers are to have a grenade on the centre plate. The light infantry a bugle.

Cap.—Black beaver, six inches deep, with lacquered sunk top, eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, a gilt star plate with regimental ornaments in front of the cap, and gilt scales on the sides.

Feather.—White, upright hackle, eight inches long with a gilt socket. The Light Infantry Officers to wear a green tuft.

Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and a half wide; or white linen, according to the season of the year.

Boots.—Zule boots.

Spurs.—For mounted officers, yellow metal, with necks two inches and a half long including rowels.

Sword.—Gilt half basket hilt, with the King's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather, the gripe of black fish skin; bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating off to a shampré within nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard.—Black leather, with gilt mountings. Brass scabbard for field officers.

Sword Knot.—Crimson and gold striped, with bullion tassel.

Belt.—White buffalo leather, with a frog worn diagonally over the shoulder. Field officers to wear a waist belt of the same material, two inches wide with slings.

Plate.—According to regimental pattern.

Sash.—Of crimson silk patent net with fringe ends, to go twice round, and tie on the left hip. The pendent part to be one foot in length.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Shoulder Jacket.—Scarlet, with collar and cuffs of regimental facing: a row of small regimental buttons down the front, in pairs, and two on each cuff: gold plated cord shoulder straps.

Frock Coat.—Blue, single breasted, with eight regimental buttons down the front, and two small ones on the cuff. Plain Prussian collar; shoulder straps formed of loops of small gold cord, with a small regimental button.

Waist Belt.—Black patent leather, with a sliding frog and snake clasp.

Forage Cap.—Bine cloth, with a band and welt, the color of the facing of the regiment; black leather peak.

Light infantry officers to wear a cap of green cloth, with a band and welt the same as the other officers of the corps.

An oil skin cover may be worn over it in wet weather.

Cloak.—Blue lined with scarlet shalloon, walking length: clasp ornaments at the bottom of the collar and buttons. It is optional with officers to provide themselves with a cloak.

Medical Staff.

Coat.—Agreeably to the uniform of their respective regiments, with the epaulettes of their corresponding ranks.

Hat.—Cocked, with black silk button and loop, and without any feather.

Waist Belt.—Of a pattern similar to that of the other officers, but of black leather to be worn under the coat.

Appointments and other articles of dress the same as those worn by the other officers of their respective regiments, except the sash, which is not worn.

In undress, and on all occasions not connected with parade or ceremony, the regimental forage cap may be worn.

Horse Furniture for Mounted Officers.

Saddle.—Plain Cavalry saddle, with holsters; the cantle mounted with brass, the holsters covered with black patent leather.

Saddle Cloth.—Of the same color as the facings of the regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with gold lace five eighths of an inch wide; and scarlet edging.

Bridle.—Of black leather, bent branch bit with gilt bosses; front and roses to correspond in color with the facings of the regiment.

Collar.—White.

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 11TH AUG. 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Ameer Ullee, Deputy Collector of Behar.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. W. Templer, additional Judge of Tirhoot, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, Civil and Session Judge of Bareilly, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. W. Cowell will conduct the duties of Civil and Session Judge during Mr. Biscoe's absence.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th June last.

Mr. D. Stewart, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of Howrah, for one month, on medical certificate.

14TH AUGUST, 1834.

Mr. F. J. C. Plowden, Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. Plowden will make over charge of the Collector's office to Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, who will officiate in that capacity during Mr. Plowden's absence.

18TH AUGUST, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. J. Ward, assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Moorshedabad Division.

Nowab Mahomed Khan, Deputy Collector of Futteh Ghur.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. L. Magniac, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, till the 1st proximo, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner.

Mr. C. F. Franco, Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffernuggur, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted by the Commissioner. Mr. P. C. Trench will officiate as Magistrate and Collector during Mr. Franco's absence.

Mr. F. Currie, officiating Commissioner of the ninth or Gorakhpore Division, for twenty five days, on private affairs.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Civil and Session Judge of Mymensing, for six months, from the 16th proximo, on medical certificate.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Burdwan, for two months, on private affairs.

Moulavee Mahomed Asuf, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dinagore, for one month and fifteen days, in addition to the approaching Dusserrah Vacation.

1ST SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. E. J. Harrington to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly.

Mr. W. Dampier ditto as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division.

Mr. T. Wyatt ditto as Civil and Session Judge of Mymensing.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore ditto as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. W. Gorton, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 8th or Benares Division, for six weeks, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st January last.

Mr. C. W. Smith, Commissioner of ditto 11th or Patna Division, for one month and fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st July last.

Mr. A. Smelt, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. J. W. Templer, additional Judge of Tirhoot, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d June last.

Mr. W. Dent, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via China.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted by the Commissioner.

C. MACSWEEEN, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 14TH AUGUST, 1834.

Mr. T. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of one month, on account of his health, to take effect from the date of delivering over charge of his office.

Mr. James Lawrell is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs during Mr. Plowden's absence.

25TH AUGUST, 1834.

Mr. Archibald Sconce embarked, on sick certificate, for Europe, on board the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 15th instant.

1ST SEPTEMBER, 1834.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council the following Order, passed by His Majesty in Council on the 5th March last, annulling the Order of the 9th December 1833, is published for general information.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

At the Court at St. James's, the 5th day of March, 1834.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," certain duties were imposed on British ships and goods on board thereof trading to Canton, and certain Regulations thereon were made for the raising and application of the said duties; and whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be revoked, rescinded, annulled and made void, it is therefore ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that the said Order be, and the same is, hereby revoked, rescinded, annulled and made void.

(Signed) W. L. BATHURST.

Mr. W. R. Young is appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Messrs Henry Mathew Clarke and Frederick John Morris, late of the Hon'ble Company's Establishment at Canton, have this day reported their arrival at the Presidency.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 21ST AUGUST, 1834.

On the 27th May last, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleased to grant leave of absence to Mr. Garstin, Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, stationed at Narsing poor, to proceed to the Presidency, and eventually to sea, for the benefit of his health.

C. E. TREVELYAN, Depy. Secy. to the Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL. ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council having been pleased to appoint, on his arrival, the Rev. John Henry Augustus Rudd, B. A., to be District Chaplain at Chinsurah.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has this day licensed him to officiate accordingly.

W. H. ABBOTT, Registrar

Calcutta, 5th August, 1834.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 25TH AUGUST, 1834.

The Reverend Charles Wimberley has reported his return to the Presidency from China on the private ship *Mermaid*, which vessel reached Sangor on the 19th instant, Mr. Wimberley has this day been appointed District Chaplain at Patna.

1ST SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The leave of absence granted under the Orders of Government, dated the 21st of July last, to the Reverend Charles Parker, District Chaplain at Neemutch, for one month, from the 1st August, has been cancelled.

H. P. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH AUGUST, 1834.

No. 155 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following List of Ordnance Warrant Officers for Magazine duties, be published in General Orders.

List of Warrant Officers in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, shewing the authorized complement and the manner in which they are disposed of.

	Deputy Commissaries.		Assistant Commissaries.		Deputy Assistant Commissaries.		Conductors.		Sub Conductors.	
	Authorized Complement.	Present.	Authorized Complement.	Present.	Authorized Complement.	Present.	Authorized Complement.	Present.	Authorized Complement.	Present.
Arsenal of Fort William, . . .	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	11	6	5
Magazine Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
----- Chunar,	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	1
----- Allahabad,	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	2
----- Cawnpore,	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	3
----- Agra,	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	2	1
----- Delhi,	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	2	2
----- Ajmere,	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	1
----- Sangot,	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	2
----- Penang,	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Depot ----- Hanst,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
----- Mhow,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laboratory School,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
On furlough,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Authorized complement,	2	0	5	0	3	0	13	0	21	0
Present,	1	0	5	0	2	0	31	0	43	0

The Establishment at present is complete, there being three Deputy Commissaries Supernumerary, and three Assistant Commissaries deficient.

14TH AUGUST, 1834.

No. 156 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and alteration of rank :

Corps of Engineers.—2d Lieut. Edward Lacon Ommanney to be 1st Lieut. vice 1st Lieut. S. Mallock deceased, with rank from the 22d January 1834, vice 1st Lieut. J. S. Burt promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—1st Lieut. B. W. Goldie, to rank from the 24th December 1833, vice 1st Lieut. S. Mallock deceased.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors: Lieut. Horatio Lawrell, of the 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry: date of arrival at Fort William 9th August 1834.

Lieut. John Edward Cheetham, of the 11th Regt. N. I.: ditto 9th August 1834.

Lieut. John Anderson, of the 44th Regt. N. I.: ditto 11th August 1834.

Lieut. Richard Ponsonby Alcock, of the 46th Regt. N. I.: ditto 9th August 1834.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Mr. Henry John Childs Shakespear: date of arrival at Fort William, 11th August 1834.

Mr. William Lachlan Mackintosh: date of arrival at Fort William, 11th August 1834.

Ensign Craufurd Crossman, of the 7th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence obtained by Lieut.-Col. John Cheape, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintending Engineer of Public Works, Cuttack Province, is cancelled from the 23d instead of the 30th ultimo, as stated in General Orders No. 153 of the 7th instant.

The following medical officers have obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under the dates specified:

4th August 1834.—Surgeon George Kling, attached to the civil station of Patna, for six weeks, on private affairs; Assistant Surgeon John Jackson, M. D., attached to the civil station of Ghazepore, for three months, from 1st June last, on medical certificate; and Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., attached to the civil station of Behar, for six weeks, on private affairs.

11th August 1834.—Assistant Surgeon Duncan Stewart, M. D., attached to the civil station of Howrah, for one month, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Charles James Davidson is appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Howrah, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon D. Stewart, or until further orders.

Sergeant James Hanlon, of the Commissariat Department, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Calcutta.

No. 157 of 1834.—Captain Alexander Carnegie, of the 25th Regt. N. I., a Sub Assistant in the Stud Establishment at Haupper, is removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty.

21ST AUGUST, 1834.

No. 158 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to promote Lieutenant R. B. Beaton, of the 72d Regt. N. I. to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 16th August 1834.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry:—Mr. Alexander Carre Boswell, Mr. Colvin Corsar, and Mr. Crawford Mitford Rees: date of arrival at Fort William 15th August, 1834.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty of this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain Stephen Swayne, of the 5th Regt. N. I.: date of arrival at Fort William, 15th August, 1834.

Major David Pringle, of the 10th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Madras on account of his private affairs, for six months.

Capt. Thomas Lucas Egerton, of the 66th Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lindsay in General Orders No. 38, of the 12th March 1823, is extended to six months beyond the period therein stated, on medical certificate.

Sub Conductor William Donahoo, attached to the Foundry of Fort William, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 159 of 1834.—The following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated 30th ultimo, is published for the information of the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 30th July, 1834.

In conformity with instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their military letter No 97, dated the 6th November 1833, and published in General Orders, "Fort William, 21th April, 1834," the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council directs, that the following scale of fees be collected by and credited to the Government, on commissions issued to the Company's Officers at all the Presidencies, one moiety of which to be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's Commissions.

Revised Table of Fees chargeable on Commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April, 1831.

RANK.	In Corps of Light Cavalry			In Corps of Arty Engineers & Infy.		
	Amount in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay Rs.			Amount in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay Rs.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colonel,.....	99	0	0	90	5	2
Lieutenant Colonel,.....	85	6	4	79	6	4
Major,.....	82	8	2	77	12	9
Captain,.....	78	3	2	73	12	9
Lieutenant,.....	65	0	0	53	8	6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign,.....	48	8	2	36	11	8
Surgeon,.....	42	18	10	42	13	10
Assistant Surgeon,.....	30	12	0	20	12	9
Veterinary Surgeon,.....	40	3	2	-	-	-

(Sd.) WM. CASEMENT, Col. Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

No. 160 of 1834.—The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 1st instant, are published for the information of the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 1st August, 1834.

The practice which obtains at all the Presidencies of notifying the promotion of Native Commissioned Officers in General Orders by the Commander in Chief being considered objectionable in principle, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that, in future, all such promotions be made by the Government of the Presidency to which the Officers belong, and that the Commissions granted to Native Officers be signed and issued in like manner as Company's Commissions now are to the European Officers of the Army.

2. The Promotion Rolls and Recommendation of Native Commissioned Officers sent to Army Head Quarters by Officers Commanding Corps, will be forwarded to Government by the Commander in Chief, with such observations in each case as His Excellency may consider necessary to submit.

(Sd.) WM. CASEMENT, Col. Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

No. 161 of 1834.—Captain Cortland Skinner Barberie, of the 16th Regt N. I., a Sub Assistant in the Stud Department, is removed from his appointment and placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, till further orders.

No. 162 of 1834.—The following temporary appointments were made in the General Department, under the dates specified:

28th July, 1834.

Captain D. D. Anderson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., and Assistant Adjutant General Sixth Division of the Army, to the charge of the Post Office at Kurnaul until further orders.

11th August, 1831.

Lieut. John Butler, of the 3d Regt. N. I., and acting Brigade Major of Nuseerabad, to officiate as Deputy Post Master, from the date of Major Fagan's promotion until the nomination of a permanent officer, or until further orders.

No. 163 of 1831.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, under the provisions of General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 15th ultimo.

Captain Patrick Grant, of the 59th Regt. N. I., to the situation of Brigade Major in Cude, vacant by the return to Europe of Captain Fitzgerald.

21ST AUGUST, 1831.

No. 164 of 1831.—Lieut. Charles Cook, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

23D AUGUST, 1831.

No. 165 of 1831.—The pay, batta and other allowances for July 1831, of the troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

28TH AUGUST, 1831.

No. 166 of 1831.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank :

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. George Cooper to be Col., from the 2d April 1831, vice Col. (Lieut. General) H. F. Calcraft deceased.

Major Joseph Harris to be Lieut. Col., vice Lieut. Col. G. Cooper promoted, with rank from 10th May 1831, vice Lieut. Col. A. Lockett deceased.

Major Robert Seymour to be Lieut. Col., from the 29th July 1831, vice Lieut. Col. J. Aubert deceased.

2d Regt. N. I.—Ensign Thomas Bell to be Lieut., from the 12th August 1831, vice Lieutenant J. G. Ridley deceased.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Hugh Campbell Wilson to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Colin McFarquhar Collins to be Lieut.: from the 7th August 1831, in succession to Capt. G. D. Johnstone retired on the half pay of his rank.

26th Regt. N. I.—Capt. David Bruce to be Major, Lieut. Isaac Henley Handscomb to be Captain of a company and Ensign John Millar to be Lieutenant from the 29th July 1831, in succession to Major R. Seymour promoted.

63d Regt. N. I.—Captain Thomas Reynolds to be Major, Lieut. William Hoggan to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Robert Iroup to be Lieutenant, from the 10th May 1831, in succession to Major J. Harris promoted.

66th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Francis Seaton to be Captain of a company, and Ensign William Henry Eastfield Colebrooke to be Lieut.; from the 21st August 1831, in succession to Captain I. L. Egerton transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Alteration of Rank

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. Buiney, Major H. D. Cox, Capt. T. B. R. Oldfield, and Lieut. A. C. Ramey to rank from 2d April 1831, vice Lieut. Col. G. Cooper promoted.

35th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. F. Monteath, Major W. H. Marshall, Capt. T. Seaton, and Lieut. H. Carter: to rank from 30th April 1831, vice Lieut. Col. I. C. Watson deceased.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Assistant Surgeon William Stephens Dicken to the medical duties of the civil station of Cuttack, vice Assistant Surgeon William Stevenson, senior, appointed to Malacca.

Lieut. Edward Cook Archbold, of the 8th Regt. L. C., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William 22d August 1831.

Major John Taylor, of the 19th Regt. N. I., Assistant Commissary General, has leave of absence from the 15th Nov. till the 15th May, 1835, to enable him to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon G. N. Clerk, attached to the civil station of Burdwan, has obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 18th instant, leave of absence for two months, on private affairs.

No. 167 of 1834.—The following extracts of letters Nos. 16, 17 and 18, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under dates the 12th, 19th and 26th March 1834, are published in General Orders.

Letter No. 16, dated 12th March, 1834.

"Para. 2. We have permitted Captain David Mason, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe the further period of six months.

3. We have complied with the request of acting Ensign George Verner, of your Establishment, for a further extension of leave for six months, from the 16th July next.

1. Captain George Thornton, late of the Cavalry, of your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Service: His retirement takes effect from the 12th January 1834."

Letter No. 17, dated 19th March, 1834.

"Para. 2. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel W. G. A. Fielding, late of the Cavalry of your Establishment, to retire from the Service: His retirement takes effect from the 27th April 1833.

3. Ensign Richard Parker, late of your Establishment, has been permitted to resign the Company's Service: His resignation takes effect from the 24th December 1833."

Letter No. 18, dated 26th March, 1834.

"Para. 2. The undermentioned officers, belonging to your Establishment, have been permitted to remain in Europe for the further period of six months:

Major W. Cunningham, and Lieutenant G. Gordon

No. 168 of 1834.—The following lists of rank of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, are published in General Orders.

No. 1 of 1833.—Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following ships, viz.

For the Engineers.—To rank from the 14th December 1832, the day of passing his public examination, provided the ship on which he embarks sails from Gravesend on or before the following date:

Stephen Pott, the 4th May 1834.

For the Artillery.—To rank from the 13th December 1833, the day of passing their public examination, provided the ships on which they embark sail from Gravesend on or before the 13th March 1834:

Charles Douglas, *Dunvegan Castle*, sailed 4th March 1834, and D'Ozly Richard Bristow, *Orwell*, sailed 10th March

For the Cavalry.—To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked:

Alfred Harris, *Roxburgh Castle*, sailed 19th September 1833.

For the Infantry.—To rank from the 13th December 1833, the day of passing their public examination, provided the ships on which they embark sail from Gravesend on or before the 13th March 1834.

Crawford Milford Rees, *Amelia Thompson*, sailed 1st March 1834.

John Thomas Dacock, *Asia*, sailed 15th February 1834; Charles Scott, *Dunvegan Castle*, sailed 1th March 1834; William Egerton, *Orwell*, sailed 10th March 1834; William Morrison, *Asia*, sailed 15th February 1834, Colvin Corsar, *Amelia Thompson*, sailed 1st March 1834; John William Carnegie, *Asia*, sailed 15th February 1834; Joseph Chambers, *Neptune*, sailed 11th March 1834; Christopher Hasell, *ditto ditto*, Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad, *ditto ditto*; Edward Pellew Grimes, *Dunvegan Castle*, sailed 1th March 1834, and Peter William Luaid, *Andromache*, sailed 15th February 1834.

To rank from the final departure of the ship on which the paragraph was despatched:

William Kelly Wollen, para. per *Lord of the Isles*, sailed from Portsmouth 4th January 1834.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked:

William Christopher Lloyd, *Robarts*, sailed 13th January 1834.

To rank from the date of the sailing of the ship on which the para. was despatched:

Henry Torrens Daniel, para. per *Barossa*, sailed 1st February 1834.

To rank from the dates of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked:

The Hon'ble Robert Barlow Palmer Byng, *Barossa*, sailed 1st February 1834, and Henry John Childe Shakespear, *Ernaad*, sailed 5th February 1834.

To rank from the final departure of the ship on which he embarked:

Edward Nugent Croft, *City of Edinburgh*, sailed from Cowes 9th February 1834.

To rank from the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which they embarked:

Alexander Carr Boswell, *Amelia Thompson*, sailed 1st March 1834; William Scott Dodgson, *Dunvegan Castle*, sailed 1th March 1834; Robert Archibald Trotter, *Orwell*, sailed 10th March 1834.

Memoandum.—Cadet George Penrice, proceeding by the *Barossa*, was allowed, on account of severe illness, to postpone his departure without prejudice to his rank. Vide List of Rank, No. 2 of 1832.

(Signed)

W. ABINGTON.

Cadet Office, East India House, 12th March, 1834.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

W. CARTER, Asst. Secy.

East India House, London, the 20th March, 1834.

No. 1 of 1833—Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed to Bengal, and proceeding by the following ships; viz

To rank from the dates of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order:

Charles James Davidson, *City of Edinburgh*, sailed 29th November 1833; James Macdonnell, ditto ditto; and William Duubar, M. D., *La Belle Alliance*, sailed 1th January 1834.

(Signed)

W. ABINGTON.

Cadet Office, East India House, 12th March, 1834.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

W. CARTER, Asst. Secy.

East India House, London, the 20th March, 1834.

4TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

No. 169 of 1831—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

25th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant George Miller to be Captain of a company, and Ensign George Ramsay to be Lieutenant, from the 23d August, 1831, in succession to Captain F. B. R. Oldfield deceased.

65th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Richard Yates Brown Bush to be Lieutenant, from the 18th August 1831, vice Lieutenant R. H. Durlé deceased.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Lieutenant George Powell Austen, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders No. 111, of the 10th September 1832, is cancelled from the 18th February last.

Ensign John Crooke Dougan, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Van Dieman's Land for two years, on medical certificate.

Gunner and Acting Barrack Sergeant Robert Ford is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, on the salary allowed for that rank, and attached to the Gowhatly District.

Kissen Mohun Mullick is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, on the salary allowed for that rank, and attached to the 17th Division.

No. 170 of 1831—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Reid to be Colonel, from 1st Sept. 1831, vice Colonel (Major General) Sir Alexander Knox, K. C. B., deceased.

Major William Pattle to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. G. A. Fielding retired, with rank from the 7th July 1833, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. Hawtrey deceased.

Major Arthur Warde to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st Sept. 1834, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Reid promoted.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain James Franklin to be Major, from the 7th July 1833, vice Major W. Pattle promoted.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Charles Carmichael Smyth to be Major, and Lieutenant John Loftus Tottenham to be Captain of a troop, from the 1st Sept. 1834, in succession to Major A. Warde promoted.

Supernumery Lieutenant Herbert Poulton Voules is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and names.	To rank from	In whose room
Cavalry.	Lt.-Col. C. P. King...	27th Apr. 1834	Lt. Col. W. G. A. Fielding, retired.
4th Lt. Cy.	Maj. J. W. Roberdeau		
Ditto.	Captain S. Nash,.....		

No. 171 of 1831.—Lieutenant James Roger Weston, of the Corps of Engineers, attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces

J. STUART, Depy. Sec. to Govt. Milly. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st August, 1834.

Lieut.-Col J. Dunn's Regimental Order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Lieut. R. Morrison to act as Adjutant to the 52d Regt. N. I., during the absence on sick certificate, of Lieut. and Adjutant W. Martin, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Sergeant William Stevens, laboratory man in the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, is appointed Park Sergeant, in the room of Sloss transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Drill Sergeant William Cosgrove, of the 2d battalion of Artillery, is appointed a laboratory man in the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, from the 28th ultimo, in the room of Hemsworth appointed Magazine Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Regt. Light Cavalry—Capt. B. T. Phillips, from 10th July to 1st November, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

60th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. S. Menteth from 25th September to 25th March 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d August, 1834.

Ensigns P. W. Luaid and E. N. Croft, of the Infantry, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty, the former with the 50th at Barrackpore, and the latter with the 34th Regt. N. I. at Midnapore, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d August, 1834.

Surgeon D. Butter, M.D. of the 70th N. I., is directed to proceed to Mullie, and do duty with the 63d Regt. until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

59th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. Forbes, from 31st July to 1st January 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Sub Medical Department—Apothecary M. Barrett, from 3d July to 1st September, to remain in Calcutta, for the purpose of attending a subpoena from the Supreme Court.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th August, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 30th June last, appointing Captain H. C. Boileau, of the 28th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a European General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The Saugor Division Order of the 17th ultimo, directing Sub-Conductor J. Wilson to do duty at the Saugor Magazine, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Nesbitt, from 7th August to 20th October, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

General Staff—Captain R. Becher, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army, from 28th August to 28th October, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th August, 1834.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by District Committees, are exempted from further examination, except that by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency:

Lieutenant E. R. Lyons, of the 37th Regt. N. I.; Ensign W. Lamb, of the 51st Regt. N. I. Lieutenant C. Davidson, of the 68th Regt. N. I.; Cornet T. L. Harrington, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry; and Ensign W. Kennedy, of the 38th Regt. N. I.

Cornet T. L. Harrington, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the Corps, in the room of Lieut. R. S. Trevor, who has been permitted to receive the appointment.

Ensign C. Crossman, of the 7th Regt. N. I., who obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed on the river, in General Orders of the 23d May last, is permitted to visit the Presidency on the same account.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th August, 1834.

An European General Court Martial will assemble at Cawnpore on or before the 11th of September 1834, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dennie, C. B., of His Majesty's 13th Regiment (Light Infantry,) and all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Court to be composed as follows:

President.—Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B.

Members.—2 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 4 Captains,

Captain N. Jones, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Cawnpore Division, will conduct the proceedings of the Court.

Lieutenant Colonel Dennie is to be directed to proceed without delay to Cawnpore, and report his arrival to the Brigadier General Commanding the Division.

Evidences duly summoned by the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Cawnpore Division are to be ordered to attend.

Brigadier General Stevenson will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be necessary.

The Eastern Frontier Order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Local Lieutenant H. Inglis, of the Sylhet Light Infantry, to officiate as Interpreter to the Native General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Sylhet, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

23d Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Moule, from 22d August to 5th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

63d Regt. N. I.—Captain T. Reynolds, from 10th August to 31st October, to visit Ghazepore, on private affairs.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 29th ult. be published to the Army:—

Calcutta, 29th July, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 847.—At a General Court Martial, re-assembled at Fort William on Monday the 30th of June, 1834, Private James Bryan, of No. 3, of Capt. E. R. Rundle's company, H. M. 49th Regt. was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—"With being absent, without leave, from his quarters in Fort William, atattoo roll call, on the night of the 17th June, 1834, and continued absent until the 19th of the same month, when he was brought back a prisoner."

Second Charge.—"With mutinous conduct, in Fort William, on the 22d June, 1834 and when in confinement for the foregoing offence, in having struck, with his clenched fist, Assist. Surg. Chas. Griffiths, of the H. C.'s Service, doing duty with H. M.'s 49th Regt., he the said Assistant Surgeon being then in the execution of his office: at the same time saying, 'Take that, you old bugger, if this is not taken notice of, the next thing I'll do, I'll load my musket and shoot the first of them I come across,' or words to that effect."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private James Bryan, of No. 3, of Captain E. R. Rundle's company, His Majesty's 49th Regt., is guilty of the charges preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private James Bryan, of No. 3, of Captain E. R. Rundle's company, His Majesty's 49th Regt., to be transported to New South Wales for a period of (14) fourteen years."

Revised Sentence.—"The Court having re-considered their sentence, and the suggestions of the Major General Commanding the Forces, beg, with much deference, to submit to the Major General, that the prisoner appears, from the long list of previous convictions recorded against him in the proceedings, to be a man on whom various severe punishments have been repeatedly tried without effecting any amendment; and looking upon the prisoner as an incorrigible offender, the Court adhere to their former sentence."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL.

The Court have not received the objection of the Major General in the sense meant to be conveyed. It was not to the severity of the punishment, but to its being the pursuit of the offender, the very object of his offence. It is true he will find transportation a condition very different from what apparently he expects, but the attainment of his object may not tend to repress offenders under a similar delusion.

The prisoner Private James Bryan is to be delivered over to the Town Major of Fort William.

By order of Major General Watson.

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th August, 1834.

Ensign C. J. Harrison, of the 65th Regt. N. I., having been declared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of an Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the Native languages.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

29th Regt N. I.—Ensign C. A. Morris, from 1st August to 20th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

40th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. F. Ritso, from 11th July to 11th Oct. to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. A. Halliday, from 20th July to 20th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. Stubbs, from 20th September to 20th January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th August, 1834.

Lieut. R. P. Pennefather, of the 3d Regt Light Cavalry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the situation of Adjutant to the corps.

The Mhow Station Order of the 19th ultimo, transferring a supernumerary Mhow (formerly of the Pioneer Corps,) from the 16th to the 3d Regt. N. I. to fill a vacancy in the latter corps, is confirmed.

There being no qualified officer present with the 43d N. I., Lieut. R. Ramsay, of the 10th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to that corps, during the absence of Ensign E. K. Elliot, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

25th Regt. N. I.—Captain G. D. Johnstone, from 28th June to 7th August, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

35th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. M. E. Moorhouse, from 15th August to 30th Oct., to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Invalid Establishment—Captain R. Menzies, from 22d Aug. to 22d Oct., in extension, to enable him to join the Companies of European Invalids at Chunar.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th August, 1834.

Petamber Sing, sepoy of the 65th Regt. N. I. a patient in the Eye Infirmary, having been declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 7th instant, on a stipend of 3 Rs. per mensem.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

72d Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. W. Ravenscroft, from 5th August to 31st August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th August, 1834.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to prohibit a practice which is understood to obtain in some Native Regiments under this Presidency, of allowing night guards to European officers; this custom is unauthorized, and the Major General, in directing its discontinuance, deems it necessary to declare, that officers in command of Regiments will be held responsible that it is not revived.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 2d instant, appointing Captain A. Wilson, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Aid de-Camp to Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B., Commanding the Division, in the room of Lieutenant J. C. Lumsdaine, on leave, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a District Committee, are exempted from further examination, except that by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency:

Cornet W. Baker, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry; and Ensign C. Hagart, of the 52d Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Native Doctors, lately admitted into the service from the Native Medical Institution, are disposed of as follows:

Mandhow Lahl to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore.

Meer Jaun to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

Mohammud Naem Khan is appointed to the 45th Regt. N. I. at Muttra, in the room of Hurloll invalided.

Ensign J. S. Banks, of the 38d Regt. N. I., is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the corps, in the room of Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

69th Regt. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hodgson, from 1st October to 31st January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

34th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Ramsay, from 15th August to 15th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

60th Regt N. I.—Lieut. T. Riddle, from 15th August to 10th December, in extension, to remain at Bareilly, on medical certificate.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery—Surgeon J. Coulter, from 29th August to 10th October, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs.

85th N. I.—Lieut. Interpr. and Qr. Mr. A. Fisher, from 5th Sept. to 5th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

72d N. I.—Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, from 2d Nov to 15th Feb 1885, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Invalid Pension Establishment.—Conductor R. Lockington, from 6th Aug. to 6th May, 1885, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th August, 1884.

At a Native General Court Martial, re-assembled at Neemuch on Monday the 7th day of July 1884, Kishen and Chimna, cloth merchants, registered as attached to the Sudder Bazar, in the cantonment of Neemuch, were arraigned on the following charge.

Charge.—"That the said Kishen and Chimna did, in partnership with others, near the cantonment of Neemuch, some time between the 6th of December 1883 and March 1884, purchase and receive from Bala, a Moorgha, and others, twelve mounds, or thereabouts, of opium, plundered property, knowing the same to have been obtained by robbery."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court is of opinion from the evidence before it, that the prisoners Kishen and Chimna are both guilty of the charge preferred against them."

Sentence.—"The Court adjudges Kishen and Chimna to suffer each of them imprisonment for a period of seven (7) calendar years, at such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The prisoners are to be made over by the Officer Commanding the Meywar Field Force to the Superintendent at Ajmere, for the purpose of there undergoing the penalty awarded.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th August, 1884.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following removals:

Lieutenant Colonel J. Wolbrow from the 4th to 44th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Anquetil from the 44th to the 4th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned individuals, who were nominated Hospital Apprentices in General Orders of the 10th March last, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeons within whose circles of superintendence they are severally residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants:

Daniel Dutton, John Watkins, W. H. Byrne, Henry Freeman, John Dunn, Robert Collins, George Mylne, John Overitt, and John Augustus Hyde Bachman.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th August, 1884.

An European General Court Martial will assemble at Neemuch, at such time as the Brigadier Commanding may appoint, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon A. Storm, of the 51st Regt N. I., and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Brigadier Commanding the District will appoint the President and Members; and Lieut. C. G. Ross, Deputy Judge Advocate General, will conduct the proceedings.

Lieutenant L. P. D. Eld, of the 9th Regt. N. I. having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a District Committee, is exempted from further examination except that by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which he will be expected to undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

9th Regt. N. I. —Lieut. L. P. D. Eld to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The Benares Division Order of the 1st Inst., directing Meer Wazzeer Ullee, Native Doctor, attached to the 66th Native Infantry, to proceed to Goruckpore, and do duty with the 7th Regiment, during the absence on leave of one of the Native Doctors of that corps, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Saunders, from 11th Aug. to 11th Dec., to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th August, 1834.

Deputy Assistant Commissary E. Parsons, at present attached to the Delhi Magazine, is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Agra.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th August, 1834.

The Regimental Order by Major R. Blackall, under date the 14th instant, appointing Lieut. J. H. Hampton to act as Adjutant to the 50th N. I. during the absence on medical certificate of Lieut. and Adjutant J. Saunders, is confirmed.

The Agra Garrison Order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy to do duty in the Hospital of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is confirmed.

Ensign W. L. Mackintosh, lately admitted into the service, is, at his own request, appointed to do duty with the 43d Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

The General Order of the 9th ultimo, appointing Conductor John Tresham to the Arsenal of Fort William, is cancelled, and he is directed to rejoin the Allahabad Magazine.

Gunner Thomas Ryan, of the 3d company 5th battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed a Laboratory man in the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum, from the 13th instant, in succession to Stevens promoted to Park Sergeant.

Hospital Apprentice William Coles, attached to the General Hospital, is discharged from the Service at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. M. Ketloe, from 30th September to 1st November, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

19th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Interpreter and Quarter Master J. C. Dougan, from 15th August to 15th December, to proceed on the river, and visit Benares, on medical certificate.

29th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. W. Williams, from 15th August to 1st Sept., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

European Regt.—Lieut. and Adjutant T. Lysaght, from 20th Aug. to 20th Oct., to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. Worseley, from 28th July to 1st Nov., to remain at Mhow, on private affairs.

18th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. E. Bruere, from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov., to remain at Agra, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

30th Regt. N. I.—Ensign B. Howorth, from 1st Sept to 1st Jan, 1825, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d August, 1834.

The following Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Ensign A. C. Boswell with the 19th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign G. Cosar with the 54th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign C. M. Rees with the 50th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 8th instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 5th August, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1.—At a General Court Martial, re-assembled at Fort William, on the 9th day of July, 1834, Private Lawrence Dolan, No. 540, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—“With disgraceful and unsoldier-like conduct, in having at Chinsurah, on or about the morning of the 26th of June 1834, stolen three gold rings, and about twenty five rupees in money, the property of his comrade, Private Richard Keith, of the said company and regiment, in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—“The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private Lawrence Dolan, No. 540, of His Majesty's 44th Regt., is guilty of disgraceful and unsoldier-like conduct, in having, at Chinsurah, on or about the morning of the 26th of June 1834, stolen three gold rings, the property of his comrade, Private Richard Keith, of the said company and regiment, in breach of the articles of war; but the Court acquit the prisoner of the rest of the charge.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private Lawrence Dolan, No. 510 of H. M.'s 44th Regt., to suffer a corporal punishment of four hundred (400) lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner.

Approved. The punishment to be inflicted in such proportion as the officer commanding the 11th Regt. at Chinsurah may deem proper, whither the prisoner is to be forwarded by the officiating Brigade Major King's troops, without delay.

(Sgd.) JAMES WATSON, Major-Genl. in Command of the Forces.

By order of Major-General Watson,

(Sgd.) J. ELLIOTT, Asst. Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Forces in India.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 9th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 9th August, 1831.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 2. — At a General Court Martial, re-assembled in Fort William on the 17th day of July 1834, Private Daniel Carr, of No. 3 or Captain E. R. Rundle's company, His Majesty's 42d Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—"With unsoldier-like conduct in the barrack room of his company, in Fort William, after his return from Chapel, on the morning of Sunday, the 6th July 1834, in having wilfully broke a musquet, and one of the public lamps suspended from the roof of the barracks, both articles being the property of the Honorable Company.

2d Charge.—"For having entered the room occupied by Color Sergeant Charles Kelly, of No. 5 or Captain Reignold's company, His Majesty's 49th Regiment in Fort William, and there knocked him down with his clenched fist on the morning of the 6th July 1834.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private Daniel Carr, of No. 3 or Captain E. R. Rundle's company, His Majesty's 49th Regt., is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private Daniel Carr, of No. 3 or Capt. E. R. Rundle's company His Majesty's 19th Regt., to suffer solitary imprisonment for (6) calendar months, in such place as the Major General Commanding the Forces may be pleased to direct; and further to be put under stoppages not exceeding two-thirds of his daily pay, to make good the musquet and lamp broken by him."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The prisoner is to undergo the imprisonment awarded him in one of the cells in Fort William.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Sgd.) J. ELLIOTT, Asst. Adjt. Genl. His Majesty's Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d August, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regts. in India on the 12th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 12th August, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 3. — At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ghazee-pore on Tuesday the 27th of May 1834, Private Martin Clair, of No. 2 or Capt. Barr's company, His Majesty's 3d Regt., (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charge—"With highly unsoldier like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline :

"1st. In having, in a letter to the address of the Inspecting General of the Station of Ghazee-pore, dated May, 1834, preferred a malicious accusation against Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, his commanding officer, by agitating an affair which he had settled and disposed of, and by representing the measures pursued by him on the occasion as unjust.

"2d. In having, on this occasion, brought forward an accusation which forms no grievance or complaint on the part of the said private Martin Clair, but which is solely done to suit his own malicious purposes."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, No. 771, Private Martin Clair, of No. 2 or Captain Barr's company, His Majesty's 3d (or Buffs) Regiment.

"On the first charge, guilty.

"On the second charge, guilty.

Revised Sentence.—"The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 771, Private Martin Clau, of No 2 or Captain Barr's company, His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of six (6) calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence may be pleased to appoint."

Approved and confirmed : the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of the sentence.

(Sign'd) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The officer commanding the division will be pleased to order the prisoner to proceed to Chunar under a proper escort, there to undergo the punishment awarded him.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) J. ELLIOTT, Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 14th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 14th August, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 4.—At a General Court Martial, held at Ghazepore on the 18th day of June 1834, No. 291, Private John Reynolds, of No. 3 or Captain Christie's company, His Majesty's 3d Regt., (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—"With having, in the military cantonment of Ghazepore, on the afternoon of the 31st day of May 1834, unlawfully and maliciously stabbed, with a bayonet, Pao, a camp follower, attached to His Majesty's 3d Regt., (or Buffs) with intent to maim, or do some other grievous bodily harm to the said Pao, camp follower.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, No. 291, Private John Reynolds, of No. 3 or Captain Christie's company, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 291, Private John Reynolds, of No. 3 or Captain Christie's company, His Majesty's 3d Regt., (or Buffs) to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he is dead.

"The Court being of opinion, that the particular circumstances of the case do not require that the judgment of death shall be executed on the prisoner, and having, as above, entered judgment of death on record against him, does order the Prisoner, No. 291, Private John Reynolds, His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) to be transported as a felon to New South Wales for life."

Approved,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

I concur. (Signed) C. T. MERCALFE.

I concur. (Signed) W. BLUNT.

The officer commanding Benares Division will be pleased to direct the prisoner Private John Reynolds to be sent down to the Presidency, under a suitable escort, with instructions that he be delivered over to the Town Major of Fort William.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) J. ELLIOTT, Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Ensign H. J. C. Shakespear, lately admitted into the Service, is appointed to do duty with the 56th Regt N. I. at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

35th Regt N. I. Capt. T. Seaton, from 5th August to 15th Oct., to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

41st Regt N. I.—Captain G. Watson, from 15th September to 15th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the Service.

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Innes, from 10th November to 10th February 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

67th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. B. Thomson, from 15th November to 15th February 1835, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

70th Regt N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master F. Jeffreys, from 4th August to 4th November, to visit Benares and Chuprah, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th August, 1834.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore on the 14th day of July 1834, Privates John Boyle and Patrick Bedford, of the H. C.'s European Regt. were arraigned on the following charge :

Charge — "With having, on the 4th of June 1834, about the hours of 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in company with another person, unknown, entered the dwelling house of Soomunkie and Summarwho, native women, situated in the village of Sultanpore, near Dinapore, and having then and there seized and put in bodily fear the said Summarwho, and broken open a chest, from which they, or one or either of them, did feloniously steal and carry away one silver necklace of the value of 10 rupees, four small silver wrist bangles or ornaments of the value of 4 rupees, one other silver wrist bangle or ornament of the value of 4 rupees, and copper pice to the amount of value of 15 sicca rupees, the same being the property of the said Soomunkie and the said Summarwho, or one or either of them."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding — "The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoners have urged in their defence, and the evidence in support of it, are of opinion, that the prisoners John Boyle and Patrick Bedford, Privates of the European Regiment, are not Guilty of the Charge preferred against them, and do accordingly acquit them thereof."

Confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The prisoners Privates John Boyle and Patrick Bedford are to be released from confinement, and directed to return to their duty.

The Sirkind Division Order of the 6th instant, directing Hospital Steward John Hampton, of the European Regiment, to continue doing duty in the Hospital of the Artillery at Kurnaul until the invalids of the season move towards the Presidency, is confirmed.

An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between Conductors William Hunt, junior, and George Forrest; the former is accordingly posted to the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, and the latter to the Arsenal of Fort William.

Corporal George Levers, of the European Regiment, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed a laboratory man in the Arsenal of Fort William.

The Rajpootana District Order of the 6th inst., directing the assembly of a Native General Court Martial at Nusseerabad and appointing Capt. W. Macier, of the 4th Regt. L. C., to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, is confirmed.

Ensign R. Spencer, of the 26th Regt. N. I., having been pronounced by a District Committee qualified for the duties of an Interpreter, he is exempted from further examination, except at the College of Fort William, which he will be expected to undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon J. Macdonell, at present at the General Hospital, is directed to proceed to Dinapore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Station Staff—Lieut. W. E. Hay, Major of Brigade, Agra, from 25th August to 25th August 1835, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regt. N. I.—Capt. T. Birkett, from 15th Oct. to 15th Oct. 1825, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

74th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Intr. and Qr. Mr. M. Hulsh, from 30th Oct. to 30th Feb. 1835, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th August, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals :

Lieut.-Col. W. R. C. Costley from the 29th to the 16th Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Waters (on furlough) from the 63d to the 29th Regt. N. I.

Ensign D. S. Beck is removed from the 73d to the 68th Regt. N. I.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th August, 1834.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to cancel the General Order of the 8th January 1828, empowering Officers Commanding Stations to extend, for a period, leave of absence to Officers who may exceed the indulgence originally granted to them in General Orders, and to direct, when an Officer may be compelled by unlooked for or unavoidable circumstances to overstay his leave, that the application for extension be addressed to Head Quarters, accompanied by a statement of the causes which may have precluded his rejoining within the proper period.

Lieut. Colonel R. C. Andree's Regimental Order of the 14th instant appointing Lieut. H. J. McGeorge to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th Regt. N. I., during the absence on leave of Lieut. Interpreter, and Quarter Master H. Huddleston, is confirmed.

The Agia and Muttra Frontier Order of the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. Stott to take medical charge of the wing of the 45th Regt. N. I., during its separation from the Head Quarters of the corps, is confirmed.

Quarter Master Sergeant Henfy Hughes, of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, is appointed Bazar Sergeant at Nusseerabad in the room of Pensioner Sergeant William Bowman, who has resigned the situation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

68th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. Colonel J. A. Hodgson, from 1st July to 1st October, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

8th Regt. I. C. — Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Mackenzie, from 14th August to 14th October, to proceed on the river, and to Benares, on medical certificate.

65th Regt. N. I. — Ensign C. I. Harrison, from 12th August to 31st December, in extension, to enable to rejoin.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th August, 1834.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Hawkins, of the 42d, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 44th Regt. N. I. at Bareilly, vice Vyall promoted to Sub Conductor.

Sergeant Samuel Shannon, of the late Pioneer Corps, and now doing duty with the 3d N. I., is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 42d Regt. N. I. at Delhi, vice Hawkins.

Corporal William Wise, of the European Regt., and Gunner W. N. Dodd, of the 3d company 5th battalion of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and appointed to fill existing vacancies — the former as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 56th, and the latter as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 67th Regt. N. I.

Quarter Master Sergeant Dodd will proceed to Dinapore and do duty with the 56th N. I. at that station until the arrival there of the 67th Regt. in the course of the ensuing Relief.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

61th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. F. Kuyven, from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1835, to remain at Dinapore, on urgent private affairs, and to rejoin his Regiment at Saugor.

61th N. I. — Ensign J. Flyter, from 1st Sept. to 31st Jan. 1835, to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs.

74th N. I. — Ensign D. T. Pollock, from 1st Oct. to 1st Dec. to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the Examiners of the College of Fort William.

17th Regt. N. I. — Ensign J. S. D. Tulloch, from 21st Aug. to 1st Nov. in extension, to enable him to join his Regiment at Nusseerabad.

60th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. C. R. Browne, from 2d Sept. to 2d Nov. in extension, to remain at Delhi, on private affairs.

12th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore, from 20th Oct. to 20th Feb. 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

1st Regt. N. I. — Lieut. F. Corner, from 15th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1835 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th August, 1834.

With the sanction of Government the following Relief of the undermentioned companies of Foot Artillery will take place on the dates specified :

3d company 5th battalion, from Dum-Dum to Dinapore	} To commence their march via the new road, 1st November 1834.
4th ditto 5th ditto, from Dum-Dum to Benares.	
2d ditto 1st ditto, from Dinapore to Dum-Dum.	
1st ditto 1st ditto, from Benares to Dum-Dum.	

When relieved, to proceed to Dum-Dum by the route that will be furnished.

Under instructions from Government, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct Assistant Surgeon E. W. Claributt, at present attached to the 4th battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, to proceed to Burdwan, and to act as Civil Surgeon at that station, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheek.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon C. Llewellyn, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th ultimo, is cancelled.

Colonel T. P. Smith's Regimental Order of the 20th instant, appointing Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as Adjutant to the European Regt., during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjutant T. Lysaght, is confirmed.

The Meerut Division Order of the 12th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. W. Waugh to proceed to Allypore, and to assume medical charge of the 40th Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

Capt J. Nicolson's Regimental Order of the 18th instant, appointing Lieut. T. Moore to act as Adjutant to the 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adjutant J. Mackenzie, is confirmed.

Gunner George Breton, of the Regt. of Artillery, is directed to proceed to Ishapore, and do duty under the orders of Major R. Powney, Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. G. R. Birrell, of the 11th Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 26th July last, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

48th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Stone, from 18th August to 18th November, to visit Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate.—N. B. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieut. Stone in General Orders of the 31st May last.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Sylhet on Thursday the 7th of August 1884, Jemadar Chowbah Sing, 11th or Sylhet Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First.—"For having, when in command of the Jail Guard at Sylhet, on or about the 24th of April 1884, sent two sepoys from his Guard across the river Suimah, with orders to bring to him Lile Dhajo, Rieba Sullugba, of Munneepore, and detaining the said Lile Dhajo in his Guard until he gave security for his re-appearance the following morning.

Second.—"For extorting from the aforesaid Lile Dhajo the sum of Sicca Rupees forty two and eight Rupees weight of silver.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner Jemadar Chowbah Sing, of the Sylhet Light Infantry, is

"On the first charge, guilty.

"On the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Jemadar Chowbah Sing, of the Sylhet Light Infantry, to be discharged from the Service."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl in Command of the Forces.

The prisoner is to be paid up and discharged from the date on which this order is received and published at Sylhet.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.
JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1834.
The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. Dampier, Civil and Session Judge of Dinapore.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Behar.

Rae Purnnauth Bose, Principal Sudder Ameen at Backergunge.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. E. Lee Warner, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Monghyr Division, to the 20th December next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th November last.

Mr. W. Dent, officiating Judge of Hooghly, for one month, on medical certificate.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Mymensing, for fourteen days, on private affairs.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins, Assistant to the Principal Magistrate and Collector of the Hurrannah Division of the Dehli Territory, for two months, on private affairs.

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, officiating Assistant Surgeon of Behar, to the 1st proximo, on private affairs, in continuation of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

8TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Captain T. Dickinson to officiate as Commissioner of Arrakan till further orders.

15TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as a Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidency.

Mr. H. F. James to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. Louis ditto ditto at Subeswan.

Mr. M. W. Carruthers to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Mymensing.

Mr. H. I. F. Berkley, Principal Sudder Ameen at Bareilly.

Khan Behadur Khan, Sudder Ameen at Bareilly.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. E. Currie, Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, for two months, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency.—Mr. T. P. Woodcock will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore until further orders.

Mr. W. Ogilvy, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, for three months, on medical certificate.—Mr. H. Armstrong will officiate as Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. E. H. Morland will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Futtehpore.

Mr. K. Mackinnon, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Tittoot, for three months, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Kazee Jelaaludden Mahomed, Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Mymensing, for five months, in addition to the approaching Dusserah Vacation. Sumboonauth Majoomdar will officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen, and Moulavee Ally Rezah will officiate as Sudder Ameen at Mymensing.

Kazee Mohammed Faiz, Principal Sudder Ameen at Beerbhoom, for twenty five days, in addition to the approaching Dusserah Vacation.

Moulavee Ubdool Wahed, officiating additional Sudder Ameen at Tittoot, for one month, in addition to the approaching Dusserah Vacation.

22D SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. H. Batten, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division, to have effect from 1st November next.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Sir James Harrington, Bart., Civil and Session Judge of Patna, for one month, on private affairs, during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Judge of Purneah, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Williams, Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshahye, for one month, on private affairs, from the 12th instant.

Mr. T. B. Beale, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore, for two months, on private affairs. Mr. A. P. Currie has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Beale.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th July last.

Mr. J. G. Vos, M. D., officiating Assistant Surgeon of Banda, for five months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th February last.

Mohommud Khoisheid Khan, 1st Sudder Ameen of Moorsshedabad, during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

The orders of the officiating Commissioner of the 11th or Patna Division, directing Mr. G. F. Houston to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Sherghotty, and of the officiating Commissioner of the 16th or Chittagong Division, directing Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, are approved.

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. A. Grote, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 18th or Calcutta Division.

Mr. J. Maberly, ditto ditto of the 3d or Furruckabad ditto.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. C. R. Martin, Civil and Session Judge of Sylhet, for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr. H. Millett, Civil and Session Judge of Burdwan, for fifteen days, on medical certificate. Mr. J. Curtis will conduct the duties of Mr. Millett's office during his absence.

Mr. W. H. Tyler, Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, for six months, for the purpose of visiting Calcutta and Madras, on private affairs. Mr. C. Allen will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, and Mr. H. W. Deane will officiate as joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. I. H. Simpson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner.

Moulvee Mahommud Rookh Obdeen, Acting Principal Sudder Ameen of Purneah, during the period of the Dusserah vacation.

The orders of the Officiating Commissioner of the 16th of Chittagong Division, granting leave of absence to Mr. F. J. Halliday, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, and directing Mr. F. B. Kemp to officiate for Mr. Halliday are approved.

C. MACSWEEN, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The appointment by the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad of Mr. George Blunt, to take charge of the Patrol and Preventive Establishments of the Agra Customs District, is confirmed.

15TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Viscount Exmouth, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, is permitted to proceed to England, for one year, on urgent private affairs, from the date of his embarkation.

Messrs. Henry Godfrey Astell and Henry Case Bagge reported their arrival as Writers on this Establishment, the former on the 10th and the latter the 11th instant.

22D SEPTEMBER, 1834.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council was pleased, on the 26th August last, to cancel the appointment made on the 1st February last, of Mr. Church to be Resident Councillor at Prince of Wales' Island, and to officiate as Governor of that Island, Singapore and Malacca, and to make the following appointments in lieu thereof:

Mr. S. F. Bonham, Resident Councillor of Singapore, to officiate as Governor of the United Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, during Mr. Murchison's absence.

Mr. R. G. Wingrove to officiate as Resident Councillor at Singapore, until Mr. Bonham shall be relieved by the return of Mr. Murchison.

Mr. J. W. Salmond to be Resident Councillor at Prince of Wales' Island.

Mr. Arthur Grote, Writer, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of one month, from the date of his quitting Calcutta. Mr. Walker will conduct the business of the office during Mr. Siddons' absence.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and the Council of India will embark at Fort St. George in progress to the Presidency of Fort William on or about the 15th day of October next.

It is therefore ordered that all official communications, which are required to be made to the Governor General in Council, and which cannot be despatched so as to reach the Presidency of Fort St. George by the date above mentioned, be directed to the Presidency of Fort William.

As the embarkation, however, of His Lordship and Council may possibly be delayed beyond the date above specified, it is hereby notified to the several Officers who have been in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government, that they are required to forward duplicates of all communications of an emergent or important nature to the address of the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, and to continue to forward such duplicates until the arrival of His Lordship and Council at Fort William shall be notified.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council will be requested to issue the necessary orders on all communications which may be addressed to the Governor General in Council and received at Fort William while His Lordship is on the passage to that Presidency and which cannot be conveniently deferred until his arrival; and all authorities, Civil and Military, are required to pay prompt obedience to the orders which may be so issued.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Offg. Chief Secretary.
Ootacamund, the 19th August, 1834.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

29th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Mr. Thomas Kirkman Lloyd having exceeded the period within which, under the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself in the Native Languages for the Public Service, has been ordered to return to England.

Messrs. John Monckton Hay and George Loch have respectively reported their arrival, as Writers on this Establishment, on the 25th instant.

Published by order of the Honourable the Vice President in Council,

C. MACSWEEN, Secy. to Govt

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 4TH SEPT. 1834.

Mr. William Gorton, Agent to the Governor General at Benares, has obtained an extension of leave of absence for six weeks, or to the 1st of January next.

Mr. C. Garstin, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, has obtained leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

25th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. G. T. Lushington to repair to the Presidency, on the abolition of the Bhurtpore Agency, with the view of proceeding to England, on account of ill health.

C. E. TREVELYAN, Deputy Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 22D SEPT., 1834.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Deputy Accountant General, is permitted to be absent from his duties for a period of one month, to enable him to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health. The leave is to take effect from the date of his making over charge of his office.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 22D SEPT., 1834.

The Reverend J. C. Proby, Joint District Chaplain at Meerut, is permitted to be absent from his Station for one month, from the 9th proximo, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, is permitted to proceed to Penang, on leave, on account of private affairs.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS**BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM: 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

No. 172 of 1834.—In continuation of General Orders Governor General No. 84, of 7th May 1830, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, with a view of checking irregularity in the franking of letters under the privilege enjoyed by Camp-followers of a certain class, is pleased to direct the publication of the following additional rules, and to enjoin that they be strictly observed by parties concerned:

On all letters of camp followers the word "mustered" shall be inserted before the individual's designation whose letter is franked: for instance, "From Peer Khan, *mustered* Bhittie — Regiment N. I."

Whenever a soldier's or camp follower's letter is franked, it shall be entered in the Franker's Public Dak Book, and sent with it to the Post Office.

No letters of the above description will be received at any post office for transmission free of postage, unless the foregoing rules are strictly observed.

All officers authorized to frank are cautioned to limit the exercise of that privilege to letters of the description laid down in General Orders under date the 7th May 1830, quoted above.

13TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

No. 173 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain Charles Hamilton, of the 22d Regt. N. I., to be Superintendent of Family Money and Pay Master of Pensions in Oude and Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon Allan Gilmore, M. D., to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Shahabad.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the effective strength of the Corps of Engineers on this establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name:

Engineers.—2d Lieut. Laurence Hill, 12th August 1831, in succession to 1st Lieut. S. Mallock deceased.

Mr. Thomas Leckie is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment: date of arrival at Fort William, 10th September 1834.

Lieut. Charles James Olofield, of the 4th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William, 11th September, 1834.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificates:

1st Lieut. Jasper Trower, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d Regt. N. I.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward William Claributt, of the Medical Department.

Veterinary Surgeon William Barrett.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Cheape, of the Corps of Engineers, Superintending Engineer Cuttack Province, has two months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements:

Captain William Bell, of Artillery, Executive Officer of the 17th or Burdwan Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Public Works Cuttack Province, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Cheape, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. M. Smyth, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer 17th or Burdwan Division, during Captain Bell's detached employment.

No. 174 of 1834.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to authorize the grant of interest on the amount of Prize money arising from the first expedition against Muckie in the year 1803. The Vice-President in Council directs, with reference to General Order Governor General No. 320, of 18th November 1825, that the following revised Statement of the amount, and of the appropriation of the same, be published in General Orders, for the information of those engaged on that expedition:

	Rupees.
Money in deposit in the General Treasury at Fort William,	22,412 10 7
Deduct one eighth for Mr. Grant who commanded the 1st expedition,	2,805 5 4
	Leaves Rupees, 19,637 5 3
Deduct one half for the Naval Department,	9,818 10 7½
Leaves for the Military part of the Expedition,	9,818 10 7½
Interest on the above sum from 28th October 1805 to the 18th November 1825, at 6 per Cent. per annum,	11,818 6 4

Total *Sicca* Rupees, 21,637 0 11½

Revised Distribution Statement of Shares to the different Ranks and numbers of which the expedition is stated to have been composed.

	Shares of each.	Number of claimants.	Total Shares.
Lieutenant,	70	1	70
Assistant Surgeon,	70	1	70
Apothecary,	12	1	12
Sergeant Major,	4	1	4
Corporal,	1	1	1
Gunnets,	1	7	7
NATIVES.			
Tindal,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Lascars,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Jemadars,	3	2	6
Havildars,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12	16
Nauks,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12	8
Drummers,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Peonies,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	227	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Establishment of Artificers,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12	8
		290	362 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Sum of Rupees 21,637 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ being the amount of Prize Money to the Military Department, divided into 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Shares, gives Rupees 59 10 7 per share.

The Vice President in Council also hereby directs, that all parties having claims to the above Prize Money, or to the difference between the present and the former rates of distribution, shall submit the same through the prescribed channels, to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, agreeably to General Order Governor General 18th November 1825.

18TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

No 175 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Assistant Surgeon James Pagan to the medical duties of the civil station of Rungpore, vice Jackson appointed to Ghazee-pore.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy to officiate in medical charge of the civil station of Cuttack.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon William Stephens Dicken to the civil station of Cuttack, in General Orders No. 166 of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned medical officers, attached to civil stations, are, at their own request, placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces:

Assistant Surgeon James Barker in medical charge of the civil station of Kishnagur.

Assistant Surgeon William Abbott Green in medical charge of the civil station of Mymensing.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Engineers and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:

Engineers.—Mr. Stephen Pott: date of arrival at Fort William, 11th September, 1834.

Medical Department.—Mr. Keith Macallister Scott: ditto 13th ditto, 1834.

The following officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Capt. John Rawlins, of the Regiment of Artillery: date of arrival at Fort William, 13th Sept. 1834.

Capt. Alexander Macdonald Lockhart Maclean, of the 67th Regt N. I.: ditto 13th ditto 1834.

Lieut. James Maclean, of the 11th Regt. N. I.: ditto 12th ditto, 1834.

Lieut. James Chicheley Plowden, of the 17th Regt N I: ditto 13th ditto, 1834.

Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Assist. Surg. James Faylor, attached to the civil station of Dacca, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

The following students of the Native Medical Institution are admitted to the service as Native Doctors:

Bhoala Dikshit, and Kausee Prasand Sookul.

Mohammed Yauseen is appointed to the Civil Station of Sylhet, vice Ulee Moollah discharged

Kausee Persaud Sookul is appointed to the Kumaoon Local Battalion to fill a vacancy.

Bhoala Dikshit is placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces.

No. 176 of 1834.—The following extracts of letters Nos. 19, 21, and 24, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under dates the 9th and 16th April 1834, are published in General Orders:

Letter No. 19, dated 9th April, 1834.

"Para. 2. Surgeon James Hall, of your Establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

3. We have permitted Cadet E. W. Michell, late of your establishment, to resign the Company's Service. His resignation takes effect from the 3d February 1834"

Letter No. 21, dated 9th April, 1834.

"Para 2. Major H. L. Playfair, late of the Artillery on your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Service. His retirement takes effect from the 10th February 1834.

3. Lieutenant H. P. Cotton, late of your Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service. His resignation takes effect from the 16th June 1831.

Letter No. 24, dated 16th April, 1834

"Para 2. We have permitted Assistant Surgeon A. Vans Dunlop to return to his duty on your Establishment by an overland rout, and we have complied with his request to be granted a conditional extension of his leave until the 1st March next, in order to guard against any unforeseen delay which might cause him to overstay his present leave.

3. Lieutenant George R. Reddie, of your Establishment, has been permitted to remain in this country until June next.

4. Mr. Horace H. Wilson, late a Surgeon on your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Service. His retirement takes effect from the 28th January 1834."

No. 177 of 1834.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the usual palanquin allowance of (30) Rs., be passed to Assistant Surgeons at civil stations, who do not draw more than 300 Rs. per month.

No. 178 of 1834.—With reference to General Orders No. 155 of the 7th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Deputy Assistant Commissary Peter Carey to be Assistant Commissary: and Conductor Joseph Millard to be Deputy Assistant Commissary: from the 10th Sept. 1834, in succession to Bahonau deceased

25TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

No. 181 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Artillery Regt.—Captain James Chichely Hyde to be Major, from the 10th Feb. 1831, vice Major H. L. Playfair retired.

1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain William John Macvitie to be Capt. from the 10th Feb. 1834, vice Capt. J. C. Hyde promoted. This cancels the Brevet rank of Capt. assigned to Lieut. Macvitie in Government General Orders No. 100 of the 1st May last.

2d. Lieut. Edward Christie to be 1st-Lieut., vice Lieut. W. J. Macvitie promoted, with rank from the 7th June 1834, vice 1st Lieut. T. E. Sage deceased.

7th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Cornet Samuel James Tabor to be Lieut., vice Lieut. H. P. Cotton resigned, with rank from the 26th December 1832, vice Lieut. B. T. Philips promoted.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon William Edward Carte, A. B., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon H. H. Wilson retired, with rank from the 23th February 1834, vice Surgeon J. McDowell retired.

Alteration of Rank.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant Z. M. Mallock, to rank from 10th February 1834, vice W. J. Macvitie promoted.

7th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. C. Ekus, to rank from 16th June 1831, vice H. P. Cotton resigned.

Ditto—Lieut. W. Master, to rank from 26th August 1831, vice F. Angelo promoted.

Medical Department—Surgeon D. Butter, M. D., to rank from 23th January 1834, vice H. H. Wilson retired.

Ditto—Surgeon J. Duncan, to rank from 1st February 1834, vice C. Robinson retired.

No. 182 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment:

19th Regt. N. I.—Ensign John Crooke Dougan to be Lieutenant, from the 15th Sept. 1832, vice Lieutenant O. B. Thomas deceased.

53rd Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Dundas Douglas to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Charles Windsor to be Lieutenant from the 13th Sept. 1831, in succession to Captain Charles Henry Wintour deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Blois, of the 11th Regt. N. I., to be a Sub Assistant in the Stud Establishment, vice Carnegie removed.

The following appointment made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, is published in General Orders:

Ensign Thomas Gordon St. George, of the 17th Regt. N. I., to be an Aid de-Camp on His Lordship's personal staff, vice Captain Mansell deceased.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain, by brevet, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

8th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant George Richard Talbot, 20th Sept. 1834.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Edward Bruce, 20th Sept. 1834.

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Charles James Lewes, 20th Sept. 1834.

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant John Kennedy McCausland, 20th Sept. 1834.

71st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Edmund Wintle, 20th September, 1834.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificates:

Lieut. Thomas Andrew Halliday, of the 45th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Julius Jeffreys, of the Invalid Establishment.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. John Crooke Dougan, of the 19th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 169, of the 4th instant, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Captain Curwen Gale, of the 18th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Lieut. B. Y. Reilly, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer of the 13th Division of Public Works, is permitted to remain in the Hills till the 1st Nov. next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders No. 89, of the 19th April last.

Major Thomas Reynolds, of the 63d Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following officers have obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under the dates specified, leave of absence from their Stations:

8th September 1834.—Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., late in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Behar, to the 1st proximo, on private affairs, in continuation of the time granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

15th September 1834.—Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., in medical charge of the civil station of Tirhoot, for three months, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department:

Hospital Apprentice Thomas Absalom to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 31st August 1834, vice Assistant Apothecary D. W. Taylor deceased.

Native Doctor Chedi Ghir was appointed in the General Department, under date the 15th instant, as Native Vaccinator at Subathoo, vice Ramrutton Loll removed and placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces.

No. 183 of 1834.—The Honourable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Suetonius Henry Tod to be Colonel, from the 5th April 1834, vice Col. W. Brookes deceased.

Major John Tulloch to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. S. H. Tod promoted, with rank from the 29th July 1834, vice Lieut.-Col. J. Aubert deceased.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Thomas Henry Newhouse to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign John Nicholas O'Halloran to be Lieut., from the 24th Sept. 1834, in succession to Capt. G. Mayer deceased.

43d Regt. N. I.—Capt. Edward Jeffreys to be Major, Lieut. Robert Campbell to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign John Godfrey to be Lieutenant, from 29th July 1834, in succession to Major J. Tulloch promoted.

Alteration of Rank.

35th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, Major W. H. Marshall, Capt. T. Seaton, and Lieut. H. Carter to rank from 5th April 1834, vice Lieut.-Col. S. H. Tod promoted.

69d N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Harris, Major I. Reynolds, Capt. W. Hoggan, and Lieut. R. Truinp, to rank from 30th April 1834 vice Lieut.-Col. T. C. Watson deceased.

26th N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. Seymour, Major D. Bruce, Capt. J. H. Handscomb, and Lieut. J. Miller to rank from 10th May 1834, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Lockett deceased.

J. STUART, Depy. Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d September, 1834.

Captain T. I. Ege-ton, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside in the Cossyah Hills, and draw his pay from the Presidency Paymaster.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th September, 1834.

The Sixth Division Order of the 19th ultimo, directing Sharrck Allie Buksh, Native Doctor, late of the Pioneer Corps, and at present doing duty with the 27th Regiment, until the return of Drbee Deal, Native Doctor of the Corps, from general leave of absence, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The following individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices to fill existing vacancies in the Subordinate Medical Department, and directed to report themselves to the nearest Superintending Surgeons, who will order them to do duty with the Hospitals in which their services may be most required, and include them in their next monthly returns. Such of the Apprentices as do not report themselves within three months from this date, will be struck off:

Samuel Morton, William Lowe, Richard Holland, James Collins, Frederic James L'Estrange, George Lennon, Thomas Murphy, John Kean, Henry Gawke, George Frederick Gore, and William McKean.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Battalion Artillery.—Colonel W. Hopper, from 1st September to 1st November, in extension, on medical certificate.

1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. R. Maidman, from 31st August to 30th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. P. Austen, from 22d July to 15th December, to remain at Jubbulpore, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

72d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. S. Davidson, from 15th September to 31st October, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th September, 1834.

With the sanction of Government, and on the requisition of the officer Commanding the Corps of Sappers and Miners, the following 2d Lieutenants of Engineers, now employed in the Survey of the Cantonments of Meerutt, Cawnpore and Agra, are directed to rejoin the Sappers and Miners without delay, for the purpose of participating with that Corps in the annual practice:

2d Lieutenant T. H. Sale.

" J. L. D. Sturt.

" W. Jones.

" C. L. Spitta.

The Agra and Muttra Frontier Order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Sergeant William Harrison, of the 1st company 5th battalion of Artillery, to act as Bullock Sergeant in the room of Sergeant Clarke, deceased, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieutenant Colonel S. Smith, Commanding the 3d Light Cavalry, dated the 21st ultimo, appointing Cornet H. Lindesay, of that Corps, to act as Adjutant to the Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant P. Mainwaring, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the Sylhet Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 10th Regiment at Barrackpore, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Ensign, Interpreter and Quarter Master J. C. Dougan.

Conductor J. Sperrin is removed from the Delhi Magazine and posted to the Magazine at Agra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

17th Regt. N. I.—Captain D. P. Wood, from 15th September to 15th March 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

30th Regt N. I.—Capt. W. Payne, from 1st November to 1st February 1835, to visit Ghazepore and the Presidency, on private affairs.

5th Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. J. Bott, from 13th August to 15th January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.
63d Regt. N. I. —Lieut. J. H. Blanshard, from 29th October to 1st January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th September, 1834.

Major I. Pereira's Detachment Order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Acting Sergeant English to act as Provost Sergeant to a Detachment of Artillery Drafts proceeding under his Command to the Upper Provinces, vice Emmerson deceased, is confirmed.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment.

8d Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. H. P. Voules to be Adjutant, vice Pennefather, who has resigned the situation.

Hospital Apprentice Francis Buchanan, now at the General Hospital, is appointed to His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot at Berhampore, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

43d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. O. Campbell, from 26th August to 26th August 1835, to proceed on the river, and eventually to Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate.

Invalid Pension Establishment.—Conductor R. Lockington, from 1st October to 1st February 1835, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.—N. B. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 12 ultimo.

7th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Coronet R. J. Hawthorne, from 1st October to 1st April 1835, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

52d Regt. N. I.—Ensign and Adjutant W. Martin, from 17th July to 21st August, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

71st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. White, from 2d October to 2d November 1835, to visit the Hills North of Devtah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

At a Native General Court Martial, re-assembled at Neemuch on the 16th day of August 1834, Amrahie, a Native woman, and Ramdeen, camp-followers, residents of the Sudder Bazar in the cantonment of Neemuch, were arraigned on the following charges.

Charge.—"Amrahie, with having, on or about the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, stolen Mowlee, a Native female child, aged about nine or ten years, from the house of her father, Jowahir, a bricklayer in the Sudder Bazar, in the cantonment of Neemuch.

Charge.—"Ramdeen, with having aided and abetted in the stealing of the said child, and subsequently sold her for (31) thirty-one Salim Shae Rs to Sectoopa, a Native woman residing at Wundissoore."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court finds, from the evidence before it, and the prisoners having pleaded guilty, that they are both guilty of the charges preferred against them.

Sentence.—"The Court does sentence Amrahie, Native woman, camp follower, to suffer imprisonment for the period of (5) five calendar years, and Ramdeen, camp follower, to imprisonment, with hard labor on the roads, for the period of (5) calendar years, at such place as the authority confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The prisoners are to be made over by the Officer Commanding the Meywar Field Force to the Superintendent of Ajmere, for the purpose of undergoing the penalty awarded.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September, 1834.

At an European General Court Martial, re-assembled in Fort William on Thursday the 28th day of August 1834, Lieutenant John Dixon Nash, of the (33d) Thirty-third Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

Charges.—"With conduct subversive of discipline; and disobedience of Orders and the Standing Rules of the Service, in the following instances:

"1st. Having, at Cuttack, in May (1834) one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, borrowed the sum of two hundred and eighty (280) rupees from Subadar Nahee Ram, of his own Regiment.

"2d. Having at the same time and place, contracted a debt of (33) thirty three rupees with a Sepoy called Sewchitta Sing, of his own Regiment.

"3d. Having, at the same time and place, made the Pay Havildar of the 2d Company of his own Regiment, the medium of pecuniary obligations to a Native called Doorgaw Persaud Bahoo."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant John Dixon Nash, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is guilty of the first charge alleged against him, he having been indebted, in the month of May 1834, to Subadar Nabee Ram, in the sum of 280 rupees, and therein that he is guilty of conduct subversive of discipline, and disobedience of Orders and the Standing Rules of the Service.

"The Court acquit Lieut. Nash of the second and third charges.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Lieutenant John Dixon Nash, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Major General in Command of the Forces may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

REMARK BY THE MAJOR GENERAL IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES.

The offence of which Lieutenant Nash has been found Guilty, strikes deeply at the discipline of Corps. It is obvious that the trammels of the debtor must impair the powers of the officer, and to the proper feelings of a Soldier, severe must be the self reproach of having exposed to the possibility of suspicion, the independence of his approbation or censure, when directed to those under his Command, to whom he is under the burthen of pecuniary obligations.

Lieut. Nash will consider this expression of the Major General's sentiments as the reprimand awarded by the Court.

Lieut. Nash will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th September, 1834.

At a Native General Court Martial, held at Barrackpore on the 19th day of August 1834, Subadar Ghureeb Sing, of the 43d Regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—"With scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of a commissioned officer, in the following instances:

"First. In having, at Lucknow, in the dominions of the King of Oude, on or about the ninth (9th) of November last, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, (1833,) tampered with certain witnesses for the prosecution at the trial for murder, by General Court Martial, of Derriow Sing, Dril Havidar, Shekh Sadoo, Leela Misr, Gyan Sing, Issere Sing, Bewee Sing, and Rampersaud Sookool, sepoys, all of the same Regt., in addressing to them language adapted to intimidate, or dissuade, or otherwise to corruptly influence them from giving true and unbiassed testimony.

"Second. In having, also at Secora, in the dominions of the King of Oude, on or about the thirteenth (13th) of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (1833) on the parade ground of his company, addressed himself to Ram Lochun Sing, sepoy of the said Regt., and a witness for the prosecution at the trial of the same parties aforesaid, in language similar in its tendency, and adapted to intimidate, or dissuade, or otherwise to corruptly influence him from giving true and unbiassed testimony.

"Such conduct being highly dishonourable and injurious to 'the Service."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Subadar Ghureeb Sing, of the 43d Regt. N. I., is not guilty of the first charge, of which the Court acquit him in the fullest manner.

"Also that he is not guilty of the second charge, of which the Court acquit him in the fullest manner.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

Subadar Ghureeb Sing will be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th September, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Cavalry.

Colonel (Lieutenant General) Sir Thomas Brown, K. C. B. (on furlough) from the 1st to the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Colonel Stephen Reid new promotion, to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Pattle, new promotion, (on leave to the Cape of Good Hope) to the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Warde, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Infantry.

Colonel (Brigadier) Herbert Bowen, from the 34th to the 55th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel George Cooper, new promotion, to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Harris, new promotion, to the 63d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Seymour, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Presidency Division Order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon D. Renton, of the 10th Regt N. I. to act as Superintending Surgeon at Barackpore, during the indisposition of Superintending Surgeon Thomas, is confirmed.

Captain A. Wortham, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside at Delhi, and draw his allowances from the Deputy Pay Master at Meerut.

The appointment of Lieut. P. Mahwaring, of the 88d Regt. N. I., and attached to the 8th Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 5th instant, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 19th Regt. N. I., is cancelled.

Surgeon Donald Butter, M. D., is removed from the 70th to the 63d Regt. N. I. at Multee.

Bombardier Thomas Ellis, laboratory man in the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

22d Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. J. Simpson, from 1st September to 1st January 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

5th Regt. N. I.—Captain S. Swayne, from 15th August to 5th October, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

5th Regt. Local Horse.—Lieut. and Adjutant R. Hill, from 9th September to 20th December, to visit Neemuch and Nusseerabad, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th September, 1834.

The following removals and postings are directed to take place in the Regt. of Artillery :

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. Jackson, from the 3d company 7th to the 2d company 2d battalion.

Lieutenant J. Whiteford, (on furlough) from the 4th company 1st to the 3d company 3d battalion.

Lieutenant H. Clerk, from the 3d company 4th to the 4th company 1st battalion.

The following removals to take place :

Veterinary Surgeon I. Bicknell, from the 5th to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, which he will proceed to join without delay.

Veterinary Surgeon W. Barrett, from the 2d to the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th September, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 20th ultimo, directing Chedee Gheer, Native Doctor, at present doing duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed to Delhi, and to duty with the Sappers and Miners, is confirmed.

Captain F. R. Macqueen's Regimental Order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. Biddolph to act as Adjutant to the right wing 45th N. I., during its separation from Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

64th Regt. N. I.—Captain the Honorable W. Hamilton, from 17th September to 1st November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

64th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Intr. and Qr. Mr. G. P. Thomas, from 1st December to 10th January 1835, in extension, to remain at Tipperah, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th September, 1834.

Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay's Meerut Division Order, dated the 31st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Gullan, at present in medical charge of the left wing of the 14th N. I., to join and do duty with His Majesty's 20th Regiment, is confirmed.

The District Order by Brigadier J. Tombs, Commanding the Raipootanah Field Force, of the 29th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Franks, of the 2d battalion of Artillery, to the situation of Bullock Sergeant, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant General B. Mailey's Garrison Order of the 2d instant appointing Sergeant John Ives, Laboratory Man in the Allahabad Magazine, to act as Garrison Sergeant Major at Allahabad, vice Keck deceased, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement. Assistant Surgeon A. Keir, M. D., at present attached to the 1st R. N. I., is directed to proceed forthwith to Agra, and to join and do duty with the 5th Battalion of Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

63d Regiment Native Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon J. Smith, from 30th August to 13th December, to proceed on the river, and eventually to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Sub-Lieutenant P. Allen, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, from 25th August to 25th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th August, 1834

The Meerut Division Order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Gilmore, M. D., to join and do duty with His Majesty's 26th Regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. W. V. Stephen, of the 11st Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 19th Regiment at Barrackpore, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Ensign, Interpreter and Quarter Master J. C. Dougan.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th September, 1834

The following removals and postings are directed to take place in the Regiment of Artillery.

Captain J. Rawlins, from the 1st company 2d to the 1st company 4th battalion.

Captain E. P. Gowan, from the 1st company 4th to the 1st company 2d battalion.

Captain J. S. Kirby, from the 1st company 1st to the 4th company 5th battalion.

Captain G. Emly, from the 2d company 1st to the 3d company 5th battalion.

Captain H. Funnings, (on furlough) from the 4th company 5th to the 1st company 1st battalion.

Captain L. Hickman, (on furlough) from the 3d company 5th to the 2d company 1st battalion.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. A. Forckler, from the 3d company 5th to the 6th company 7th battalion.

Lieutenant F. Gairdell, from the 1st company 1st to the 3d company 5th battalion.

Lieutenant D. D. Daniell, from the 6th troop 1st to the 1st troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieut. C. E. Mills, from the 2d troop 2d to the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieut. R. Waller, from the 1st troop 3d to the 3d troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery.

Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, (new promotion) to the 3d company 7th battalion.

2d Lieut. H. H. Cornish, from the 4th company 5th to the 7th company 7th battalion.

2d Lieut. G. P. Salmon, (brought on the effective strength) to the 4th company 4th battalion.

2d Lieut. W. Paley, (brought on the effective strength) to the 3d company 6th battalion.

The following supernumerary 2d Lieutenants are directed to do duty with the troops and company specified opposite to their names.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant C. Hogge, with the 1st troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant F. Turner, with the 2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant F. L. Goodwin, with the 2d troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. H. R. Æ. Trevor, with the 1st troop 3d brigade Horse Artillery.

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. W. Maxwell, with the 3d company 5th battalion.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to 2d Lieut. K. J. White, Aide de Camp to Brigadier General M. White, in General Orders of the 8th January last, is cancelled.

Lieut. J. D. Kennedy, of the 25th Regt. N. I., is appointed Adjutant to the corps, vice Lieut. Miller promoted.

Sub Conductor J. Wilson is removed from the Arsenal of Fort William, and posted to the Magazine at Sangor.

Apothecary Matthew Barrett, lately attached to the Native Hospital at the Presidency, is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 26th Foot, and directed to join without delay.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th September, 1834.

The Arracan District Order of the 1th instant, appointing Lieut. J. B. Flower, at the 25th Regt. N. I. to act as District Staff to the Troops in Arracan, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant J. D. Kennedy, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Allypore Station Order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant G. Biddolph, Acting Adjutant of the right wing 45th Regt. N. I. to act as Station Staff at Allypore, is confirmed.

Major H. M. Wheeler's Regimental Order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieut. C. Froom to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 48th N. I. during its separation from the head quarters of the corps, is confirmed.

Colonel F. W. Simpson's Regimental Order of the 6th instant, appointing Lieut. J. R. Flower to act as Adjutant to the 25th N. I. during Lieut. G. Miller's temporary command of the regiment, is confirmed.

The following removals are made in the regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. I. Dundas, from the 5th to the 2d battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Briggs, from the 2d to the 5th battalion.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Clatbourn, who was appointed, under instructions from Government, in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, to act as Civil Surgeon at Burdwan, having furnished a certificate of his inability from sickness to undertake that duty, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct Assistant Surgeon W. Dunbar, M. D. to proceed at at Dum Dum, to proceed forthwith to Burdwan, and to act as Civil Surgeon of that station, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Clark.

Assistant Surgeons C. J. Davidson and T. Leckie are appointed to do duty with the Ammunition at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain G. C. Smyth, from 15th September to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

20th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. C. Denny, late officiating Brigade Major in Oude, from 5th September to 20th November, to remain at Lucknow, and to enable him to join his Regiment at Delhi.

27th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant M. Wilson, from 6th September to 6th November, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant J. R. Dun-deu, from 20th September to 20th October, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs.

Kumaon Local Battalion—Lieut. and Adjutant C. Campbell, from 15th November to 15th May 1835, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th September, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:

30th Regt. N. I.—Ensign I. F. Voyle to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

66th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Nugent to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, from the 6th instant, vice Seaton promoted.

Ensign J. S. Knox, of the 42d, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 27th Regt. N. I., during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master T. Plumbie.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master T. Plumbie, from 27th August to 27th October, to visit Kurnaul, and the Hills North of Deyrah if necessary, on medical certificate.

51st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Griffin, from 31st December to 31st January 1835, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

60th Regt. N. I.—Ensign O. J. Younghusband, from 1st January to 31st January, in extension, to enable him to join his corps.

At a Native General Court Martial, re-assembled at Neemuch on Friday the 18th day of July 1834, Hinghun Khan, kidmutgar, camp follower, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—“With having, on Saturday the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, in the cantonment of Neemuch, in Meywar, unlawfully and maliciously assaulted and wounded with a knife, Amritthe, a Native woman.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision—

Finding and Sentence.—“The Court, from the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does sentence him, the said Hinghun Khan, kidmutgar, camp-follower, to suffer imprisonment, with hard

labor on the roads, for a period of (7) seven calendar years, at such place as the authority confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct."

Confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in Com. of the Forces.
The prisoner is to be made over to the Superintendent of Ajmere, for the purpose of undergoing the penalty awarded.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th September, 1831.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

15th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign F. Smith, from 25th October to 25th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Ordnance Department—Conductor J. Law, from 1st October to 1st March 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th September, 1831.

The Agra Garrison and Station Order of the 2d instant, appointing Assist. Apothecary G. E. Poole, of His Majesty's 18th L. I., to act as Apothecary in the Hospital of that Regt., during the absence, on duty, of Apothecary Giese, is confirmed.

Gunner William Castle, of the 1th Company 5th Battalion Artillery, is directed to proceed to Ishapore, and do duty under the orders of Major R. Powney, Agent for the manufacture of Gunpowder until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

74th Regt. N. I.—Capt. A. Spens, from 20th Oct. to 30th Nov., to proceed to Bareilly on private affairs.

16th Regt. L. C.—Cornet W. R. Mosley, from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1835, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough, on urgent private affairs.

44th Regt. N. I.—Ensign F. Goddard, from 20th Sept. to 20th March 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d September, 1831.

The Meerut Division Order of the 1st February last, appointing Captain H. C. Bollean, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial directed to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The following Orders, issued by Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C. B., commanding the Sindh Division of the Army, under dates the 5th and 22d May and 7th July last, are confirmed.

5th May. Appointing Bahadoor and Sharck Emaum Bux, Tent Lascars, late of the Pioneer corps, and now doing duty with the 8th and 23d Regiments of Native Infantry, permanently to the latter corps.

22d May. Appointing Bhownany Deen, Tent Lascar, late of the 8th company of Pioneers, now doing duty with the 49th Native Infantry, to fill a vacancy in the 27th Regiment at Hansi.

7th July. Appointing Ramdeen, supernumerary Tent Lascar, late of the 8th company of Pioneers, now doing duty with the 49th Native Infantry, to fill a vacancy in the 8th Regiment at Hansi.

2d Lieut. J. R. Western, of the corps of Engineers, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, is posted to the Sappers and Miners, and directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of the corps at Delhi.

Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant S. Pott, of the Engineers, is appointed to the Sappers and Miners, and directed to proceed by water to Delhi, to join the Head Quarters of the corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d September, 1831.

The Major General in command of the forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings :

Lieutenant Colonel J. Simpson, from the 22d to the 69th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Wyatt, from the 45th to the 22d Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Fiddes, from the 69th to the 15th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon F. Scott, attached to the 45th Regt., is directed to proceed and join the 68th N. I.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Rankin, on being relieved from the charge of the 68th Regt. will join and do duty with the detachment of the 5th Battalion of Artillery proceeding to Ajmere.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th September, 1831.

The Sindh Division Order of the 7th instant, transferring Buldee, Lascar, late of the 2d company of Pioneers, and now doing duty with the 62d Regt., to the 23d N. I., to fill a vacancy, is confirmed.

2d Lieutenant R. C. Shakespear is appointed to the 1st company 5th Battalion of Artillery, and directed to join.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign H. Howorth, of the 80th Regt N. I., in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled.

Ensign R. A. Herbert, of the 46th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Light Cavalry, during the absence, on duty, of Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master G. Johnston, or until further orders.

Assistant Apothecary John Williams, now doing duty with the 3d Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery at Muttra, is posted to that Troop, in the room of Assistant Apothecary D. W. Taylor deceased.

Sergeant James Leonard, of the 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Park Sergeant at Delhi, vice Sergeant Miller, deceased, and directed to join.

Sergeant James Barnard, Chaplain's Clerk at Dum Dum, who has been reduced to the rank of Gunner by the Sentence of a Station Court Martial, is removed from his situation, and directed to join the Artillery at Dum Dum.

Native Doctors Ramrutton Lall, lately employed as a Vaccinator in the States connected with Subathoo, and Chundee Pursaud, doing duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut, are directed to proceed to Ajmere, and place themselves under the orders of Superintending Surgeon W. Pantou.

Bhoola Dikshit, Native Doctor, who was admitted into the Service from the Native Medical Institution, in Government General Orders of the 19th instant, is directed to proceed to Agra, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

62d Regiment N. I. - Captain B. Ashe, from 25th October to 25th December, to visit Futehghur, on urgent private affairs.

32d Regt. N. I. - Lieut., Interpreter and Quarter Master C. C. J. Scott, from 15th October to 15th January 1845 in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th September, 1844.

With the sanction of Government, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to appoint Colonel H. Oglander, of His Majesty's 26th Regiment, Colonel H. Thomson, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and Colonel C. Parker, of the Artillery, Brigadiers of the 2d class, with a view to their being employed in command of brigades with the Force now under orders to assemble at Ajmere for service in Rajpootanah, under the command of Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B., who has been specially selected for the duty by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The Major General is likewise pleased, with the concurrence of Government, to make the following appointments for the staff duties of the same force, viz.

Captain E. Huthwaite, of the Regiment of Artillery,	} To be Brigade Majors.
Captain J. G. Burns, 3d Regiment Native Infantry,	
Captain F. Wheeler, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry,	
Captain T. Sanders, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Commissary of Ordnance.	
Captain G. Cumine, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Baggage Master.	
Surgeon J. Thompson, 2d Regiment Light, to be Field Surgeon	

The Troops to be assembled on this occasion will be brigaded in the following manner, from the 1st of November next, from which date the above appointments are to have effect, viz.

CAVALRY.

1st BRIGADE.

2 squad. H. M. Light Dragoons,	} Brig. H. Thomson to command. Major of Brigade.
4th Regiment Light Cavalry,	
6th Regiment Light Cavalry,	

2D BRIGADE.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry,	} Brigadier _____ to command. Major of Brigade, Capt. F. Wheeler, 2d Light Cavalry.
7th Regiment Light Cavalry,	
3d Local Horse,	

INFANTRY.

1st BRIGADE.

H. M. 26th Regiment of Foot,	} Brigadier H. Oglander to comd. Major of Brigade.
23d Regiment Native Infantry,	
44th Regiment Native Infantry,	

2D BRIGADE.

36th Regiment Native Infantry,	} Brig. C. S. Fagan, C. B. to comd. Major of Brigade, Capt. J. Hamilton, of the Meywar Field Force.
51st Regiment Native Infantry,	
61st Regiment Native Infantry,	

8D BRIGADE.

5th Regiment Native Infantry,	} Brigadier J. Vombs to command.
52d Regiment Native Infantry,	
68th Regiment Native Infantry,	

Major of Brigade, Lieut. J. Butler,
Actg. Major of Brigade to the Rajpootanah Field Force.

11th BRIGADE.

3d Regiment Native Infantry,	} Brigadier ——— to command.
22d Regiment Native Infantry,	
28th Regiment Native Infantry,	

Major of Brigade, Captain J. G. Burns, of
the 3d N. I.

Brigadier C. Parker will command the whole of the Artillery to be assembled on this occasion, and Captain E. Hothwaite will perform the duty of Major of Brigade to that branch of the service.

The Engineer Department will be under the direction of Major A. Irvine, C. B. Captain T. Sanders, Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Park.

The following officers of the General Staff will conduct the details of their respective Departments with the Force :

Lieutenant Colonel L. J. Anquetil, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Barton, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

Captain W. Burton, Deputy Commissary General.

Superintending Surgeon W. Pantou.

Lieutenant C. G. Ross, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

The undermentioned officers of Engineers having been placed by government at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for the present Service, are directed to join Brigadier General Stevenson's Head Quarters, agreeably to such instructions as he may be pleased to address to them, viz.

Captain H. DeCade.

Captain F. Vohoff.

1st Lieutenant H. Goodwyn.

1st Lieutenant A. H. E. Boileau.

1st Lieutenant W. H. Graham.

Captain C. Coventry, officiating Deputy Pay Master at Nusseerabad, is, with the sanction of Government, directed to accompany the Force on its advance from Ajmer.

Officers in command of Corps or Detachments about to be employed on the present Service, and all officers proceeding in charge of stores or supplies intended for the Force, will report their progress weekly, for the information of Brigadier General Stevenson, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to whom also they will forward weekly present states and monthly returns.

The officers of the Ordnance and Army Commissariat Departments are directed to attend promptly to the requisitions of Brigadier General Stevenson.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th September, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Green, who is placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Force, is directed to proceed forthwith to Dacca, and to afford medical aid to the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on duty of Assistant Surgeon J. Fender, or until further orders.

Sergeant Charles Sheridan, of the 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List and appointed Sergeant Major to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 9th instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th September, 1834.

The Sub-Commission Order of the 19th May last appointing Peerbuccus, Bheestie, late of the 8th Company of Pioneers, to the 51st Regt. N. I., to fill a vacancy is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a District Committee, are exempted from further examination, except by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency :

Ensign S. A. Abbott, of the 51st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. H. Ryves, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry.

The leave of absence, for four months, granted to Lieutenant R. S. Tickell, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry in General Orders of the 2d July last, is cancelled from the 20th ultimo, the date on which he was placed in charge of the Sudder Bazar at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, at present attached to the Left Wing 6th Native Infantry, is under instructions from Government, appointed to act as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Pithoot, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., or until further orders.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Absalom, lately promoted, is directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

18th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel W. R. C. Costly, from 11th September to 15th December, to remain at Jubbulpore, and to join his Regiment.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—Captain G. Jenkins, from 1st October to 31st January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the Service.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet Interpreter and Quarter Master C. G. Fagan, from 17th September to 1st November, to remain at Benares, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th September, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings :

Colonel (Lieutenant General) Sir Thomas Brown, K. C. B., (on furlough) from the 5th to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Colonel George Becher, from the 2nd to the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Smith, from the 3d to the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Pattle, (on leave to the Cape of Good Hope) from the 5th to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

By Order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. George Stockwell to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidency.

22D SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 4th or Moradabad Division.

4TH OCTOBER, 1834.

Mr. J. Carter to officiate as an Additional Judge of Zillah Cawnpore. Mr. Carter will make over charge of the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad to Mr. A. Spiers.

Mr. R. H. Scott to officiate as an Additional ditto of Zillah Burdwan.

Mr. R. B. Garrett ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Surgeon James Morton, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, appointed a Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan.

Lieutenant A. C. Rattray to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General under Regulation XIII, 1824, at Maunabhum, vice Lieutenant P. Nicolson, who has been permitted to join his Regiment which is going on service.

Mr. P. A. French to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Mozuffernugger.

Mr. W. P. Masson, ditto in Zillah Boolnundshahur, during the absence of Mr. G. Bant.

The Orders of the officiating Commissioner of the 12th or Monghyr Division, directing Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to conduct the current duties of the Office of Civil and Session Judge of Purneah, during the absence of Mr. Nisbet and of the officiating Commissioner of the 11th or Patna Division, directing Mr. J. S. Duvergue to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sherghatty, are approved.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Civil and Session Judge of Schamypore, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Barlow, ditto of Rajeshahye, for two months, on private affairs, in extension of leave for one month granted to him from the 12th ultimo.

Mr. F. Wyatt, officiating ditto of Mymen-sing, for ten days, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. C. Todd, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Moradabad, till the 15th December next, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him on the 5th May last.

Mr. F. H. Simpson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. R. Hampton, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, for six months, on private affairs.

13TH OCTOBER, 1834.

2

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant Henry Siddons, of the Engineers, Revenue Surveyor of Chittagong.

Mr. C. Lafouche to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Benares.

Mr. C. Grant to officiate as Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, and to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. R. C. Glyn, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Meerut, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. G. F. Brown, Magistrate and Collector of Jaunpore, for three months, on private affairs. Mr. C. R. Fulloch will officiate as Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. J. W. Tanton as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jaunpore.

Mr. H. V. Hutton, Magistrate and Collector of Behar, for six weeks, from the 5th instant, on medical certificate, Mr. G. F. Houlton will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the

Delhee Territory, for four months, on private affairs. Mr. J. Lawrence will officiate for Mr. Fraser.

Mr. C. G. Uday, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Pinagapore, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. G. L. Shakespear will conduct the current duties of the Office during Mr. Uday's absence.

Captain R. Wronghion, Revenue Surveyor of Agra, from the 10th September to the 20th October, in extension of the leave granted on the 31st March last, to enable him to join his Station.

Mr. G. Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Station of Jaunpore, for two months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr. F. A. Bloodell, Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces

Mr. J. De la Condamine, Senior Assistant in the District of Amherst.

Captain T. A. Corbin, Junior Assistant in ditto

Captain H. Macfarquhar, of the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Senior Assistant at Lavo.

Lieutenant W. C. McLeod, of the Madras Commissariat, Junior Assistant at Mergui.

THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1831.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations :

Mr. H. Miller, Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Miller has likewise obtained leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Officiating Additional Judge of Burdwan, for a fortnight, on private affairs, in addition to the time allowed for joining his station.

Mr. C. W. Prescott, Acting Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, for three months, on private affairs, to visit the Presidency, on being relieved by Mr. W. H. Valey.

Mr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Officiating Assisting-Surgeon of the Civil Station of Cuttack, till the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :—

Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin to officiate as Deputy Collector of Sarun.

27TH OCTOBER, 1831.

Mr. R. Neave to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Banda. The Commissioner of Delhie will make arrangements for relieving Mr. Neave from the Office of Magistrate and Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Town Duties of the Central Division of Delhie.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 15th or Dacca Division, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. W. Cracroft will officiate as Commissioner during Mr. Middleton's absence.

Mr. I. Currie, officiating ditto ditto of the 9th or Goruckpore ditto, for five days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th August last.

Mr. C. Harding, Civil and Session Judge of Bhagulpore, for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st ultimo.

Mr. T. Chapman, Assistant-Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Purneah, for two months, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant P. Nicolson, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent under Regulation XIII. 1833, has been permitted to resume charge of his office under Captain Wilkinson.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, THE 22D SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to order the following Extract from the 30th paragraph of a Dispatch from the Honorable the Comdt of Directors in the Separate Department, dated the 9th April, 1834, to be published for the information of Public Officers in charge of Stamps.

"We desire that all Officers in charge of Stamps may be informed that the liability imposed upon them by Clause 2d, Section VIII. of Regulation X. of 1829, will in future be strictly enforced in all cases in which the deficiency cannot clearly be shewn to have arisen from causes beyond their control."

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 6TH OCTOBER, 1834.

The Right Honorable Lord Viscount Exmouth embarked for Europe on board the ship *Lord Lyndock* which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 1st instant.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. J. Thornton, attached to the Civil Station of Commercially is permitted to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for a space of three weeks.

13TH OCTOBER, 1831.

Mr. Henry Robert Alexander, late of the Hon'ble Company's Establishment at Canton, has this day reported his arrival at the Presidency.

Mr. A. Spetts is appointed to officiate as Deputy Opium Agent, at Allahabad, during the absence of Mr. Carter, or until further orders. The appointment is to take effect from the 6th instant.

The Deputation by the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, of Mr. Gubhins, temporarily to Hussunpore, to co operate with Mr. G. Blent in completing the Preventive Customs Chokee Line from Delhi to Agra, is confirmed.

27TH OCTOBER, 1831.

Dr. John Jackson, Civil Surgeon stationed at Ghazepore, is appointed to officiate as Opium Examiner to the Benares Agency in the room of Dr. Butler, until further Orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 9TH OCTOBER, 1834.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Charles Gaustin, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, reported his departure from Bengal on board the English ship *Lord Lyndoch*.

16TH OCTOBER, 1831.

On the 24th of September last, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council was pleased to grant to Mr. Longman, the officiating Principal Assistant at Dammow, leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, from the 1st of November next, and to authorize Mr. Ommaney to officiate for that gentleman.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 6TH OCTOBER, 1831.

The leave of absence for a fortnight, from the 9th to the 22d of August last, granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Revd. T. N. Stevens, officiating District Chaplain at Dinapore, is confirmed.

The Venerable Daniel Currie, L. L. B., Archdeacon of Calcutta, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of receiving consecration as one of the new Bishops to be appointed for India under the Act 3d and 4th William 1, Cap. 85, Sec. LXXXIX, and to be absent on that account for fifteen months.

13TH OCTOBER, 1831.

The Reverend T. N. Stevens, officiating District Chaplain at Dinapore, has obtained leave of absence, on sick certificate, for one month, from the 18th December next, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, preparatory to making application for permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health.

The Reverend Charles Wimberley, District Chaplain at Patna, is directed to officiate as District Chaplain at Dinapore, until further orders.

27TH OCTOBER, 1831.

The Reverend James Whiting, Joint District Chaplain at Meerut, is permitted to be absent from his Station for thirteen days, from the 10th to the 22d proximo, on private affairs.

The Reverend James Bryce, D. D., Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, reported his return from Europe on the Ship *Cornwall* on the 20th instant, in order to resume his duties at this Presidency.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 2D OCTOBER, 1831.

No. 184 of 1831.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, and Assistant Surgeons from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant Stephen Pott, 19th June, 1831.

Artillery.—2d Lieutenants Charles Douglas, 7th July, 1831; and D'Oyley Richard Bristol, 14th July, 1831.

Cavalry.—Lieutenant Alfred Harris, 29th January, 1831.

Infantry.—Eugene Crawford Mifford Rees, 30th April, 1831; John Thomas Daycock, 5th May, 1831; Charles Scott, 8th May, 1831; William Egerton, 14th May, 1831; William Thompson, 29th May, 1831; Colvin Corsat, 2d May, 1831; John William Cairns, 23d May, 1831; Joseph Chambers, 23d May, 1831; Christopher Hasell, 23d May, 1831; Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad, 30th May, 1831; Edward Pellet Grimes, 31st May, 1831; Peter William Laid, 1st June, 1831; William Kelly Wollen, 4th June, 1831; William Christopher Lloyd, 10th June, 1831; Henry Fortens Danell, 16th June, 1831; The Hon'ble Robert Barlow Palmer Byn, 16th June, 1831; Henry John Child Shakespear, 7th July, 1831; Edward Nugent Croft, 7th July, 1831; Alexander Carr Boswell, 7th July, 1831; William Scott Dalgson, 7th July, 1831; and Robert Archibald Trotter, 14th July, 1831.

Medical Department.—Assistant-Surgeons Charles James Davidson, 25d November, 1833; James Macdonell, 23d November, 1831; and William Dunbar, M. D., 11th January, 1831.

No. 175 of 1831.—Captain Henry Fisher Salter, of the 21st Regiment Light Cavalry, is placed under the Orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Major Ivis Campbell, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who, in consequence of his promotion to a Regiment of Majority, is placed at the disposal of the Major-General in Command of the Forces.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with the regulations by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Cavalry.—Mr. Frederick Wiltshire Steel Chapman, date of arrival at Fort William, 25th September 1831.

Infantry.—Mr. Henry Pansay, ditto 28th September 1831.

Mr. John Balfour Cornhill, ditto 50th ditto.

Ensign John Butler, of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William, 26th September 1831.

Ensign Simon John Nicolson, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on medical certificate, for twelve months.

Surgeon Richard Mowbray Martin Thomson, attached to the Bhurtpore Political Agency, is placed in the disposal of the Major-General in Command of the Forces, from the date of the abolition of that Agency.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of Subadar Major Kooseall Sing, late of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to sanction the Privet Pay of his rank being continued to him, from the date of his transfer to the India Establishment.

Sergeant John George Herrold, of the Garrison Staff of Fort William, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at the Presidency.

No. 186 of 1831.—The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 5th ultimo, is published for the information of the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Calcutta, 5th September, 1831.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from the Pay Regulations of the Bengal Government, issued to the Army of that Presidency under date the 1st of February 1825, and to declare its provisions to be applicable to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

"COMMAND OF REGIMENTS."

"Commanding Officers present with their Corps, but incapable from sickness of conducting the duties of command, will, in the event of such sickness being prolonged beyond the period of one month, be directed by the Brigadier or Senior Officer in the District to deliver over charge of the Regiment to the next Senior Officer present."

His Lordship in Council considers an officer to be incapable of conducting the duties of command, in the sense implied in the above extract, when, from sickness he is unable to attend, for the period specified, the Parade of his Regiment, and when the

responsibility annexed to a due supervision of the established course of exercise and discipline must necessarily devolve upon another. In any such case, the Command Allowance will be drawn by the Officer to whose charge the Regiment may be delivered over, but who is not competent while in such temporary charge, to make any change in the standing Orders of the Corps, or in the manner in which its duties are conducted.

No. 187 of 1834. - The undermentioned Individuals are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works on the Salaries allowed for that rank and placed under the orders of Capt. Drummond, Superintendent of the Delhi and Allahabad Road.

Mr. T. W. Viner

Gunner Frederick Bone, of Artillery.

10th WILLIAM, 9th OCTOBER, 1834.

No. 188 of 1834. - The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:-

Medical Department - Assistant-Surgeon Edmund Tomkyns Harper to be Surgeon, from the 10th September 1834, vice Surgeon J. Nicoll deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, with a promotion to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:-

Captain Francis Smalpage, of the 8th Regiment 11th Cavalry, and Captain William Milner Neville Stuart, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 1st October, 1834.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificates:-

Lieutenant Osborne Campbell, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Oliver William Span, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 189 of 1834. - The following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, are published for general information.

Letter No. 26 dated 30th April, 1834.

"We have appointed Mr. James Shaw, now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon on the Madras Establishment and we direct you to allow him to proceed to Madras to take up his appointment."

Letter No. 29, dated 30th April, 1834.

"Para. 2. We have permitted Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of your Establishment, to remain six months longer in this Country.

3. Lieutenant P. Dick, of your Establishment, has been permitted to remain three months longer, in Europe."

Letter No. 41, dated 14th May, 1834.

"Para. 2 - The undermentioned officers, belonging to your Establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names.

Captain William Murray, until June next.

Surgeon George Govan, six months.

3. We have granted to Lieutenant G. Dundas, of your Establishment, six months additional leave of absence.

4. - We have permitted Captain P. B. Fitton, late of your Establishment, to retire from the service. His retirement takes effect from the 8th March 1834.

5 - Lieutenant George R. Birch late of your Establishment has been permitted to retire from the service on Lord Clive's Fund. His retirement takes effect from the 24th June, 1835."

No. 190 of 1834. - The following General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 16th ultimo, is published for the information of the army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 16th September, 1834.

In continuation of General Orders under date the 30th July last, publishing a Revised Table of Fees chargeable on Commissions issued to officers in the Company's Service, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that the Fee to be levied on the Commission of Brigadier General, be ninety five (95) Rupees, the corresponding amount charged in His Majesty's army when the rank is granted by commission.

No. 101 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Assistant Surgeon Charles Llewelyn to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Mymensing, vice Green.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 22d ultimo:

Assistant Surgeon James Gregory Vos, M. D. officiating in medical charge of the Civil Station of Banda, for five months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th February last.

The following Students of the Native Medical Institution are admitted to the service as Native Doctors:

Puigan Singh
Bauluck Raun Mishr
Deen Dayaul Singh

Deen Dayaul Singh to be Native Doctor to the Salt Agency at Hidgelee Kanti, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bauluck Raun Mishr to be Native Doctor to the Political Agency at Amballah, vice Ram Churnul Lall deceased.

Puigan Singh is placed at the disposal of the Major-General in Command of the Forces.

No. 192 of 1834.—In continuation of General Orders No. 132, of the 10th July last, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to admit Chaplain on this Establishment, and the undermentioned grades of Warrant Officers to a participation in the Indulgence therein conferred, of making Remittances to their Families in Europe through the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, to the following extent; viz.

Military Chaplains as Majors,	
Subscribe to the Military	
Orphan Fund,	£150 per annum.
Deputy Commissaries,	£ 50 ditto.
Assistant and Deputy Assistant	
Commissaries,	£ 40 ditto.
Conductors and Riding Masters,	£ 30 ditto.
Sub-Conductors,	£ 20 ditto.

No. 193 of 1834.—For the purpose of obviating misapprehension with regard to the exact period at which Soldiers of a certain standing in His Majesty's Service become entitled to an increased rate of Pay, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to notify, that under the authority of a War Office Regulation, grounded on the provisions of a former Mutiny Act, the Services of Soldiers enlisted on or before the 30th November, 1829, are deemed and allowed to commence from the quarter day immediately preceding the date of enlisting.

All Soldiers enlisted subsequently to the 30th of November, 1829, are excluded from the benefit of this rule, their Service being held to commence from the date of enlistment only.

FORT WILLIAM, 16th OCTOBER, 1834.

No. 194 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Pringle O'Haulon to be Captain of a Troop, from the 7th July 1833, vice Captain James Franklin promoted.

Superannumerary Lieutenant John Moore is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment.

Lieutenant John Fowler Broadford to be Captain of a Troop, and Corret Archibald Campbell to be Lieutenant, from the 12th January 1834, in succession to Captain G. Thornton retired.

63d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain George Jenkins to be Major, and Lieut. Richmond Houghton to be Captain of a Company, from the 25th September 1834, in succession to Major F. Reynolds transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Captain William Charles Denby, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Palace Guards at Delhi, vice Bruce who vacates on promotion to a Regimental Majority.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain David Ewart, of the Regiment of Artillery, 1st October, 1834.

Lieutenant Frederick St. John Sturt, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, 6th October, 1834.

The permission granted by the Resident Councillor at Singapore to 2d Lieutenant John Innes, of the Artillery, to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, via China, on medical certificate, is confirmed: The furlough of Lieut. Innes is to be calculated from the date of sailing of the vessel on which he proceeded hence to Singapore, with reference to the leave granted to him in General Orders No. 135 of the 3d July last.

Ensign John Thomas Dascock, doing duty with the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Hon'ble Company.

The Vice-President in Council was pleased in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 6th instant, to make the following Appointments:

Surgeon James Morton to be Senior Assistant to the Commissary of Arracan.

Lieutenant Arthur Crowe Ramey, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, under Regulation XIII. 1833, at Maunbhoom, vice Lieut. P. Nicolson who has been permitted to join his Regiment which is going on Service.

Assistant-Surgeon H. J. Thornton, attached to the Civil Station of Commercely, has been permitted, in the General Department, under date the 6th instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three weeks.

Private Thomas Broadhead, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, is permitted to reside in India as an Out Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and draw his stipend at the Station of Meerut.

No. 195 of 1831.—The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant Kenneth John White to be 1st Lieutenant, vice G. R. Birch retired, with rank from the 7th June 1831, vice F. E. Sage deceased.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Perin Hopkins to be Captain of a Company, from the 8th March 1831, vice P. B. Linton retired.

Ensign David Lumsden to be Lieutenant, vice P. Hockins promoted, with rank from the 22d May 1831, vice A. B. Ogilby deceased.

Alteration of Rank.—Regiment of Artillery.—1st Lieutenant J. F. Egerton, to rank from 24th June 1833, in the room of G. R. Birch retired, 1st Lieutenant G. H. McGregor, ditto 7th July 1833, ditto W. L. Garrett deceased, 1st Lieutenant J. Whitford, ditto 20th July 1833, ditto R. G. Roberts promoted; 1st Lieutenant R. Waller, ditto 15th October 1833, ditto W. J. Symons promoted, 1st Lieutenant J. Bind, ditto 21st October 1833, ditto I. Hickman promoted; 1st Lieutenant Z. M. Mallory, ditto 30th November 1833, ditto W. C. J. Lewin invalided; 1st Lieutenant E. Christie, ditto 10th February 1834, ditto W. J. Macarty promoted.

27th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. R. Barnes, to rank from 8th March 1831, in the room of P. Hockins promoted.

No. 196 of 1834.—The following General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 24th ultimo, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 24th September, 1834

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, having had under his serious consideration, the injury which discipline must ever suffer, from the nomination of Officers of Junior Rank, and comparatively little Military Experience, to the important Department of the Adjutant-General, is pleased to resolve, that no Officer be considered eligible to succeed to the Office of Adjutant-General, or Deputy Adjutant-General, who shall not have attained the Rank of Major in the Army, either Regimentally, or by the operation of His Majesty's Brevet.

The same Rule is declared applicable to the Quarter-Master General and Deputy-Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Fort William, 22d October, 1834.

No. 198 of 1834.—The undermentioned Officers are respectively brought on the effective strength of the Artillery and Cavalry on this establishment, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Regiment of Artillery.—2d Lieutenant John Drake Bainbridge Ellis, from the 18th September, 1834, in succession to Major H. L. Playfair retired.

Cavalry.—Cornet Charles Andrew Kisson, from 28th August 1834, in succession to Captain G. Thornton, retired.

Cornet Stephen Francis Macmullen, from the 18th September, 1834, in succession to Lieutenant H. P. Cotton resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Nesbitt, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Gavin Turnbull, attached to the Civil Station of Jaunpore, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 13th instant, leave of absence for two months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon Allan Gilmore, M. D., in General Orders No. 173, of the 13th ultimo, to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Shahabad, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The following Students of the Native Medical Institution are admitted to the Service as Native Doctors, and disposed of in the manner stated opposite to their respective names.

Faqueerah Singh, appointed to the Civil Station of Aeng in Arracan, vice Shakh Hingun.

Anthooria Singh, placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces.

Shakh Kuraumut Alee, appointed to the Civil Station of Gowhattee in Assam.

Apothecary James Dick, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared unfit for the situation, is discharged from the service, and his Warrant accordingly cancelled.

No. 199 of 1834.—Pursuant to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the appointment of Surgeon William Pitt Muston to be Superintending Surgeon is cancelled from this day, and Mr. Muston is appointed a Presidency Surgeon from the same date. Mr. Muston is to be considered a Supernumerary Presidency Surgeon until the occurrence of a vacancy, when he will be brought on the Authorized Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM, 30th OCTOBER, 1834.

No. 201 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

Regiment of Artillery.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Richard Mardman to be Captain, and Second Lieutenant Thomas Henry Sissmore to be First Lieutenant, from the 15th October 1834, in succession to Captain P. G. Mathison deceased.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Alexander Hodges to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William St. Leger Forrest to be Lieutenant, from the 12th October 1834, in succession to Captain Thomas McKenzie Campbell deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Crowe Ranney, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, now Officiating as Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, is confirmed in that situation.

Assistant Surgeon Allan Gilmore, M. D., is re-appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Shahabad.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name:—

Lieutenant Anthony Albert Lambert Corne, of the 51th Regiment Native Infantry, 26th October, 1834.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Major William Burroughs, of the Left Wing European Regiment, date of arrival at Fort William, 25th October 1834.

Lieutenant George Golden, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 24th ditto.

Lieutenant John Bunce, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 25th ditto.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Major Robert Bell Fulton, of Artillery, and Agent for Army Clothing, 1st Division, is permitted to visit the Presidency during the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, on medical certificate, in General Orders No. 184, of the 19th December last.

Captain Gilbert Watson, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request, to retire from the Service of the Honorable Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

The following Appointment was made in the Judicial and Revenue Department under date the 13th instant:—

Captain H. Macfarquhar, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Senior Assistant at Lavey.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, officiating in medical charge of the Civil Station of Outack, has obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 20th instant, leave of absence till the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

Sergeant Major John Cranshaw, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1897, and General Orders dated 21st February 1898, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in England.

No 202 of 1834.—The following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, are published for general information :—

Letter No. 2, dated 21st May, 1834.

" Para 2. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment, have been granted an extension of their respective furloughs, for the space of six months :—
Assistant Surgeon Webster.

Surgeon J. Watson.

3. We have permitted Surgeon Thomas Child, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service. His retirement takes effect from the 6th May, 1833."

Letter No. 5, dated 3th June, 1834.

" Para 2. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Kemm, of your Establishment, to remain six months longer in this country, from August next.

3. Captain George Lyne, of your Establishment, has been granted an extension of leave for the period of six months."

Letter No. 9, dated 17th June, 1834.

" Para 2. We have permitted Captain J. R. Worm, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of September next.

3. The undermentioned Officers, belonging to your Establishment, have been granted an extension of their respective furloughs for the period of six months :—

Captain Thomas Roberts.

Lieutenant Frederick Raleigh.

Lieutenant J. H. Shubham.

4. The undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, have been severally allowed to retire from the Service. Their retirements take effect from the dates stated against their respective names :—

Lieutenant Colonel S. Land, from the 23d of April, 1834.

Captain Thomas Sanderson, from the 28th of April, 1832.

5. We have likewise permitted Ensign G. Hamilton, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Service on Lord Clive's Fund. His retirement takes effect from the 23d of June, 1833."

Letter No. 13, dated 25th June, 1834.

" Para 2. The undermentioned Officers, belonging to your Establishment, have been severally granted an extension of their respective furloughs for the space of six months :—

Captain William Conway.

Surgeon James Evans.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st October, 1831.

The Meerut Division Order of the 15th ultimo, appointing Gunner Mickle, of the 1st Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, to act as Laboratory Man at the Agra Magazine, is confirmed.

The Meerut Division Order of the 17th ultimo, appointing Hospital Apprentice C. Creffing to join and proceed as far as Cawnpore with the Invalids of the Season ordered to the Presidency, is confirmed.

The Subind Division Order of the 16th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieutenant J. Alexander, of the 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial directed to assemble at Kurnaul, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Palmer's Regimental Order of the 12th ultimo, appointing Ensign H. Howorth to act as Adjutant to the 32d Native Infantry, during the absence on duty of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Pengree, is confirmed.

Captains E. J. Smith and E. Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, having been placed at the disposal of the Major-General in Command of the Forces, for employment with the Force assembling for Service in Rajpootana, are directed to proceed and join Brigadier General Stevenson's Head-Quarters without delay.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Winkle, of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, is cancelled; and that Officer has leave of absence, on the same account, from the 15th September to the 20th November.

Subadar Goodall Lewis, of the Ramchar Local Battalion, having been duly examined, and pronounced unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, from the 1st May last.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

8th Regiment Light Cavalry—Major F. J. Spiller, from 15th October to 15th November, in extension to enable him to join his Regiment.

4th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master P. Goldney, from 20th October to 20th February, 1825, to remain at Sanzer, and to enable him to join.

General Staff—Lieutenant J. C. Lumsdaine, Aid de Camp to Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B., from 10th October to 15th November, in extension to enable him to join.

58th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant N. A. Parker, from 1st November to 15th January 1825, to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

35th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut.-Col. F. Monteath, from 15th November to proceed to Lucknow, and await the arrival of his Regiment.

71st Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Macgeorge, from 1st October to 12th November, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

15th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant D. Ogilvy, from 25th September to 30th November, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d October, 1831.

Captain J. S. Kirby, of the 4th Company 5th Battalion, and Captain G. Finly and 1st Lieutenant F. Gatskell, of the 3d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, are directed to continue doing duty with the Companies from which they were removed in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, until the arrival of the Companies to which they now stand appointed at Benares and Dinapore respectively.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th October, 1831.

The Major-General Commanding the Forces directs, that Native Promotion Rolls be made out on foolscap paper, leaving a blank space of one inch in the centre of the sheet, for the purpose of binding them up in books. All Native Promotion Rolls are in future to be transmitted in duplicate.

It is to be understood, that the General Order by the Commander of the Forces of the 27th ultimo, directing Weekly Reports, Present States and Monthly Returns, to be sent to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army is not intended to interfere with the usual Reports to the Deputy-Quarter Master General.

The Station Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Wild, Commanding at Pondicherry, under date the 14th ultimo, directing Assistant-Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., of the 4th Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to assume Medical charge of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The District Order by Brigadier J. Tombs, Commanding in Rajpootanah, dated the 17th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rogers, of the 4th Light Cavalry, to the Medical charge of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieutenant C. Campbell, in Command of the 53d Native Infantry, directing Ensign (now Lieutenant) C. Windsor to act as Adjutant during the absence on duty of Lieutenant and acting Adjutant G. Hamilton, is confirmed.

The Detachment Order of the 19th ultimo, by Captain James Tomlinson, (of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons,) in Command of the Invalids proceeding by water to the Presidency, appointing Sergeant Johnson, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to act as Sergeant Major, and Sergeant Jenkins, of the Horse Artillery, to act as Provost Sergeant to the Detachment, is confirmed.

The Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Colonel S. H. Tod, lately promoted, (on furlough) to the 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Land, (on furlough) from the 60th to the 72d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tulloch, lately promoted, to the 60th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rodber, of the 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery is directed to join the three Troops of his Brigade with the Force under the command of Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B.

Assistant-Surgeon C. Griffiths, now doing duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore, is, under instructions from Government, appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Gyah, until further orders, vice Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D.

The leave of absence, for six months, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant W. H. Hall, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry in General orders of the 29th April last, is to commence from the 23d of May, instead of the date therein specified.

Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance J. Millard is posted to the Saugor Magazine.

Apothecary M. Barrett, who was posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 26th Foot, in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is directed to proceed to his destination by water.

Kishoram Naick, of the Pension Establishment, and formerly of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to reside and draw his Stipend at Chittagong, instead of Allahabad.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :

71st Regiment Native Infantry—Captain J. S. Marshall, from 20th September to 3d November, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th October, 1831.

The Meerut Division Order of the 19th ultimo, directing Apothecary J. Dick, attached to His Majesty's 26th Foot, to remain at Meerut, and to do duty in the Hospital of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, and appointing Assistant-Apothecary J. Taylor to act as Apothecary to His Majesty's 26th Foot is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon J. Barker, lately placed at the disposal of the Major-General Commanding the Forces, is posted to the 50th Regiment Native Infantry.

Gunner John Prussin, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List and appointed an Overseer to the Foundry in Fort William, until further orders, and directed to join.

Gunner E. Stevenson, of the 2d Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Chaplain's Clerk at Dum Dum vice Batward.

Shalck Kunderbencus, Gun Lascar, of the Pension Establishment, and formerly of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, is permitted to reside at Dum-Dum, and draw his stipend from the Pension Pay Master at Barrackpore, instead of at Dinapore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th October, 1831.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the Senatatum at Cherra Poonjee is abolished, and all expenses connected with it are to cease from 1st December next.

The Detachment of the European Regiment now at Cherra Poonjee, under the Command of Captain J. Marshall, is to rejoin the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Dinapore, by water.

Assistant-Surgeon H. Chapman now in Medical charge of the Detachment, will accompany it to Dinapore.

Apothecary G. D. Wiltshire, attached to the Depôt, is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 41st Regiment at Chinsurah, and directed to join by water.

Assistant Steward J. Patnell will proceed as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant-Steward with the Detachment to Dinapore.

The Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings of Medical Officers: of Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, who was placed at his disposal.

Surgeon C. B. Francis, (on furlough) from the 47th to the 56th Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon Joseph Duncan, from the 14th to the 47th Regiment Native Infantry at Secora.

Muddaree Roy, late a Havildar in the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment in General Orders of the 31st July last, having been re-examined and pronounced fit for further service, is directed to be re-enrolled in that Corps, in his former rank, from the date on which he was originally struck off.

Ramzaun Khan, Trumpeter, of the Pension Establishment, having been reported to be fit for further Military duty, he is remanded to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on the strength of which he is to be re-enrolled, from the date on which he was originally struck off.

The following removals and postings are directed to take place in the Regiment of Artillery :

Major R. Poway, from the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery to the 4th Battalion Foot Artillery.

Major J. C. Hyde (new promotion) is posted to the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.
 Captain W. J. Macvittie (new promotion) is posted to the 3d Company 8d Battalion.
 1st Lieutenant J. B. Backhouse (on furlough) from the 8d Troop 2d Brigade to the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. Humphreys (on leave to China) from the 2d Troop 3d Brigade to the 3d Troop 2d Brigade.

1st Lieutenant E. Christie (new promotion) is posted to the 2d Troop 3d Brigade.

1st Lieutenant J. E. Day, from the 4th to the 1st Company 5th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain D. Ewart, from the 1st Company 4th Battalion to the 4th Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant J. D. B. Ellis (brought on the strength) is posted to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant F. K. Duncan from 10th November to 5th February 1835, extension to remain in the Hills North of Dejah, on medical certificate, and to rejoin his Troop at Cawnpore.

81st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Saurin, from 15th October to 15th January 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th October, 1834.

A Native General Court Martial will assemble at Lucknow, at such time as the Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division may direct, for the trial of Sewdeen Doohey and Ensign Doohey, Sepoys of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Judge C. H. Churchhill, in Command of the Division will issue orders for the appointment of the President and Members, and Captain N. Jones, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, will conduct the Proceedings of the Court.

Lieutenant Andrew Ramsay, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-camp to Major General the Honourable John Ramsay, Commanding the Meerut Division, in the room of Lieutenant D. Ramsay, who has been permitted to resign the situation.

Lieutenant D. Ramsay will continue to act as Aide-de-camp to the Major General until the arrival of his successor.

The undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the Service are appointed to do duty with the Corps specified opposite to their respective names, at their own request, and directed to join :

Ensign H. Ramsay, with the 69th Regiment Native Infantry at Meerut.

Ensign J. B. Conolly, with the 14th Regiment Native Infantry at Bareilly.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th October, 1834.

Colonel C. Parker's Detachment Order of the 22d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Smith, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Detachment Staff to the Right Wing of the 5th Battalion of Artillery and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain K. Stewart, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 10th May last, to visit the Presidency, is commuted to leave to rejoin his Regiment from Mizapore.

1st Lieutenant W. M. Shakespear, of the Artillery, having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindostanee languages by a District Committee, is exempted from further examination, except by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which he will be expected to undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. E. Cheetham, from 9th September to 9th November, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

72d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign G. H. Davidson, from 15th October to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing Assistant Steward J. Bensley, doing duty with the 8d Battalion of Artillery, to act as Assistant Apothecary to the Detachment of Artillery D. A. proceeding to Agra, and, on his arrival at that station, to join the Hospital of the 5th Battalion Artillery, is confirmed.

Ensign J. Butler, of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Corps, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

General Staff.—Lieutenant D. Ramsay, Acting Aid-de-camp to Major-General the

Honorable J. Ramsay, from 16th October to 28th February, 1835, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

73d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Patch, from 15th October to 1st February, 1835, to visit Berhampore, on private affairs.

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Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th October, 1834.

Bombardier Charles Henshall, of the 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, being unfit for the duties of an Artilleryman is transferred to the European Regiment at Dinapore, as a Private, and directed to join.

Benedictus, Sepoy, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, having been pronounced by a Medical Committee a Melingerer, is to be paid up and discharged the service, from the date on which this order may be published at Delhi.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence—

1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant W. F. J. Hodson, from 1st November to 1st March, 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

15th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain A. Carny, from 3d September to 3rd January 1835 to remain at Banpur, to adjust his accounts connected with the Sind Department.

10th Regiment Native Infantry—Assistant Surgeon Andrew Walker (1st), from 1st September to 1st May 1835, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

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Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th October, 1834.

At a Native General Court Martial held at Nusseerabad, on Friday the 8th day of August 1834 Saum Sing, Pay Havildar, 5th Troop, and Peer Khan, Trooper, 4th Troop 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, were arraigned upon the following charge—

Charge—“Saum Sing, Pay Havildar, with having, in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, between the hours of twelve o'clock of the night of the twelfth and two o'clock in the morning of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, feloniously stolen, or aided and abetted in the stealing and taking away, from the Khote of the fifth Troop fourth Regiment of Light Cavalry, a box containing, or said to contain, three hundred and eighty-four Sonat Rupees, or thereabouts, the property of Captain Nash, fourth Regiment Light Cavalry.

“Peer Khan, Trooper, with having at the same time and place, whilst on Guard, at the Adjutant's Quarters, quitted the same without leave, stolen, or aided and abetted in stealing and taking away the said box containing the said sum of money, from the Khote of the fifth Troop 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—“The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoners, Saum Sing, Pay Havildar, of the fifth Troop and Peer Khan Trooper of the fourth Troop Fourth Regiment Light Cavalry, are not Guilty of the crime with which they are charged, and do acquit them accordingly.”

Approved and Confirmed

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in command of the Forces.

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Before the same Court Martial re-assembled on Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1834, Meer Mehir Ally, Trooper, 5th Troop and Neaze Ally Khan, Trooper, 5th Troop 4th Light Cavalry, were arraigned on the following Charge—

Charge—“Meer Mehir Ally, Trooper, with having, in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, between the hours of twelve o'clock on the night of the twelfth and two o'clock of the morning of the thirteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, while on duty at the Standard Guard of his Regiment quitted the same without leave, stolen, or aided and abetted in stealing and taking away, from the Khote of the fifth Troop fourth Regiment of Light Cavalry, a box containing, or said to contain, three hundred and eighty-four Sonat Rupees, or thereabouts, the property of Captain Nash, fourth Regiment Light Cavalry.

“Neaze Ally Khan, Trooper, with having, at the same time and place, while posted as Sentry at the Khote of the fifth Troop fourth Regiment Light Cavalry, suffered, aided, or connived at, the stealing and carrying away the said box containing the said sum of money.”

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—“The Court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that the Prisoner Meer Mehir Ally, Trooper, fifth Troop fourth Regiment Light Cavalry, is not Guilty of the crime preferred against him, and acquits him accordingly.

“That Neaze Ally Khan, Trooper, fifth Troop fourth Regiment Light Cavalry, is Guilty of the crime with which he is charged.

Sentence.—"The Court adjudgeth Neize Ally Khan, Trooper, to suffer hard labor in irons for a period of seven Calendar years, at such place as the authority confirming this Sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved the Sentence of Meer Mehr Ally.

Disapproved the Sentence of Neaze Ally Khan.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl in Comd. of the Forces.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL.

The Major-General cannot confirm this Sentence against Neaze Ally Khan. The evidence against him is the same as that offered against Meer Mehr Ally, and it is impossible to believe the story against one, and not against the other, they cannot be separated. There are circumstances establishing neglect of duty in Neaze Ally Khan, but this cannot supply the absence of proof of the robbery. The Court having by their acquittal of three of the accused persons pronounced that the informer is not to be believed, cannot restore his credit against the fourth agent, because his neglect of duty might have facilitated the perpetration of the robbery.

The Prisoners are to be released from confinement, and directed to return to their duty.

The Meerut Division Order of the 23d ultimo, directing As-Istaut Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., of the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to join and do duty with the Detachment of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons proceeding on Service, is confirmed.

The Meerut Division Order of the 23d ultimo, directing Steward F. C. Gale and Assistant Apothecary G. Bailey, attached to His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to accompany the Wing of that Regiment proceeding on Service, and appointing Hospital Apprentice G. Oliver to act as Assistant-Steward with the Head Quarters of the 11th Dragoons, during the absence on duty of Steward Gale, is confirmed.

The Division Order by Major-General the Honorable J. Ransay, Commanding the Meerut Division, under date the 28th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Spencer to the Medical charge of the 2d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, on its march to Agra, and directing Assistant Apothecary J. Robinson to proceed with the Company, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 30th ultimo, directing Hospital Apprentice C. Krefting, attached to a party of Invalids in progress to the Presidency, to do duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, and appointing Assistant Apothecary H. Shanks to the Detachment of Invalids, vice Krefting, is confirmed.

The Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased to notify to the Army, the appointment of Captain F. M. Taylor, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be an Aid de Camp on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, with retrospective effect from the 3d of February, 1834, the date on which His Lordship embarked for Madras.

Local Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Forster, of the 3d Local Horse, is appointed to act as Second in Command of that Corps, from the 15th April last, the date on which Cornet Robinson quitted the Regiment, on leave of absence.

Choraman, Tent Lascar, of the 70th Native Infantry, having been specially examined and reported unfit for further field service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, from the 1st of May last, the date on which he was struck off the strength of his Regiment.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th October, 1834.

In continuation of General Orders of the 27th ultimo, the Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased with the sanction of Government, to appoint Brevet Captain John Tritton, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, and Captain W. Cairne, of His Majesty's 26th Foot, Majors of Brigade, and to post the former to the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, and the latter to the 1st Brigade of Infantry, with the Force now assembling for Service in Rajpootana.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1st of November next.

Lieutenant A. Grant, of the 36th Native Infantry is, at his own request, relieved from the duty of officiating Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 18th Native Infantry, and permitted to join his own Regiment.

Ramtebul, Sepoy, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be a Malingeringer, is to be paid up and discharged the Service, from the date of receipt of this Order at Nusseerabad.

At an European General Court Martial, held at Cawnpore on the 12th day of September, 1834, Gunner Thomas Buckle, of the second Troop second Brigade Horse Artillery, was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—“With Mutiny, in having, at Cawnpore on the morning of the 1st of August 1834, thrown a brick bat at and struck therewith, Lieutenant John Dowdeswell 8th Regt. eor. of the same Troop and Brigade, his superior Officer, then in the execution of his office, as Officer on Brigade weekly duties, in enquiring into the particulars of the crime for which he, Gunner Thomas Buckle, was then a Prisoner in the Regimental Quarter Guard at the same time replying to the said Lieutenant John Dowdeswell blasphemous in disrespectful and dissembling language.”

Up on which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—“The Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner Gunner Thomas Buckle, of the 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery is Guilty of the Charge alleged against him, and Sentences him to be shot to death by Musketry.”

Approved, but I commute the Sentence of death to Transportation as a Felon for life.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division will be pleased to direct the Prisoner, Gunner Thomas Buckle, to be sent to Calcutta, under a suitable escort, with instructions that he be delivered over to the Town, Major of Fort William.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th October, 1831.

The Agra and Muttra Frontier Order of the 24th ultimo directing the Commandant of Agra to hire 25 Biddars for employment with the Siege Ordnance and Stores under despatch to Ajmere, is confirmed.

The Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division will be pleased to appoint a qualified Officer to officiate as Deputy-Judge Advocate at the Native General Court Martial, directed in General Orders of the 9th instant, to assemble at Lucknow in lieu of Captain N. Jones, Deputy-Judge Advocate-General, who is relieved from that duty.

The following individuals, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, are posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 62d Regiment of Foot, and directed to report themselves without delay to the Commissary General, from whom they will receive their orders for proceeding to Moulmein.

Apothecary John Mackenzie, attached to His Majesty's 49th Regiment.

Assistant Apothecary Robert Maycock, doing duty at the General Hospital.

Assistant Steward James Gibson Artillery, Dum Dum.

Hospital Apprentices George Cockburn, James Thomson and James Giddens, from the General Hospital.

Assistant Steward Gibson, will act as Steward, from the date of joining the 62d Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—Captain W. Buckley, from 1st November to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. Jackson, from 1st November to 1st November 1835, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

4th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant C. J. Oldfield, from 11th October to ———, to remain at the Presidency, and to await the arrival of his Regiment at Berhampore.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain A. Gerard, from 15th September to 15th January, 1835, in extension, to remain in the Hills West of the Jumna, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October, 1831.

That part of the General Order of yesterday's date removing Apothecary John Mackenzie from the Hospital of His Majesty's 49th to that of His Majesty's 62d Regiment is cancelled, and the Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased to appoint Assistant Apothecary Robert Maycock, Acting Apothecary to the latter Corps.

Apprentice George Cockburn, who has been directed to join the Hospital of the 62d Regiment, is appointed Acting Assistant Apothecary to the Corps.

These appointments to have effect from the date of the arrival of the individuals at Moulmein.

Apprentice George Frederick Gore, at present at the General Hospital, is appointed to the 62d Regiment, and directed to report himself immediately to the Commissary General.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th October, 1831.

Ensign Henry Ramsay is appointed to do duty with the 13th Regiment at Bareilly, instead of the 69th Native Infantry at Meerut, as published in General Orders of the 9th instant.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th October, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 4th instant, directing 1st-Lieutenant H. Humphrey of the 1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery, at present on Command with the Artillery Details at Bareilly, to join the Company to which he belongs, proceeding on Service, is confirmed.

The Dinapore Division Order by Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B., under date the 7th instant, directing Assistant-Surgeon A. Drummond, doing duty with the European Regiment, to proceed to Hazareebaugh, and to afford Medical aid to the Detachment of Troops and Public Establishments at that post, is confirmed.

The appointment in General Orders of the 27th ultimo, of Colonel H. Thomson, of the 6th Light Cavalry, to be a Brigadier of the 2d class, and to Command the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, of the Force now assembling for Service under the orders of Brigadier General Stevenson, C. B., has not taken place.

Lieutenant L. F. Tait, Adjutant and Acting 2d in Command of the 4th Local Horse, is permitted to join his Corps, the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, during its employment on Service.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 21st May last, to Lieutenant W. S. Pillans, of the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

58th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant C. Arding, from 20th October to 20th February, 1835, to proceed on the River, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

47th Regiment Native Infantry.—Surgeon J. Duncan, from 15th October to 15th November, in extension, on medical certificate, to enable him to join his Regiment.

50th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major R. Blackall, from 20th November to 31st December, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Whish, from 5th November to 30th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

13d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant P. Mahwaring, attached to the Sylhet Light Infantry, from 5th August to 25th August, in extension, to enable him to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th October, 1834.

Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul's Regimental Order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Ensign R. Thatcher to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 9th Native Infantry, during its absence from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed.

Major J. L. Day's Detachment Order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant G. C. Talbot, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Detachment Staff to the Left Wing (3d and 4th Companies) 2d Battalion Artillery and the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, during their march from Kurnaul to Ajmere, is confirmed.

Captain J. E. Watson, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside at Bankipore, and draw his Allowances from the Deputy Pay Master at Benares.

Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, of the Cavalry, lately admitted into the Service, is directed, at his own request, to do duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares.

The undermentioned Naick and Sepoys, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be Malingers, are to be paid up and discharged the Service, from the date of receipt of this Order at the Head Quarters of the Corps:

Naick, Bundun, Sepoys Sahamut Ahle, Chada Sing and Chada Khan.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Lister from 15th December to 15th March, 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Mackenzie, from 14th October to 18th November, in extension, to remain at Benares, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major J. Fagan, from 15th October to 15th March, 1835, in extension, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, or to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health.

N. B. This cancels the remaining portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 17th May last.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October, 1834.

The Dinapore Division Order by Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B., under date the 10th instant, directing Shahab Khan, Native Doctor, attached to the 64th Regiment

Native Infantry, to proceed to Patna, and do duty under the orders of the Civil Surgeon at that Station, in the room of Boltiaum discharged, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Benares Division Order of the 4th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Turnbull, attached to the Civil Station of Jaunpore, (with the concurrence of the chief Civil authority there,) to afford medical aid to the Left Wing of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, is confirmed.

The Sangor Division Orders of the 30th ultimo, appointing Assistant-Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., of the 2d Local Horse, to afford medical aid, from the 1st October, to the Jail and Civil Establishments at Sangor, vice Assistant-Surgeon J. V. Leese, of the 4th Native Infantry, who has been relieved from that duty, consequent on the approaching march of his Regiment; and directing Hosain Bukhsh, Native Doctor, who was nominated to do duty with the 2d Regiment, to do duty with the 5th Native Infantry, from the 30th September, are confirmed.

Campersaud Doobe, late a Havildar of the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, who was transferred to the Pension Establishment in General Orders of the 31st July last, having been re-examined and found fit for further service, is to be re-enrolled in that Corps, from the date on which he was originally struck off.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d October, 1834.

The following Division Orders by Brigadier C. H. Churchill, in Command of the Cawnpore Division, dated the 4th instant, are confirmed.

Appointing Apothecary J. Douglas, doing duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to the 2d company 3d Battalion of Artillery proceeding to Agra, (there being no Medical Officer available for the charge,) and Assistant-Steward J. Hennessy, supernumerary, to the 3d Battalion of Artillery.

On the departure of Apothecary Douglas, Steward H. Leach, of the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to act as Apothecary to the Brigade, until the arrival of Apothecary D. McDonald from leave of absence.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 15th of March 1831, Beharee Sing, Jemadar, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

Charges.—"Beharee Sing, Jemadar, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest on the following Charges:

"1st. With unofficer-like conduct, highly disrespectful to his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hunter, Commanding 71st Regiment Native Infantry, in having at Meerut, on or about the 20th November 1833, presented a petition with his own hand to the Major-General Commanding the Meerut Division, containing complaints against his Commanding Officer, without previous reference to the Captain of his Company or his Commanding Officer.

"2d. With disgraceful falsehood, in asserting, in the said petition, that a Cow was slaughtered at the Bungalow of the Serjeant Major, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter; that on account of enmity, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter had presented him before the Annual Invaliding Committee on pretence of impaired vision, in fulfilment of a threat to turn him out of the Regiment; that he had been removed to two Companies, merely that through enmity he might be wretched and distressed, having been thereby put to great expenses; that he had been furnished with new articles of clothing to the amount of 50 Rupees unnecessarily, and at great inconvenience to himself.

"The whole of these assertions being false and unfounded."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having weighed the whole of the evidence, which has appeared on the part of the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the Prisoner Jemadar Beharee Sing, is guilty of unofficer-like conduct, and disrespect to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, in having presented a petition to the Major-General, containing complaints against him, without its having gone through the regular channel.

"On the 1st Count of the 2d Charge, that the Prisoner asserted in the said petition, 'that a Cow was killed at the Serjeant-Major's Bungalow, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter,' but as it is proved that a Cow was killed there, and being of opinion, that the Prisoner asserted this under the idea that the act must have been done under his authority, Colonel Hunter being in part proprietor of the Cow, the Court acquits him of all criminality.

"On the 2d Count of the 2d Charge, that the Prisoner in the said petition, asserted 'that on account of enmity Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter presented him before the Invaliding Committee, in fulfilment of a threat to turn him out of the Regiment,' which

was not the case, as it appears he was named for the Invalids some time before the threat was uttered, but the Court attach no guilt to him, as it is of opinion, it has been proved, that through civility Lieutenant Colonel Hunter attempted to get him passed to the Invalids, it consequently acquits him of disgraceful falsehood.

"On the 3d Count 2d Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

"On the 3th Count 2d Charge, that the Prisoner is Guilty of asserting, in the said petition, that he had been furnished with articles of Clothing to the amount of 50 Rupees numerically, and at great inconvenience to himself, whereas what was served out to him did not amount to that sum, but as the Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner asserted this under the impression, that the whole of the articles, which it had been decided should be made up for the Native Officers, amounting to 50 Rupees, would be forced upon him, it acquits him of the disgraceful falsehood.

Sentence "The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of so much of the Charges preferred against him, as is stated above, Sentences him, Behaveer Sing, Jemadar in the 71st Regiment of Native Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL.

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, as Prosecutor on this trial, should have been the act of the Commanding authority, and when recognized by the Court, he should have been required to give his evidence immediately, instead of being allowed as Prosecutor to remain in Court, hearing the evidence of others before he gave his own. This irregularity is subsequently asserted by Colonel Hunter himself, who opposed Captain Marshall's assisting the Prisoner in Court because Captain Marshall might be an evidence.

The deposition of Captain Auberjonois before a Magistrate has been admitted on the prosecution, without admitting to the fact that neither the Prisoner's assent or presence had been obtained. It ought to have been rejected, unless conceded by the Prisoner.

There are two letters in the defence admitted on the Proceedings, which should have been proved, if received as evidence, or have formed a portion of the written defence if the Prisoner deemed them influential on his case. Their indeterminate character led to the complaint of the Prosecutor, of evidence on his part tending to or bearing on them, being rejected; and to voluminous papers being received, which being deemed irrelevant or irregular by the Court, ought not to have been imposed on the confirming authority.

The evidence of the Sergeant Major, "Did Lieutenant Colonel Hunter at any time ever order you to slaughter a Cow at your Bungalow or within the Lines of the 71st Native Infantry?" Answer, "I never received an order of the kind from Lieutenant Colonel Hunter;" and Colonel Hunter's declaration, that he never ordered the Sergeant Major to slaughter a Cow at his Bungalow, are offered to establish the Prisoner's disgraceful falsehood, in declaring that the Cow was slaughtered at the Sergeant's Bungalow, by order of Colonel Hunter. The distinction thus made, in the absence of an express or direct order from Colonel Hunter receives its best commentary in the evidence of a Sepoy, Kala Khan, of the Grenadier Company, who, deposing that the Sergeant said it was by the orders of the Sahib, whom he understood to mean the Colonel, is asked by Colonel Hunter "As you say the Sergeant did not name any body, how could you understand him to mean the Colonel?" to which the Sepoy replies, "What other Sahib was supposed to have authority there?"

This obvious conclusion with the evidence of the Sergeant-Major, that two Cows were killed at his Bungalow in the Lines, in which Colonel Hunter had a share, and the Sergeant's subsequent evidence "that he killed them by the order of the people concerned," (a reservation to the plea question, whether it was by Colonel Hunter's order, the Court ought not to have permitted) are in the Major General's judgment, full justification of the Jemadar's assertion on this subject.

Of the remainder of the Finding of the Court, the Major General approves. He remits the reprimand, to which he is induced by the hope that the conviction will be justly accepted by the Native Officers of the Army, and that as far as it regards the Prisoner, it is no longer necessary to one returning to the Invalid Establishment; and, at the same time, extending to the Prisoner that lenient consideration, in its application to an act of irregularity, which the Prosecutor has himself experienced on the same occasion; Lieutenant Colonel Hunter having passed over intermediate authority, when he applied direct to the Major General for the proof of the Jemadar's offence in having done the same.

The Major General highly disapproves the style of the Prisoner's defence but as it appears to have been delivered into Court in the English language, of which the Prisoner is ignorant, the Major General is disposed to believe, that the Jemadar was not aware of the full force of observations injurious to his own cause, and otherwise highly offensive and unjustifiable.

The Prisoner is to be released from arrest.

Colonel J. Kennedy's Detachment Order, under date the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant R. A. Master, of the 7th Light Cavalry to act as Staff to the Detachment under his Command, consisting of the 2d Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, and 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Major H. Ross, under date the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant P. Hay to act as Adjutant to the 32d Native Infantry, during the absence, on Court Martial duty of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. B. Gould is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Major C. D. Wilkinson under date the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant E. T. Tierney to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 28th Native Infantry, during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. H. Blanchard, of the 63d Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 5th Ordno, is, at his own request, cancelled.

There being no qualified Officer present with the 16th Regiment, Lieutenant R. L. P. Charters, of the 65th Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the Corps, during the absence on leave, of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master E. R. Manwaring.

Superintendent Corbet H. G. C. Plowden, doing duty with the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with the 10th Light Cavalry, on the arrival of that Corps at Maltra in the course of the relief.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

15th Regiment Native Infantry - Captain Z. H. Linton, from 1st December to 1st December, 1835, in extension, to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Simlah, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment Native Infantry - Captain F. R. Fell, from 3d November to 1st February, 1835, in extension, to remain at Kurnaul, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Native Infantry - Captain R. S. Phillips, from 1st November to 1st January, 1835, in extension, on medical certificate to remain in the Hills North of Devala, and to enable him to join his Regiment.

6th Regiment Native Infantry - Major W. Gregory, from 11th August to 31st October, to remain at Simrah, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his Regiment.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry - Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Whendley, from 1st December to 20th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry - Cornet W. H. Hepburns, from 20th November to 20th February 1835, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to resign the Service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d October, 1835.

The District Order by Brigadier J. Tombs, Commanding the Rappoosannah Field Force, appointing Corporal Dennis Roughan of the 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as Laboratory Man to the Ammunition Magazine, is confirmed.

The Artillery Detachment Order by Captain G. Brooke under date the 9th ultimo, appointing Staff Sergeant Daniel Molloy, of the 3d Company, to act as Sergeant Major to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is confirmed. This appointment to have effect from the date on which the Detachment marched from Kurnaul.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Brooke's Regimental Order of the 9th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. G. B. Pilon to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 47th Native Infantry, during its absence from the Head Quarters of the Regiment is confirmed.

Colonel C. Parker's Battalion Order under date the 6th instant appointing Gunners John Furey of the 1st Company and James McConnell of the 2d Company, to act as Camp Followers to the 5th Battalion of Artillery, from the date of its march, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

15th Regiment Native Infantry - Captain F. Seaton, from 15th November to ———, to proceed to Lucknow, on private affairs and await the arrival of his Regiment at that Station.

39d Regiment Native Infantry - Lieutenant C. F. Frower, from 8th October to 31st December, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Hill Provinces.

60th Regiment Native Infantry - Lieutenant Colonel J. Tulloch, from 21st October to 21st December, to proceed to the Sand Heads on medical certificate.

63d Regiment Native Infantry - Captain R. Houghton, from 30th October to 30th December, in extension to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

4th Regiment Native Infantry - Ensign C. H. Wake, from 15th November to 15th November 1835, to visit the Hill Province North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

35th Regiment Native Infantry - Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter-Master A. Fisher, from 5th November to 15th December, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin.

Invalid Establishment—Lieutenant A. W. W. Fraser, from 1st December to 31st May, 1835, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.
50th Regiment Native Infantry—Surgeon W. Dyer, from 20th November to 20th January, 1835, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th October, 1834.

Officers Commanding Divisions are requested, on the application of Pension Pay-Masters, to assemble Committees, composed as directed in Government General Orders of the 21th July last, for the re-examination of such Native Pensioners as may appear to have recovered their health, and to have become fit for further service.

The Proceedings of these Committees are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The **Cawnpore Division Order** of the 13th instant, appointing Veterinary Surgeon D. Calumore, of the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, to the charge of the Horses of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, in consequence of the departure of Veterinary Surgeon J. Harris, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, by whom that charge was held, is confirmed.

The following **Station Orders** issued by Colonel R. Hampton, Commanding at Mhow, under dates the 30th September and 2d October, are confirmed:

30th September—Directing Lieutenant-Colonel S. Shaw, on the march of the Malwa Division of Artillery towards Ajmere to deliver over charge of the light Field Battery and Establishments attached to the Brigade Major.

Appointing Assistant-Surgeon M. McN. Riding, doing duty with the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the Europeans left in Hospital on the march of the Division; and directing Hospital Apprentice Frederick William Mann to continue at Mhow, and do duty under the orders of Assistant-Surgeon Riding.

2d October—Directing Captain S. P. C. Huntbays, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, and Quartering Brigade Major at Mhow, to make over charge of the Brigade Office and the Military Treasury Chest to Captain F. E. Manning, of the 16th Native Infantry, and appointing Captain Manning to officiate as Major of Brigade, during the absence on leave of Brigade Major W. Parker.

The leave of absence, for 3 months, granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Tuttle, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 26th instant is to commence from the 15th proximo, instead of the 15th December, as therein notified.

Assistant Surgeon R. Christie is directed to proceed to Ferozabad, and to act as Civil Surgeon at that Station, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, to whom this duty was assigned in General Orders of the 29th ultimo, is re-appointed to Jaunpore, and directed, under instructions from Government, to act as Civil Surgeon at that Station, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Turnbull, or until further orders.

Hospital Apprentice David Smith, attached to the Garrison Hospital at Allahabad, directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

74th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain A. Farquharson, from 20th October to 15th December, to proceed to Bareilly, on medical certificate.

1st Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign F. Gifford, from 16th November to 30th March, 1835, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate, and to join his Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th October, 1834

The following **Agra Garrison and Station Orders** by Colonel R. M. Sale, C. B., under dates the 15th September and 4th October, are confirmed:

15th September—Directing Assistant-Surgeon J. Morice to proceed in Medical charge of the detached Wing of the 9th Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy to afford Medical aid to the Wing of that Regiment, remaining in Cantonments, in addition to his duties with His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

4th October—Directing Surgeon K. Macqueen, of the 71st, to afford Medical aid to the Right Wing of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Mahamed Ali, Trooper of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, having been declared by a Special Medical Committee to be a Malingeringer, is to be paid up and discharged the Service, from the date on which this Order is received at Meerut.

At an European General Court Martial, held at Meerut on the 26th day of May, 1834, Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, and late in Command of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

"I charge Lieutenant-Colonel John Hunter, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, and late in Command of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, as follows, viz:

"1st Charge. - Having, in Regimental Orders of about the 5th April, 1831, made various under and marginal lines and marks, as also comments, on the 'Remarks' of Major General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., then Commanding the Meerut Division, on certain Proceedings of a Regimental Court Martial; the Book containing the said Regimental Orders being then in circulation in the 1st Regiment, such conduct on the part of Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, then in Command of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, being highly insubordinate, and calculated to bring the judgment and authority of the said Major General Sir Samford Whittingham into question.

"2nd Charge. - For having, at various times and places, inflicted Corporal punishment with the rattan on Drummers and Sepoys of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, without previous lawful trial, in address of strict and positive orders against such practice, more particularly in the following instances, which occurred between the months of April 1832 and June 1834, viz:

"1st. About the months of May or June 1832, on Maddhoo, Drummer, 2d Company, for not having rattaned a Sepoy with sufficient severity on Parade, in front of the Regiment.

"2d. About the months aforesaid, on Fmnn Bux, Sepoy and Bugler, Light Company, who was once dragged deliberately in front of the Regiment formed into Square.

"3d. On Issurce Soookool, late Sepoy 2d Company, about the months of May or June.

"4th. On Lall Khan, Sepoy, 5th Company, in front of the Regiment about the time aforesaid.

"5th. On a Sepoy, (name unknown) about the beginning of December or the end of November, 1832, in front of the Parade.

"6th. About the month of April, 1832, and in his own (Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's) Compound, on Meer Ebnam Buksh, 1st Company, he being at the same time a patient in Hospital of fever.

"7th. About the month of May, 1833, in his own (Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's) Compound, Sheik Kullunder Ally, Drummer, 4th Company.

"3d Charge. - Having, in a letter to the address of Major Campbell, Major of Brigade at Meerut, under date the 8th September 1831, falsely reported, that it has never been the practice in the 71st Regiment to use the rattan on either Drummers or Sepoys, or words to the same effect.

"4th Charge. - Having, on repeated occasions, between the months of October, 1832, and November, 1833, cursed at, or spoken contemptuously and disrespectfully of Orders and Regulations emanating from superior Military authority, or acting in direct opposition thereto, particularly in the following instances, viz:

"1st. In not having complied with the orders from the Major-General Commanding the Division, directing the erasure of certain correspondence regarding Lieutenant Ford, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, from the Regimental Records for upwards of two months.

"2d. Having, about the month of December, 1832, when Lieutenant Kind called upon him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, to complain of the omission aforesaid, made use of the following expression: 'I don't care a damn for Sir Samford Whittingham, if you choose to blacken with public correspondence my Letter Book, I will not erase it for Sir Samford Whittingham, or any one else or words to the same effect; he, the said Sir Samford Whittingham, being then Major-General in Command of the Meerut Division.

"3d. Having, about the month of November, 1832, when Lieutenant Barry, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, had upon two occasions, officially called upon Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, regarding the supercession of a Sepoy in the 4th Company, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, made use of (on one occasion) the following expression: 'damn the Standing Orders,' or words to the same effect, (on the other occasion) the following expression: 'damn the Regulations, I will introduce a new system of promotion.' It is a damned hard thing a Commanding Officer cannot promote a man when he likes,' or words to the foregoing effect.

"4th. About the 11th of December, 1833, before a Court of Inquiry, of which Lieutenant Colonel Boileau was President, having deliberately made the following statement: the Major-General could say and do as he pleased, but if any other man not in power were to pass an insult upon me, I could easily make him account for it, but a Major-General was quite safe, or words to that effect, 'unless he choose to give his rank and give leave for such a thing; it would be as easy then to account with him for an insult as with any other man.' The Major-General above alluded to being Major-General the Honorable J. Ramsay, then in Command of the Meerut Division, and the measure of the Major-General, adverted to in the foregoing remark, having been of a public nature, and the subject having been in the first place gratuitously introduced by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter.

"5th. Having issued, about the 11th of September, 1833, regarding the appointment of Pay Havildars to Companies, a Regimental Order, and directing it to be considered a Standing Order in the Regiment, the same being at variance with the 3th paragraph of Section 12 of the Standing Orders of the Bengal Native Infantry by the Commander-in-Chief, and in direct opposition with clause 10 paragraph 3 of Forms and Regulations by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

"6th. After the Regimental Orders of 11th September 1833, above stated, had been cancelled, by order of the Major-General Commanding the Division, i.e. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, having notwithstanding still persisted in interfering in the nomination of Lieutenant Whittle's Pay Havildar, of the 3d Company, although the same had been already notified and confirmed in Regimental Orders, agreeably to the Standing Regulations, by having written to the said Lieutenant Whittle, Commanding 3d Company, a note calling upon him to make a declaration on honor on the subject, and conveying other expressions at variance with the above order of the Major-General Commanding the Division.

"5th Charge.— Having, during the Drill season of 1832-1833, sent two Officers to Evening Drill, because they had a day or two previously withdrawn their names from a subscription list for watering certain roads Southward of the large Station bridge, the management of which he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, had taken upon himself, and for having, some time afterwards, caused to be published in the Meerut Observer News paper a denial of the foregoing fact.

"6th Charge.— Having endeavoured, by unjust and improper means, to influence the minds of the Members of an Invaliding Committee, of which he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, was President, and which sat about the month of April 1833, against Beharry Sing, Jemadar, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, that they might be induced thereby to invalid the said Beharry Sing, Jemadar, more particularly in the following instances:

"1st. Having, in the Invalid Roll of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, which was laid before the Invaliding Committee under the head of 'Remarks by the Commanding Officer,' falsely described against the name of the said Jemadar Beharry Sing, 'frequently ill.'

"2d. Having, before the said Invaliding Committee, used the following threat against Beharry Sing Jemadar, 'if you don't pass him I will send in charges or representations against him, which will turn him out of the Service in six months,' or words to the same effect.

"7th Charge.— Having about the month of January, 1833, twice employed threats against the aforesaid Jemadar Beharry Sing, 71st Regiment Native Infantry.

"1st. Before the whole Regiment, then formed in square, applying to him the following words: 'there is one Sindar who is discontented with me, he has attacked my character, but he shall see the consequences,' or words to that effect.

"2d. At this Quarters, shortly after the foregoing circumstance, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, having said to Jemadar Beharry Sing, 'you are the Sindar I alluded to on the Parade, if you will go to the Invalids of your own accord very good, if not I will turn you out of the Corps,' or words to the same effect.

"8th Charge.— About the month of October, 1833, having betrayed a degree of interest and partiality towards Sergeant-Major McKim, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, who stood accused of receiving bribes from certain men of the Regiment, the same being calculated to defeat the ends of justice, and incompatible with his authority as a Commanding Officer, more particularly in the following instances:

"1st. Both publicly and privately speaking to the complainants in a violent and abusive manner, and trying, by private entreaty with one of them, (Chaudree Sing, Sepoy, Light Company 71st Regiment Native Infantry,) to induce them to withdraw, or drop the complaint against the said Sergeant-Major McKim.

"2d. Ordering a Regimental Court of Inquiry, composed of Officers selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter himself, without any reference to the Roster, the President thereof being his most intimate friend, and living in a Bungalow in his, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's own Compound and whose tour it was not to be put on such duty, the said Regimental Court of Inquiry having been quashed in the middle of their proceedings by order of the Major-General Commanding the Division.

"9th Charge.— Endeavouring to foment discontent and a spirit of complaint amongst the Native Officers and men of the 71st Regiment, against the acts and measures of His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief, and of the Major-General Commanding the Meerut Division, particularly in the following instances:

"1st. About the end of September or beginning of October, 1833, having put various questions to the Native Officers of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, who had come up after exercise to pay their respects on the Parade to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, as to whether a certain piece of Ground given by the Major-General, or other superior authority, to the Mess of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry, was not required by them, whether their Lazeehs were not usually made there under the shed, and whether it being given away to the Mess of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry would not put them to inconvenience, or questions to the foregoing effect.

" 2dly. Having, after the above occurrence, written a letter to the address of the Major of Brigade, under date about the 29th September, 1833, reported for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, that the Native Officers of the 71st Regiment had made a representation to him respecting the hut and piece of Ground aforesaid, whereas there was at that time only one Native Officer in the Regiment who had any interest or who in the least took a part in the Lazeeh ceremony, or who in the least cared about the said Ground or hut, and even this one was ignorant of the Ground having been given away by the Major-General as aforesaid.

" 3dly. Having, about the months of April or May, 1833, encouraged or suggested to Casserunth, Subadar Major, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, now of the Invalid Establishment, and to Addeen Sing, Drill Havildar, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, to petition against a certain reprimand they had received by order of His Excellency the Late Commander in Chief, although the aforesaid Subadar Major and Drill Havildar had come direct to Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, without the concurrence or knowledge of the Captain Commanding their Company.

" 10th Charge. Having during the months of October and November 1833, a kept a system of oppression and persecution towards Bullie Sing, late Havildar 71st Regiment Native Infantry, but particularly in the following instances:

" 1st. Having placed him, when not his turn for duty on his own Guard, and kept him under strict restraint within his own (Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's) Compound, and beyond the usual period for that duty, although he, the said Bullie Sing, was at that time required as a witness, or as a party concerned, before the Court of Inquiry, of which Lieutenant Colonel Reid was President.

" 2dly. Having, after his, Bullie Sing's, dismissal from the Service, allowed him only a few hours' time to settle his affairs and quit the Lines of the Regiment, although he, at the time, was on Station duty several miles distant; subsequently procuring, or applying for, an order from the Brigadier Commanding the Station, to turn the said Bullie Sing out of Cantonments; and eventually, when the said Bullie Sing had taken refuge in the house of a friend, a Burkundauze, in the Civil employ, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, went with two or three persons to the said Burkundauze's and demanded himself by searching in person for the said Bullie Sing, at the same time threatening and abusing the Burkundauze.

" 3dly. Having shortly previous to the discharge of the said Bullie Sing, and when the appointment of a Color Havildarship in the Regiment was vacant, declared to him, the said Bullie Sing and others, that he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, thought him a very smart, good man, and deserving to be made a Color Havildar, yet during that day or the next he Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, appointed a junior Havildar to the said Bullie Sing to the aforesaid vacant appointment.

" 11th Charge. Having placed unsafe and unprecedented power in the hands of Sergeant Major McKimm and Ramchund Baboo, late Native writer in the Adjutant's Office of the 71st Regiment, who, about the month of October last, were each ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, to forward a recommendation of a Havildar qualified to be Color Havildar, and moreover authorizing the said Sergeant Major McKimm keep a separate and distinct Register or Roll Book of Sepoys and Recruits.

" 12th Charge. Having, in Regimental Orders of about the 28th November, 1833, summarily dismissed the Service Chune Sing late sepoy of the 6th Company 71st Regiment Native Infantry, on the plea of his having applied for his discharge, and also for being a 'Ch'uttee, who is in fact but a Brahmin,' notwithstanding that the Officer in charge of the 6th Company had stated, both in writing and in person, to Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, that it was against Chune Sing's wish to leave the Service; moreover that the said Chune Sing was not either a 'Ch'uttee or a Brahmin,' as stated in Regimental Orders, but a Uheer.

" 2dly. Further, that after the foregoing Regimental Order had been cancelled by order of the Major-General Commanding the Division, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, did about the month of December, 1833, misrepresent to the Major-General Commanding the Division that the said Chune Sing had enlisted as a Ch'uttee, while he was in fact a Brahmin Gwalla, or low caste man, and worshipper of Brahma.

" 13th Charge. Having permitted Byachun Khan, Subadar, 71st Regiment, an improper frequency of intercourse with him, and at improper hours, so that the said Subadar Byachun Khan, presuming thereon, did arrogate to himself a dangerous power and influence in the Regiment; holding, in direct violation of standing and strict Regimental Orders, highly and privately meetings, wherein he did not hesitate to fling out threats against me.

" 14th Charge. Having during the year 1833, made up for the European Non-Commissioned Staff, the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Regiment, various appointments and articles of dress contrary to the Regulations of the Service, and without having obtained due authority for the same, especially for the European Non-Commissioned Staff, expensive blue surtouts, black leather waist-belts, and highly ornamented gilt breastplates, such as were worn by the officers of the Regiment, for the Native Commissioned Officers, expensive blue surtouts, black

leather waist-belts, caps with a profusion of leather mountings and metal ornaments, undress Caps; and for all ranks as aforesaid, feathers for their caps. The stoppages for the foregoing articles furnished to the Native Officers not having been made through the Officers Commanding or in charge of their respective Companies, as directed in Government Orders of the 25th March 1825.

"15th Charge.—Having, at different times, during the months of December 1833 and January 1834, attempted, by illegal and highly unbecoming means, to alarm or to set against me the feelings of certain witnesses I had summoned before a Court of Inquiry, of which Lieutenant Colonel Boileau was President, and before which his, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's conduct was under investigation, but especially in the following instances; viz.

"1st. On or about the morning of the 11th December, 1833, having endeavoured to alarm Drumm-Major Parsons, Grenadier Company 71st Regiment, by having groundlessly accused him of going frequently to my Quarters, and using the following threat to him: 'mind, take care what you are about, or I will bring you to a Court-Martial,' or words to the same effect, although he Drumm-Major Parsons, had only the day previous given a deposition regarding some slittings with the rattan, inflicted by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, and had still on that day to undergo further examination before the said Court.

"2ndly. On or about the 22d of December, 1833, having said to Ensigns Reid and Bristow, Junior, at his own Quarters, 'see what Marshall has been saying against the Officers of the Regiment,' or words to that effect, then producing a portfolio, took a paper therefrom, and read out to the following purport: 'that a man of Major Lloyd's high rank and Military attainments could not be supposed to hold intercourse with the Officers of the Regiment,' or words to the same effect, thereby leading to the inference that the foregoing expression was a passage out of some statement or address delivered by me to the aforesaid Court of Inquiry, whereas I made use of no expression of the kind, or any that could be construed into a reflection against the Officers of the Regiment; therefore the above quoted expression and sentiment attributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter to me being a palpable perversion of my meaning.

"3rdly. Having on or about the 23d December 1833 called upon Lieutenant Wintle, 71st Regiment, and in like manner as before stated, perverted the meaning of an expression I had used in an address to the aforesaid Court of Inquiry and thereby led the said Lieutenant Wintle to believe that I had applied the term 'contemptible attainments' to the Officers of the 71st Regiment.

"16th Charge.—On or about the 30th November, 1833, at the house of the Major-General the Honorable J. Ramsay, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, having made a certain declaration as to his (Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's) not having any doubt of my having settled a claim made against me by one Mr. DeBast, a merchant, and a few days subsequently, at a European Court of Requests, having denied he had made such a declaration.

"17th Charge.—Having about the month of December 1832, behaved in a treacherous manner towards Lieutenant Rind, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, in certain references and representations he made to the Brigadier commanding the station and other superior Military authorities; and for an abuse of his, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's authority as Officer Commanding the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, in having made various unwarrantable and unfounded remarks and repeated denials to many facts in the aforesaid reference and representation, but particularly in the following instances.

"1st. Leading Lieutenant Rind to believe that there would be no impropriety in making a respectful reference on the meaning of a certain General Order regarding Officers of a particular standing attending at all Military Courts &c and when Lieutenant Rind had been thus induced to make such reference, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, forwarded it with most severe strictures and animadversions from himself, although he, the said Lieutenant Rind, had adopted, in his reference, nearly the very words suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter himself.

"2ndly.—Having in a marginal note to Lieutenant Rind's second reference to the Major General Commanding the Division stated, that he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, 'strongly recommended him, Lieut. Rind, not to make a reference on the present occasion,' or words to that effect, whereas to a question put by Lieut. Rind in presence of the Officers of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, did explicitly admit that Lieutenant Rind had made the first named reference with his, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's concurrence; also to other questions put in like manner by Lieutenant Rind, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, did admit, that the several expressions employed in the said first reference, were those suggested by himself.

"3rdly. Having also, in a marginal note as aforesaid, denied having used the term 'disgraceful,' whereas he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, did, in presence of the Officers of the Regiment, apply such term to Lieutenant Rind.

"4thly.—Having also, in a marginal note as aforesaid, denied or equivocated on the following expression ascribed to Lieut-Col. Hunter, by Lieutenant Rind, in his second reference: 'were I in your disgraceful situation I would put the knife to my throat,'

whereas this expression, especially the words ' I would put the knife to my throat', or words having precisely the same meaning, was actually applied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter to Lieutenant Rind in presence of the Officers of the Regiment as aforesaid.

" 18th Charge.—Having, on various occasions treated me in a most insulting and offensive manner, the same being calculated to lower my authority in the Regiment, particularly in the following instances :

" 1st. About the month of December, 1832, having read a paper in front of the Regiment, with the European Officers assembled around him, which he stated was an extract from some Magazine concerning Columbus, wherein the term of ' rope's ending' or ' hanging' was associated with the character of Boatswain, which said character of Boatswain was meant by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter to apply to me.

" 2dly. Some short time afterwards, and when I had been removed to do duty with a Corps at Dinapore, he, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, having sent a message by a Sepoy of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, to the Adjutant's Native Writer, to the following effect, ' you are pretending to be ill, but if you don't take care, I will turn you out of the Regiment as I did Captain Marshall.'

" 3dly. Having said to Captain E. Marshall, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, about the beginning of the year, 1833, ' you had better take care of yourself, or I will serve you as I did your namesake,' or words to that effect.

" 19th Charge.—Having applied insulting and opprobrious epithets to Captain E. Marshall, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, who was then absent on duty in the Hills, in the following instances :

" 1st. Having, about the month of June 1833, when some of the Officers had assembled, in obedience to Regimental Orders, for the periodical examination of the books of Companies, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, made a remark reflecting on the courage and honor of the said Captain E. Marshall.

" 2dly. Having, about the month of August or September, 1833, applied to Captain E. Marshall, 71st Regiment Native Infantry the epithet of ' lying rascal'.

" 20th Charge.—Having, on or about the 30th November, 1833, professed to report to the Brigadier Commanding at Meerut, all the complaints that were made to him on an evening inspection about that time, in consequence of his, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's directions to the Regiment to that effect, whereas he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, omitted to mention the only complaint of a serious nature which had been made to him that evening, viz. ' the order for midnight roll call,' which order, till that evening, had been quite unknown to the greater part of the officers of the Regiment, while, at the same time, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, did report a number of trivial and immaterial complaints.

" 21st Charge.—Disobedience of orders, in having, in various instances, during the year 1832-3 deviated from the Orders and Regulations of Government and by the Commander in Chief, regarding regimental appointments and promotions in the Native Army.

" 22d Charge.—Having, about the month of October, 1833, sent for the late Native writer in the Adjutant's Office, and by entreaties and threats endeavoured to induce him to disclose any thing he might know to the prejudice of certain Officers in the Regiment, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, thereby lowering his dignity as a Commanding Officer, and subjecting himself to a rebuke from the aforesaid Native Writer.

" 23d Charge.—Having, on or about the 30th of November, 1833, and in presence of the Major General Commanding the Division, on the occasion of a certain appeal I had made regarding Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's conduct to me on the subject of one Mr. DeBast's, Merchant, claim against me, dissimulated a kind intention towards me, whereas a reference to one of his own (Lieutenant Colonel Hunter's) notes to the said Mr. DeBast developed a contrary feeling towards me; moreover, on the same occasion, having neglected to mention to Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay, Commanding the Meerut Division, that he had written a note to the said Mr. DeBast five or six days anteriorly, on or about the 24th of November, 1833, recommending to the said Mr. DeBast, after having described the necessary forms on such occasions, to sue me before the Station Court of Requests, Meerut, regarding a claim made by the said Mr. DeBast against me, although this claim was then under the consideration and decision of the Major General Commanding the Division.

" The whole of such conduct on the part of the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Hunter, late in Command of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry, now of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, adverted to on the foregoing Charges, being highly subversive of Military discipline and good order, and unbecoming the character of an Officer.

" By permission of the Major General Commanding the Forces,

" (Signed) JODIN SAMUEL MARSHALL, Captain,

71st Regiment Native Infantry."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—“ The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of the following opinion :

On the 1st Charge, that it is proved and also admitted, that marks, lines and marginal notes were made by the Prisoner on the Order Book then in circulation, but without the meaning or intention of questioning the judgment or authority of Major General Sir Samford Whittingham, Commanding the Division, and it attaches no criminality whatever to the act.

“ On the 2d Charge, that the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Counts are proved, but that the inflictions were not contrary to then existing Orders, produced in evidence, and further that the inflictions were slight, and although unusual, that they were called for by the state of the 71st Regiment at that time. That the 3rd and 5th Counts are not proved.

“ On the 3rd Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 4th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty of the 1st and 3rd Counts. That the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Counts are proved, but no criminality attached,

“ On the 5th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 6th Charge, both Counts, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 7th Charge, both Counts, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 8th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty of the 1st Count. With regard to the 2d Count, that the Prisoner did select the Officers for the Regimental Court of Inquiry without reference to Roster, but that in so doing he only used a proper discretion as Commanding Officer.

“ On the 9th Charge, three Counts, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 10th Charge, three Counts, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 11th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 12th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty of the 1st Count. That the 2d Count is proved, but no criminality attached as the Prisoner acted under a misconception.

“ On the 13th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 14th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 15th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 16th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 17th Charge, that the 1st and 2d Counts are not proved. That the 3d Count is proved, but no criminality attached. On the 4th Count, that the Prisoner is Guilty.

“ On the 18th Charge, three Counts, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 19th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty of the 1st Count. The Prisoner is Guilty of the 2d Count.

“ On the 20th Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 21st Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 22d Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

“ On the 23d Charge, that the Prisoner is not Guilty.

Sentence.—“ The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 4th Count of the 17th Charge, and of the 2d Count of the 19th Charge, Sentences him; Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.”

Disapproved,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

REMARKS BY THE COURT.

The Court having performed the painful duty of passing Sentence, finds itself, imperatively called upon to remark on the apparent motives which induced the prosecutor to bring forward a long string of Charges against his Commanding Officer. These Charges are deemed by the Court to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, and by a mind recklessly bent upon opposing his Commanding Officer. Most of the Charges or Counts spring from intentional animosity and determined insubordination. The proof of this is clearly exhibited by the prosecutor's own evidence on oath, in which he does not scruple to denounce confidential conversations on public matters with the defendant, addressed to him whilst second in Command, as forming the ground work of his Charges. Captain Marshall, the prosecutor, knew, or ought to have known, that such confidential intercourse was not of a nature to be divulged; on the contrary, it should have been held sacred, inviolate, and most indubitably not have been used as matter of accusation against his Commanding Officer.

The Court cannot too strongly animadvert upon the conduct of Captain Marshall, in having suffered accusations to lay dormant and to accumulate, and afterwards, at so great a distance of time, producing them as matter of momentous Charge against his Lieutenant Colonel the first opportunity, and further renewing on his return from Caw-

pore (pledged to His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief to return) his former course of highly culpable and reprehensible conduct, instead of exerting the authority attached to his situation, in endeavouring to allay any dissensions which might have prevailed in the Regiment and to heal and conciliate party feeling.

The Court cannot contemplate any line of conduct more calculated to destroy Military discipline and bring authority into contempt, than that which the prosecutor has so evidently pursued, by the support he has afforded to a portion of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiment, in opposition not only to the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, but to the verdicts of Courts-Martial and an invaliding Committee, and making even young Recruits parties in his litigious and insubordinate conduct towards the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. On these grounds, the Court considers it impossible that harmony or cordiality can be preserved in any Regiment where an Officer of the temper and disposition of the prosecutor, disregarding all rules of subordination and discipline, is present.

The Court considers the Charges extremely frivolous, vexatious and malicious, and has failed to discover a single instance in manifestation of the prosecutor having been actuated by a desire to promote the good of the Service; on the contrary, whilst always evincing a jealous regard his own consequence and authority, the conduct of the prosecutor towards his immediate Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, has been marked by a dangerous system, litigious and vexatious opposition. The least unguarded expression in conversation, or inconsiderate friendly parlance, has been regularly treasured up and shaped into charges of apparent magnitude.

The Court is moreover called upon to observe, the Charges so gravely adduced have been unsupported by that force of evidence which it expected; and would beg particularly to point the attention of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the evidence of Jemadar Beharry Sing, Havildar Rughoonath Sing, Sepoys Chundee Sing, Gunga Sing and Pulwau Sing, whose manner and mode of giving their testimony was considered extremely bold, disrespectful and preconcerted.

The Court observed with much regret the very loose unguarded expressions in which Lieutenant Colonel Hunter appears habitually to indulge, which the Court considers very reprehensible, and unbecoming the dignity of his rank and situation, however innocently they may be intended.

The Court in its bounden duty has entered into these remarks, as it conceives that the future welfare and discipline of the Army must be affected by the issue of the present trial.

The Court is desirous previous to closing its Proceedings, to enter the following remark in explanation of the reprimand given to Lieutenant Colonel Hunter:-

Having passed so severe a censure on the defendant's conduct, the Court cannot, in justice to Colonel Hunter refrain from recording on its proceedings, that this excitement and chubition on his part proceeded from a supposed attack on the sacred person of his wife, by the prosecutor in his reply, page 194, and further, Colonel Hunter conscious of the impropriety of his conduct, expressed to the Court his contrition, and offered any apology it might please to dictate for his want of control over his feelings, so unexpectedly and wantonly outraged.

At the same time, the Court record on behalf of the prosecutor, that he has tendered to it a letter of apology, disclaiming all intention to reflect upon its proceedings in the latter part of his reply or peroration.

The Court adheres to its former minute:

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR-GENERAL.

In the general disapproval of the Proceedings of this Court Martial, the Major General in Command of the Forces regrets, that he is compelled particularly to notice the tone of justification expressed by the Court.

On the 2d Charge, the Major General is unable to understand the nature or grounds of the Court's opinion; they find the facts 5 out of 7 alleged rattanning, but justify them by finding that the inflictions were slight, and were called for by the state of the 71st Regiment; while that part of the Charge, "regardless of strict and positive orders against such practice," is rejected.

As the several inflictions of rattanning are assigned to the period between April 1832 and June 1833, and Orders prohibiting such practice, dated as far back as February 1804 were laid before the Court, the Major-General must conclude that the Court acquit, because the Order produced in evidence was deemed insufficient to establish the general prohibition.

This appears a very extraordinary judgment. That a Court of Officers, whose professional life is governed by the Standing Orders of the Army, should deny themselves the benefit of their own personal knowledge and understanding, and apparently expect evidence to be brought before them of every promulgation of a law, nulling and guiding them and every individual of the Army, in the mutual relations of Officer and Soldier, is beyond all precedent. If the Court were of opinion, that the prohibition of rattanning required to be more fully exhibited, such opinion should have been intimated to the

Law Officer of the Court whose duty it was to lay before them the further existing Orders. The Order produced in evidence was a bad selection; but though directed in particular to rattanning at Drill, the words "or on any other occasion whatever" clearly embrace the acts of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter. Even if this erroneous Finding of the Court were admissible, the Charge still remained, that such inflictions were without previous lawful trial; and it is in evidence, that Colonel Hunter did, by his own authority, dispense with trial, offering in cases to the alleged offender the option of rattanning. The infliction of Corporal punishment on a patient in the Hospital, and at Colonel Hunter's own private dwelling, are also included in the Court's justification. The position in this extraordinary judgment, that the 71st Regiment was in a state to justify the dispensing power assumed by Colonel Hunter, seems also to the Major General a gratuitous Finding of the Court; but it is no justification, unless the Court, in addition to the propriety of the prohibited punishment, also found the necessity of its immediate instant execution. As it stands, it is to be inferred that the Commanding Officer of a Corps, forming part of a large assembled Force, is allowed to dispense with the authority of his superior Officers on the very spot, as well as the Standing Orders of the Service. On this Finding, in every sense of it, the Major General records his disapproval.

On the 3d Charge, the Court acquit. The fact, that Lieutenant Colonel Hunter reported that the practice of flogging did not exist in the 71st Regiment, is established by his own letter laid before the Court; and what more abundant proof of the practice could the Court require, than the 5 several instances of rattanning during Colonel Hunter's Command, which they have, by their own Finding on the last Charge, recorded.

On the 4th Charge, 1st Count, it is fully established, that the orders conveyed to Colonel Hunter were clear and positive, "the Charges if entered in any of the Regimental Books to be expunged." Evidently the spirit and letter of the orders were the obliteration of a record distressing to the feelings of the Officer, the subject of it; and the disobedience affords its fullest illustration in the 2d Count of the 4th Charge, which exhibits a Subaltern Officer claiming from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment the performance of an act, enjoined by the orders of their common superior, the Major General of the Division, and the Commanding Officer replying in the words charged, which is declared by the Court not to be culpable; thus contumacious of authority and denial of justice, and language discarding the courtesy and decorum usual and required in the intercourse of Military duty, and especially in the exercise of Command, are justified by the Court.

The 3d Count exhibits the same indecorous, disrespectful and insubordinate language, the justification of which, in the acquittal, the Major General in Command of the Forces disapproves.

On the 4th Count of the same Charge, the Court absolve Lieutenant Colonel Hunter of offence, though they find the fact, of the Lieutenant Colonel, the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, before a Court of Enquiry, an open and public assembly of Officers, accusing the General Officer Commanding the Division of insulting him, thus terming the just exercise of Military authority and Command an insult, and otherwise expressing himself towards the General Officer in language it is difficult to believe could have fallen from the lips of any officer, and especially on such an occasion, and at such a place. It is not possible to examine the language established against Colonel Hunter, in the only sense of which it is susceptible and to understand the grounds on which the Court have pronounced its justification. The Major General must suppose it an error, which, if the exigencies of the Service allowed a revision, the Court would be anxious to rectify. But standing as it now does, the apparent judgment of a Court Martial, the Major General in Command of the Forces affixes to it his strongest disapproval.

5th Charge. It is difficult to conjecture the grounds of the acquittal of so signal an abuse of authority. Colonel Hunter denies that the officers were sent to Drill for such a cause, but he does not deny his own assertion that they were so.

On the 7th Charge, there is not the semblance of a reason for putting aside the evidence on the prosecution on the 1st Count, however the Court may doubt that on the 2d.

10th Charge, 1st Count, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter avows the fact of this Charge, and the Major General is at a loss to find how the Court can justify it.

15th Charge, 1st Count, the Major General disapproves the Finding, conceiving that the threat of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter to the Drum Major was not justifiable.

On the 17th Charge, the Major General disapproves the Finding, with the exception of Gully on the 4th Count.

18th Charge, the 3d Count, the Major General conceives to be fully established by the most satisfactory evidence; the expression to Captain E. Marshall was equally reprehensible in its application to both Officers of that name, while the immediate occasion of its utterance was an unjustifiable censure of the respectful application of Captain E. Marshall. The Finding is therefore disapproved.

The Major General in Command of the Forces confirms the Finding of the Court on the 1st Charge.

4th Charge, 5th and 6th Counts.

6th Charge.
8th Charge, 1st Count.
10th Charge, 2d Count.
12th Charge.
18th Charge, 1st Count.
20th Charge.
23d Charge.

The Major General approves and confirms the Finding on the

8th Charge, 2d Count.
9th Charge.
10th Charge, 3d Count.
11th Charge.
13th Charge.
14th Charge.
15th Charge, 2d and 3d Counts.
16th Charge.
18th Charge, 2d Count.
19th Charge, 1st Count.
21st Charge.
22d Charge.

These Proceedings have been sworn unnecessarily. They contain not only irrelevant matter admitted by the Court as evidence, but the Court have also received unauthenticated papers and irregular examination, and even what they rejected when offered for their own consideration, they have attached to their Proceedings as a channel of communication to the confirming authority.

The long train of accusation involving such variety of subjects to which the defendant had to reply may have justified an introductory explanation of the evidence to each Charge which he had to offer; but the Court have deviated from the rule and practice of Courts Martial, in allowing his observations and comments at all stages of the defence, and on subjects foreign to the inquiry.

Among the subjects thus obtruded, without reason or connexion, is the conduct of Captain Ebenezer Marshall, of the 71st Regiment. The consideration of it however, thus imposed on the Major General, may render unnecessary the labours of another Court Martial, to pronounce whether the virulent abuse poured on Captain E. Marshall by Colonel Hunter was essential to his defence, or admitting of any justification or excuse. The reparation to Captain Ebenezer Marshall is now afforded by this expression of the Major General's opinion of the indefensible reflections on that officer at this trial, and of the Major General's approbation of his conduct in the discharge of a clear imperative duty, in his report to Colonel Hunter, and in his protection of his Havildar. To the justice formerly obtained by Captain E. Marshall, in the orders of Major General Sir Samford Whittingham and the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Edward Barnes, is now added the elicited judgment of the Major General in Command of the Forces, who, in the painful contemplation of the disorder and bad spirit exhibited in these Proceedings, derives from the whole conduct of Captain Ebenezer Marshall satisfaction and relief.

The reprehensible procedure of Captain Roebuck, of the 71st Regiment, during the trial, reported to the Major General Commanding the Division, having been visited with his displeasure, Major General Ramsay's reproof to Captain Roebuck is hereby approved.

It is distressing to the Major General to remark, that the Court appear to have been alike regardless of the respect due to themselves, and of the protection due to those persons whose acts were brought before the Court, in allowing abusive language to be uttered regarding them without notice, silently permitting the Military authorities, whose character and office were in their keeping, to be assailed in a style disrespectful and insubordinate. Thus the orders of the Major General of the Division are termed an insulting correspondence, his Assistant Adjutant General is adverted to with offensive reflections and the Judge-Advocate, unprotected by any record of the Court's displeasure, is left to enter his own defence against the acrimonious licence of the defendant.

The Major General abstains from any observation on the remarks of the Court on the conduct of the prosecutor, Captain John Samuel Marshall. Lieutenant Colonel Hunter having been acquitted of so large a portion of Captain Marshall's Charges, it is equitable and necessary that the conduct and motives of that officer shall be subjected to judicial inquiry.

No such consideration opposes the declaration of the Major General's marked dissent from the exculpatory remarks on what the Court term "the loose unguarded expressions in which Lieutenant Colonel Hunter appears habitually to indulge," expressions which have gone to the extent of designating one of his own officers by the most offensive and vulgar epithet, and of ascending in insult and menace to the General officer Commanding the Division, in resentment of the discharge of the immediate duty in the former, and the proper exercise of authority in the latter.

The Major General concurs with the Court in their just appreciation of subordination; and he conceives that a commanding officer's great security for preserving in his corps, in addition to the power and authority reposed in him, is his own personal demeanour of his officers, evincing respect for them and for himself.

The Court have Sentenced Lieutenant Colonel Hunter to be reprimanded; the Major General declines enforcing it.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter is to be released from arrest.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th October, 1834.

The Cawnpore Division order by Brigadier C. H. Churchill, of the 11th instant, authorizing Superintending Surgeon J. Smith to entertain a Native Doctor for the Establishment of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey under Lieutenant Wagh, in the room of Soobhann Alee, on sick leave, is confirmed. The Native Doctor entertained under the authority of this order, is to be paid up and discharged whenever a Native Doctor from the Native Medical Institution may be available for the duty.

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. G. Wallington's Regimental order of the 14th instant, appointing Lieut. H. Hollings to act as Adjutant to the left Wing 68th Native Infantry, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed.

Sergeant Francis Stenait, of the 3d Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the Non Commissioned Staff of the Garrison of Fort William.

Mvkoo, Naick, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, having been examined by a Special Medical Committee, and declared to be a Malingering, is to be paid up and discharged the Service, from the date of the receipt of this order at Neemuch.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

16th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign A. Dallas, from 25th October to 10th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps at Mhow.

1st Regiment Native Infantry—Surgeon J. S. Toke from 17th November to 30th November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Fettehquah.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Veterinary Surgeon G. Griffith, from 1st December to 1st April 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to Sea.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th October, 1834.

The Regimental order by Major W. Stirling, under date the 18th instant, appointing Lieutenant W. T. Briggs to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master M. Huish, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 20th August last, to Lieutenant Colonel F. Worsely, of the 29th Native Infantry, is limited to the 5th instant, the date on which he proceeded to join the Regiment to which he stands appointed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from 10th November to 10th May 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

17th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel S. Hawthorne, from 1st November to 1st March 1835, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th October, 1834.

Ensign H. T. Combe, of the European Regiment, having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by a District Committee, is exempted from further examination, except by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which he will be expected to undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. P. Voules, from 15th November to ———, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his Corps on its arrival at Delhi.

9th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. J. Martin, from 1st November to 30th April 1835, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

49th Regiment Native Infantry—Ensign J. T. Wilcox, from 25th October to 25th January 1835, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th October, 1834.

The Artillery Regimental Order under date the 18th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain D. Ewart, of the 4th Company 5th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 5th Battalion, vice Lieutenant E. F. Day, who has been permitted to join the force under the Command of Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B., is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Sissmore is removed from the 41st to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Moore (on leave of absence) is removed from the 12th to the 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

19th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain T. H. Newhouse, from 20th November to 20th March 1835, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Barrackpore.

Ordnance Commissariat Department—Sub Conductor T. Lithgow, from 1st November to 1st November 1835, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th October, 1834.

The Agra Garrison and Station Order by Colonel R. H. Sale, C. B., under date the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Keir, M. D., to proceed in medical charge of the Detachment of Sappers and Miners and the Right Wing of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding towards Ajmere under the command of Major C. D. Wilkinson, is confirmed.

Sergeant Patrick Daly, of the Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Department of the Town Major of Fort William.

Sergeant Christopher Stokes is transferred from the Town Major's Department to the Army Commissariat, vice Daly.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 31st October, 1834.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, and in anticipation of the receipt from the Honourable the Court of Directors, of copies of the revised Field Exercise and Evolutions directed to be adopted in His Majesty's Army by General Orders dated Horse Guards, 16th August, 1833, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to authorize Officers Commanding Corps, who are in possession of the work, to introduce the system into their respective Regiments.

The Major General in Command of the Forces deems it necessary to call the attention of Officers residing at the Presidency to existing Regulations on the subject of Dress, and to require them, whenever they appear in public, to do so in the Uniform prescribed for the Department or Regiment to which they may belong.

The blue Coat and Forage Cap is the appropriate Dress for the morning or evening ride, and the Shell Jacket may be worn at small private parties; but Officers are prohibited from appearing at public assemblies and at formal parties, in any other than the Uniform Coat.

The Major General in Command of the Forces has reason to believe, that Officers occasionally obtain leave to visit the Presidency on medical certificate, on the plea of consulting the medical practitioners of Calcutta, when their ailments are in reality of such a nature as might reasonably be expected to be removed by attention to the recommendations of Regimental Surgeons, or by a short trip on the river; and in this belief he is the more confirmed, from observing that Officers, shortly after arriving at the Presidency on medical certificate, are in the habit, apparently in good health, of attending public places, dinner parties, &c. and rendering themselves conspicuous on all occasions of public amusement and conviviality. The Commander of the Forces deems it necessary to endeavour to put a stop to conduct, so unofficer like, and so inconsistent with the decorum which ought to be a prominent feature in the character of every one honored with a Commission; and he is accordingly pleased to prohibit Officers at the Presidency on medical certificate, from appearing at public parties, and to state, that their presence abroad can only be permitted in the morning or evening for the benefit of their health, when sanctioned by the medical officer under whose care they may have placed themselves.

The Major General deems it likewise necessary to enjoin regimental Surgeons to resist the importunities of applicants for medical certificates, to enable them to visit the Presidency, and to withhold such certificates when they may be satisfied in their own minds, that a cure might probably be effected at Regimental Head-Quarters, or by a short trip on the river.

The Major General desires, that the prohibition to appearing at convivial parties, &c. may be considered to apply to all Officers absent from their duty on the plea of sickness, and he is accordingly pleased to attract the attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts and Stations, to the subject.

Officers residing at the Presidency on account of ill health, are required to forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, on the 1st of every month, a certificate from a Presidency Surgeon, countersigned by the visiting Member of the Medical Board, shewing that a further stay in Calcutta is necessary to their recovery.

Officers, now at the Presidency, to whom the above Regulation applies, are ordered to send the required certificates, as notified in the last paragraph, to the Adjutant General's Office without delay.

The following removals are made :

Lieutenant Colonel J. Tulloch, from the 80th to the 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Burney, from the 70th to the 60th Regiment Native Infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant C. H. Boisragon, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 12th August last, is, at his own request, cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

70th Regiment Native Infantry—Major F. Buckley, from 10th November to 10th November 1835, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

40th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain G. Thomson, from 1st November to 15th November, in extension, to await the arrival of his Regiment at the Presidency.

4th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Salter, from 1st January, 1835 to 1st July, 1835, in extension, to remain at Almora, on medical certificate.

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR AUGUST, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 6 Ship *Atlas*, G. Hustwick, from Ceylon (date not mentioned,) Point Pedro 17th July, and Madras 22d ditto.
- 7 Bark *Selma*, D. Luckie, from Liverpool 6th April.
- Ship *Tyrer*, L. Ellis, from Liverpool 13th April.
- Bark *William*, T. Hamlin, junior, from Greenock 5th April.
- Ship *Edward*, R. Heaviside, from Tondemanar 23d July.
- 8 Bark *Irt*, W. Hoodless, from Valparaiso, Coquembo, and Huasco 23d April: dates of departure of the two former places not mentioned.
- French ship *L'Ange Gardien*, J. Coury.
- 9 Ship *Ernaad*, J. L. Gillett, from London 5th February, Port Louis 15th June, Madras 20th July, and Vizagapatam 1st August.
- Bark *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, J. Anderson, from London 12th February.
- Ditto *Sterling*, J. Burnett, from Ceylon 31st July.
- Ditto *Hereford*, Chas. Frier, from Ceylon 25th ditto.
- Ship *Duke of Roxburgh*, J. Petrie, from Bombay 23d ditto.
- Danish ship *Syden*, J. Burd, from Bombay 17th ditto, and Pondicherry 1st August.
- 10 Bark *Amelia Thompson*, Wm. Pigott, from London 11th March, and Madras 2d August.
- Ditto *Georgianna*, Thos. Thorn, from London 27th March, Johanna 29th July, and Madras 2d Aug.
- 11 Bark *Sylph*, R. Wallace, from China 25th June and Singapore 26th July.
- Bark *Bengal*, C. See, from Liverpool 8th April.
- Ship *William Wilson*, J. H. Miller, from the Mauritius 23d June and Tondemanar 1st August.
- Bark *Futty Rohoman*, C. D. Rice.
- 12 Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, R. N. J. Roe, from Bombay 22d July.
- Brig *Cecelia*, P. Roy, from Singapore 10th July and Penang 20th ditto.
- 13 Bark *Ann*, Jemsetjee Ardajee.

- Aug. 14 Ship *Exmouth*, D. Warren, from London 8th April
and Madras 7th August.
— Ship *Sultana*, Noormahomed, from Bombay 28th
July.
19 Brig *Samsoondrah Provy*, Nacoda, from Nagore
7th August.
20 Brig *London*, W. McClean, for Liverpool 1st May.
— Ship *Cleveland*, W. Marley, from Bombay 26th July.
21 Ship *Mermaid*, P. M. Stavers, from China 7th June,
and Singapore 27th ditto.
— Brig *George and Mary*, J. Roberts, from the Mau-
ritius 23d June, and Ceylon 11th August.

DEPARTURES.

- July 29 Ship *Barrosa*, P. J. Reeves, for China.
Aug. 2 Brig *Daphne*, R. Todd, for the Mauritius.
4 Bark *Eamont*, John Seager, for Madras.
8 Bark *Fanny*, R. Edwards, for Madras.
10 Ship *Layton*, G. Wade, for China.
11 French ship *Bordelais*, M. Laporte, for Bourbon.
12 Bark *Cashmere Merchant*, D. O'Brien, for Madras.
— Ditto *Ganges*, J. Burgess, for Madras.
— Ship *Princess Victoria*, J. Bissett, for Madras, Ho-
bart Town, and Sydney.
13 Bark *Yare*, H. H. Fawcett, for the Mauritius.
— Ship *Captain Cook*, W. Thomson, for China.
16 Bark *Sophia*, J. Rapsom, for Penang and Singapore.
25 Bark *Penelope*, P. Hutchinson, for Madras.
26 Bark *Lady Clifford*, J. Mason, for Penang.
— Ship *Lonach*, W. Lemon, for Madras.
— Ditto *Edmonstone*, A. McDougall, for China.
— Ditto *La Belle Alliance*, C. Arckol, for China.
— Bark *Frankland*, O. Edwards, for Liverpool.
27 Brig *Mary*, J. Morton, for Madras.
— Ditto *Permie*, C. A. Harris, for the Mauritius.
— Ditto *Hind*, R. Wyatt, for Hobart Town and Sydney.
— Bark *Broad Oaks*, M. Hubbuck, for the Mauritius.
28 H. C. C. ship *General Palmer*, W. Thomas, for
London.
— Ship *Carnatic*, D. Broadfoot, for the Isle of France.
— Bark *Lady of the Isle*, G. Higton, for Liverpool.
— Bark *Thos. Dougall*, D. K. Brown, for China.
— Ship *Recovery*, Thos. Wellbank, for Singapore
— Ship *Drogan*, J. Mackenzie, for Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Ernaad, from London:—Mrs. Stavers, Mrs. Dagnaim, Mrs. Florince, Miss Ranken, Lieut. H. Laurell, B. Lt. Cavalry; Lieuts. J. Cheitham, 11th, and R. P. Alcock, 46th B. N. I.; Mr. H. Shakespear, Cadet; Mr. J. Davidson; Mr. M. Twedee; Messrs. F. Roubran and B. Brichsalt, Merchants.
From Madras:—Miss Manley, and Ensign Steer, 1st M. N. I.
From Vizagapatam:—Mr. S. Hawkins, and J. Dyer.

Per Danish ship Syden, from Europe:—Mrs. Burd, Mrs. Duns, Mr. Canter, and Capt. Moller. *From Bombay*:—Capt. Mackenzie.

Per Sterling, from the Mauritius:—Mr. J. Durward, Mariner.

Per Amelia Thompson, from London:—Misses Elizabeth Campbell and Eliza Turner; Capt. P. Patterson, H. M. 26th Regt.; Messrs. Colvin Corsar, Crawford Rees, and Alexander Boswell.

Per Georgianna, from London:—Miss Nurton, Lieut. Anderson, 44th Regt. N. I.; Ensigns Botine, and R. Dyce, H. M. 3d Regt. of Buffs. *From Madras*:—Mrs. Steward, Capt. Steward, Mr. McKintosh, Cadet; and Mr. W. Taylor.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Bombay:—John de Rocha, Esq., Merchant.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, from Madras:—Mr. J. J. D. Anselme; Mr. Frank Dickinson, to join the ship *City of Edinburgh*; and Master E. J. Roberts.

Per bark William, from Greenock:—Messrs. B. R. Landale, and John P. Casenemore; and Miss Jane Boyder.

Per Edward, from the Mauritius:—Mr. Heaviside.

Per Sylph, from China:—L. A. Aveitick, Esq.

Per Cavendish Bentinck:—Capt. W. Butler, Country Service.

Per Cecelia, from Penang:—Messrs. T. R. Hampton and J. Blackburn.

Per ship Exmouth, from London:—Mesdames Rundle, Swain, Gouldhawke, Clifford, Matheson and 3 children; Misses Skyring, J. Skyring, Garstin, Gouldhawke, Boyd, Blackall, M. Swain, H. Swain, and M. Oakes; Captains Rundle, H. M. 49th Regt., Swain, 5th N. I., and A. Cameron, 3d Buffs; Lieut. Horsely, H. M. 38th Foot; Messrs. Henry B. Paulin, Thos. Gardiner, Alfred Gouldhawke, and Remfrey; and Master James Gouldhawke.

Per brig Kate:—Mr. George Creighton, Supercargo.

Per ship Mermaid, from China:—Mrs. Wimberly and 2 children; and Revd. C. Wimberly. *From Singapore*:—Mr. D. Breen, merchant.

Per Cleveland, from Bombay:—Lieutenant E. C. Archbold, 8th Light Cavalry.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. C. ship General Palmer, for London:—Mrs Sutton, Miss Campbell, Major Gray, H. M. 44th Regt.; Capt. Douglas, ditto; Lieut. Crossman, Thos Anderson, Esq., C Jameson, Esq. and H. Harris, Esq.

Per ship Princess Victoria, for Hobart Town:—Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and 2 children; Captain Wright, H. C. Service; Messrs. Bond and Stubbs; and Miss Dunahue. *For Madras*:—C. Hogg, Esq

Per Adelaide, for China:—Wm. Blenkin, Esq. *For Singapore*:—Lieut. Innes, Artillery.

Per Aurora, for London:—Professor Wither of Bishop's College. *For the Cape*:—Dr. Grimes.

Per Frankland, for Liverpool:—Mrs. Edward.

Per ship Lonach, for the Mauritius and New South Wales:—Mrs. Maidman; Messrs. Murat, J. E. Arbuthnot, R. Trotter, Elliot, Williams, and Rev. Mr. Combe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD)

1834

MARRIAGES.

- July 5 At Ellichpoor, Mr. B. A. Isaac, Assistant Apothecary in the Nizam's Army, to Miss Isabella Foncca.
- 10 At Bombay, Conrad Owen, Esq., 1st Regt. Bombay Cavalry, to Stephana Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Hawkins, Bombay Engineers.
- 11 At Colombo, Lieutenant G. R. Cummin, H. M. 97th Regt. to Georgiana Maria, second daughter of Col. Walker, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in this Island, and niece to the late Sir Henry Torrrens.

- July* 14 At Bangalore, Serjeant Major Nicholson R. Bain, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to Miss Elizabeth Brasher.
- At Madras, Richard Pretyma, Esq. Regt. N. I., fifth son of the late Robert Pretyma, Esq. of Belstead Lodge near Ipswich, in the Country of Suffolk, to Mary Short, relict of the late Dr. Short, M. D., of Clarendon Square, Somers Town.
- At Berhampore, Mr. Augustus Charles Monnier, to Miss Mary Ann Adie.
- At Muttra, Lieut. R. Haldane, 45th Regt. N. I., to Eliza, daughter of Major W. Martin, 57th Regt. N. I.
- 16 At Shikarpoor, Assistant Apothecary John Murray, of the 24th Regt. N. I., to Miss Julia Mary Ann Degrayter.
- At Meerut, Sergeant William MacBarnett, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Fox, daughter of Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Fox, of the 52d Regt. N. I.
- At Chinsurah, Lieut. T. R. Leighton, H. M. 44th Foot, to Emily Cornelia, only daughter of the late Capt. Dewaal, 60th Regt. B. N. I., and grand-daughter of D. A. Overbeck, Esq., of the same place.
- 19 At Bombay, Lieut and Brevet Captain Thomas Miller, H. M. 40th Regt. Comdg. Depôt King's Troops, to Ellen Louisa Hagard, only daughter of the late S. Hagard, Esq. of Sion Hill, near Bath, and grand daughter of the late Rev. G. Smythe, Rector of Reynton, Herefordshire.
- Mr. C. W. D'Cruze, to Miss Maria Cardozo.
- 21 Commander William Lowe, of the Indian Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Reed Hart, youngest daughter of the late John Hart, Esquire, of Saltash, Cornwall.
- 24 At Cawnpore, Mr. Henry Jacobi, to Miss Harriet Bowman.
- 26 At Simla, Lieut. John Kennedy Maccansland, Assistant Political Agent, Subbathoo, to Emma, fifth daughter of Colonel W. C. Faithful, C. B. Commanding the Sirhind Division of the Army.

- July* 26 R. Middleton, Esq., to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late Capt. Leigh, of the Country Service.
- Mr. Lewis Gomes, to Miss Isabella Swaris.
- Mr. Johannes Rebeiro, to Miss Rose Ann, second daughter of Mr. Solomon Damzen, of the Secret Department.
- 28 Mr. Charles Kerr, Assistant Military Board Office, to Miss Anne Smith.
- Aug.* 5 At Dacca, Mr. E. G. McCally, to Mrs. Jane Paul, relict of the late Revd. P. Paul.
- 6 Thomas James Phillips, Esq., to Eleanor Ann, second daughter of Mrs E. Turner, of Entally.
- 22 James Cockburn, Esq, indigo planter, to Violet, eldest daughter of Thomas Morton, Esq., late of Roseback near Edinburgh.
- 26 Mr. Christopher Gomes, of the Hon'ble Company's Lithographic office, to Mrs. Helen Gika, relict of the late Major L. Gika, of the Mharhatta Service.

1834

BIRTHS.

- June* 15 At Cawnpore, the lady of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 25 At Manaar, the lady of John William Huskisson, Esq. of His Majesty's Civil Service, of a daughter.
- July* 1 At Belhampore, near Ganjam, the wife of Mr. James D'Lavale, Head Accountant in the Collector's Office of that station, of a daughter.
- 4 At Bombay, the lady of Captain P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- At Belgam, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, Missionary, of a daughter.
- 7 At Bellary, the lady of Major C. Warren, H. M. 55th Regt., of a son, still-born.
- 10 At Chinsurah, Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a son.
- 12 At Mutkul, the lady of Captain Raynsford, of a son.
- At Baroda, Mrs. M. M. Shaw, of a daughter.
- 13 At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 14 At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
- At Secundrabad, the wife of Troop Quarter Master William Doyle, of the Horse Artillery, of a son

- July* 14 At Shickarpoor, the wife of Serjeant Major Richard Ward, 2d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 16 At Moradabad, the lady of Major R. C. Faithfull, 14th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 18 At Cawnpore, the lady of G. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. W. Musprat, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
- At Trichinopoly, the lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.
- 19 At Bareilly, the lady of Captain J. T. Boileau, Engineers, of a son.
- At Madras, the wife of Conductor Fox, of the Quarter Master General's Department, of a daughter.
- 20 At Bowdangah, near Pubna, Mrs. Catherine Anna Lloyd, of a daughter.
- At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr. Pearse, 37th Regt. N. I., of a son.
- 21 At Chunar, the wife of Garrison Apothecary John Francis Pingault, of a daughter.
- 23 At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Brownrigg, His Majesty's 13th L. I., of a daughter.
- Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a son.
- 26 At Dhoolia, the lady of H. R. Elliott, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
- 27 At Meerut, the lady of Captain Francis Blundell, 14th Dragoons, of a son.
- At Benares, Mrs. Preston of Allahabad, of a son.
- Mrs. Montie, of a daughter.
- At Simla, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.
- 28 At Cawnpore, the lady of Charles Mackinnon, Esq., Surgeon, 15th Regt. N. I. of a son.
- 29 At Arrah, Indigo Factory, Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a son.
- At Sobha Bazar, the Ranees of Maha Rajah Kalee Krishen Behadur was safely delivered of a son and heir.
- 31 The wife of Theodore Dickens, Esq. of a son
- At Simlah, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.
- At Nusseerabad, the lady of Aysford Anstruther, Esq., 54th Regiment, of a son.

- ng. 2 At Simla, the lady of A. Cumming, Esq., of a daughter.
- 3 At Jessore, Mrs. D. F. Gomes, of a daughter.
- 4 At Berhampore, the lady of R. Troup, Esq., of the 63d Regt. N. I., of a son.
- Mrs. J. Gill, of a daughter.
- At Jubulpore, the lady of T. C. Smith, Esq., of twins.
- 5 Mrs. Henry Smith, of a son.
- Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.
- At Jaunpore, the lady of B. Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.
- 6 At Azimghur, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
- At Colaba, Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a son.
- 7 At Sulkea, Mrs. Mary Hardliss, of a son.
- At Chittagong, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- At Rungpore, the lady of Capt Alex. Davidson, principal assistant to the agent to the Governor General, North Eastern Frontier, of a daughter.
- 9 At Simla, the lady of Captain J. Moule, 23d N. I., of a son.
- 10 At Madras, the lady of T. C. Taylor, Esq., H. C. Astronomer, of a son.
- 11 Mrs. Goodall Atkinson, of a son.
- 12 The wife of Mr. John Richard D'Costa, of a daughter.
- 13 At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a son.
- 14 The lady of J. Plomer, Esq., of a son and heir.
- 19 At Allahabad, the lady of John Dunsmure, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 21 At Allipore, Mrs. J. Floyd, junior, of a son.
- The lady of Mr. William Sinclair, of a daughter.
- Mrs. Dayus, of a daughter.
- 22 Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.
- The wife of Mr. Apothecary J. Butler, of a daughter.
- Mrs. S. G. Aviet, of a son.
- 23 At Dum-Dum, the wife Mr. John Ridd, of a daughter.
- 26 At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son.
- 27 The lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter.

1834

DEATHS.

- July 1 At Dinapore, Mrs. M. MacDonald.
- 3 At sea, on board the *Mermaid*, Capt. Stavers, from China, Mr. Jas. Callan, 3d officer of that ship.
- At Chinsurah, Capt. Charles Kiernander, of the Invalids.
- 5 At Behampore, near Ganjam, Ann Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. James D'Lavale, Head Accountant in the Collector's Office, and only daughter of Mr. William Young; aged 16 years, 6 months and 20 days.
- 6 At Sholapore, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Buchanan, Band Master 1st Lt. Cav. aged 23 years.
- 7 Mr. Montie, aged 38 years.
- At Trevandrum, Mr. John Michael Lafrenais, head translator in the Hozoor Cutcherry of His Excellency the Dewan of Travancore; aged 40 years and 10 months.
- 8 In Rampart Row, Bombay, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Jones, aged 19 years.
- 9 At Secunderabad, John James, the only son of Lieut. John Haulton Gunthorpe, Madras Horse Artillery; aged 15 months.
- 10 At Mhow, in Malwah, Fanny, the beloved wife of Lieut. and Adjutant D. F. Evans, 16th Regt. N. I., aged 23 years and 7 months.
- At Mazagon, Mrs. Susanna Gotlich, relict of the late Captain Gotlich, of the Bombay Army.
- 11 At Ootacamund, Lieut. T. Stacpoole, of the 40th Regt. N. I.
- 14 At Agra, Miss Ann Chatfield.
- 17 At Moradabad, the infant daughter of Major R. C. Faithful.
- At Neemuch, Francis Ezra, the infant son of T. E. Downes, Esq., Assistant Surgeon; aged 1 year and 2 months.
- 18 At Delhi, Mrs. Davis, the wife of Mr. C. J. Davis, of the Pension Establishment.
- 19 At Monghier, Mr. John Paternoster, of the wound he received from his servant without provocation, aged 28 years.

- July* 22 At Bombay, Mr. Henry Meirs, Carpenter of H. M. S. *Magicienne*, aged 37 years.
- 23 At Narrainunge, Elizabeth, the lady of William Teriaudeau, Esq., aged 59 years.
- 24 The wife of Serjeant John Tratt, of the Town Guard, Calcutta, aged 21 years.
- In the King's Barracks, Bombay, John Archibald, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon H. M. 48th Regt., in the 33d year of his age.
- 25 On his passage from Calcutta to Moulmein, Capt. J. M. Budwell, Commander of the barque *Ann*; aged 38 years
- 26 Mrs. Ann Sheppard, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Sheppard, Branch Pilot, H. C. M. S., aged 48 years.
- 27 Mrs. Jane Benjamine, aged 43 years, 6 months and 15 days.
- At Dinapore, Mr. William Worters Tailor, aged 46 years.
- 28 At Madras, Lieut. J. R. Sayers, of the 5th Regt. N. I.
- Master F. G. Ingels, son of Mr. Henry Ingels; aged 1 year and 3 months.
- 29 At Baitool, Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Aubert, 18th Regt. N. I., Commander of the Station.
- At Trichinopoly, Louisa Sarah Grantham, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Baron de Kutzleben, Commanding the 44th Regt. N. I.; aged 1 year, 8 months and 10 days.
- In the General Hospital, Serjeant J. Rees, of the Arsenal of Fort William; aged 35 years, 4 months, and 24 days.
- 31 At Ootacamund, Mr. Peter Prim.
- Mr. James Taylor, junior, aged 19 years and 2 months.
- Aug.* 1 Archibald Hamilton, son of Mrs. and Mr. James Galloway; aged 13 months and 6 days.
- 2 At the General Hospital, Mrs Mary Hubberd, relict of the late Mr. Edward Hubberd, indigo-planter; aged 27 years.
- At Geagunge, near Berhampore, Panny Eliza Jane, only child of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Coulman, H. M. 63d Foot; aged 14 months and 12 days.

- Aug. 2 Edward Francis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens; aged two days.
- Capt. Richard L. Laws, commander of the ship *Dunvegan Castle*; aged 39 years, 7 months and 3 days.
- 3 Mr. John Savage, Assistant in the Secret Department; aged 60 years.
- At Caimbatoor, Rev. G. H. Woodward, of the Jaffana Mission, Ceylon, aged 37 years and 6 months.
- At Nellore, Editha, the youngest daughter of O. W. Span, Esq., of the 53d Regt. Bengal N. I.; aged 7 months and 1 day.
- 4 Mr. Abraham James, Assistant in the Marine Pay Office, aged 17 years, 11 months and 29 days, eldest son of the late Mr. Abraham James, Printer.
- Miss Mary Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Captain Hamilton, of the Country Service; aged 17 years and 7 days.
- At Muttra, Marion Louisa Harriot McRae, the infant daughter of Assisant Surgeon James McRae, Horse Artillery; aged 10 months.
- At Jubulpore, the infant twins of T. C. Smith, Esq.
- At Monghyr, Lieut. C. W. Carleton, of the Pension Establishment.
- 5 At the residence of Madame Balandreau, Monsieur François Millet, indigo planter; aged 35 years.
- At Fort William, Miss Mary Anne Home, daughter of Captain R. Home; aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.
- At Howrah, Master Henry Matson, son of Mr. James Matson, Assistant in the Howrah Docks; aged 16 years.
- At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, Gregor McGregor, Esq., aged 27 years.
- 6 At Chinsurah, Mrs. Frank Barber, of a daughter.
- At Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth Marjoribanks, aged 63 years and 11 months.
- At St. Thomas's Mount, George Christopher, the infant son of Regimental Quarter Master Serjeant C. Downs; aged 1 year and 6 months.
- 7 Grace Edgecumbe, the beloved wife of Douglas K. Wiggins, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, aged 22 years.

- Aug* 7 Miss Mary Ann Isabella MacMahone, the eldest daughter of Benjamin and Harriet MacMahone ; aged 5 years and 6 months.
- At Chunar, Penelope, the wife of Brevet Captain C. Dallas, aged 26 years.
- 8 At Vepery, Capt. Thomas Perrier, of the 5th Regt. N. I. ; aged 34 years.
- 9 At Madras, James, third son of Lieut. E. Wallis, 28th N. I. ; aged 18 months and 28 days.
- 10 William Pinckney, Esq., officiating Agent and Deputy Post Master at Kedgerree ; aged 45 years.
- Thomas Barrow Day, Esq., Surgeon of the H. C. ship *General Palmer* ; aged 29 years.
- 12 At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, Emily Helen Garstin, youngest daughter of Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, 72d Regt ; aged 11 months.
- Mrs. M. Bellentine, aged 56 years.
- At Dinapore, Assistant Surgeon W. Scott.
- At Saugor, Lieut. John Geo. Ridley, 2d Regt. N. I.—This lamented young officer was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the Lake.
- 13 William, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell ; aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.
- Mrs Catherine Davis, aged 45 years and 7 months.
- 14 At the Port Master's residence, Diamond Harbour, Mary Elizabeth Clarissa, the beloved daughter of G. and E. Kirby ; aged 1 year and 3 days.
- 15 Mr. Richard Brooke Smith, of the Country Service, chief officer of the ship *John Adam*, aged 31 years.
- George George, Esq., aged 19 years, 1 month and 3 days.
- 16 Mr. William Osborne, Surveyor.
- In the 58th year of his age, Thomas Howe Higgins, Esq., eldest son of the late Col. Thomas Higgins, of the Bengal Military Establishment ; he was for many years in the country service, and commanded the *Mentor*, *Mercury*, and *Po*, of which last he was also owner.
- At Ishapore, Sergeant W. Pearson, of the Gunpowder Agency.
- 19 Mr. George Nelson Lyall, of the ship *King William* ; aged 54 years.

- Aug.* 20 Mr. Robert Dashwood, of the firm of Dashwood and Howe ; aged 30 years, 2 months and 15 days.
- 21 Robert Bell, Esq , Indigo Planter, aged 34 years and 8 months.
- Mr. Paul D'Mello, of the firm of Simpson and Co. ; aged 43 years, 8 months and 29 days.
- 22 Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Long ; aged 26 years, 10 months and 14 days.
- 23 At Coolie Bazar, James Augustus LaValette, the infant son of Mr. F. LaValette, aged 11 months and 4 days.
- At the residence of her brother, Miss Burkinyoung.
- 24 Eugene Arthur, the third and youngest child of Lawrence DeSouza, Esq., aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.
- 25 Captain George Brown O'Brien, H. M. 62d Regt.; aged 42 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

UP TO AUGUST 30, 1834.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Becher, John.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Beebee Munna.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Beebee Mahexrul Nessee.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Benjamine, Jane (Widow.)....	John Palmer, executor.
Boyce, C. B. (Mariner.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Campbell, John (Civil Service.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Colquhoun, A.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Day, T. B. (Surgeon.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Escalanto, Ana MaValez De....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Gordon, Adam.....	R. Gordon, executor.
Harris, J. L.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Higgins, T. H.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Horsburgh, S. M. (Captain.)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Kissen Ghose.....	Colly Doss Ghose, administrator.
Latter, B. R. W. (Major.)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Laws, R. L. (Mariner.).....	R. Lyall, executor.
Little, John Peter.....	Sir Jeremiah Bryant, executor.
Lockett, A. (Lieut.-Col.),.....	Sir C. T. Metcalfe and Major J. Sutherland, administrators, as Bond Creditors.
Macdonald, A. (Captain.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Mackey, John, (Merchant and Agent.).....	A. A. Mackey, executor.
McGregor, Gregor (Merchant.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Noor Begum, alias Beebee Green.	Mirza Mahomed Cazim, admin- istrator.
Pinkney, W.....	T. T. Harington and W. H. Abbott, executors.
Porteous, John (Indigo Planter.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Rogers, T. S. (Mariner.)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Saltwell, George.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sethagasssee, Catchick.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Simpson, G. (Mariner.).....	Registrar Supreme Court

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,—AUGUST 30, 1834.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Remittable Loan, 6 per Cent.	24 0 a	23 0 Prem.
Old 5 per Cent. { 1st Class.	1 0 a	0 10 „
{ 2d Class.	0 10 a	0 6 „
{ 3d Class.	0 0 a	0 0 „
Second or Middle 5 per Cent. Loan.	3 8 a	0 4 Prem.
New or 3d 5 per Cent. Loan	3 4 a	2 12 „
4 per Cent. Loan.	0 8 a	0 1 Disc.
Prem. 12,800 Bank of Bengal Shares..	Sa. Rs. 12,300	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 0
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills,	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	4 0
Do. on open accounts, the Bank lending on Deposit Security	5 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 9½	Government Bills, 12 months' date, per Sa. Rs.	1 10
1 11	Other Public Bills, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
2s 1d a 2s 2¾d	Private Bills, 6 months' sight, 2s 3d a 2s 4d	

PRICES OF BULLION.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL
Spanish Pillar Dollars, ... per 100 Sa. Rs.	208 12	208 9
Mexican Ditto, ditto	208 8	207 5
Peruvian and other Ditto, ditto	207 8	207 4
Sovereigns, each	10 1	9 4
Old Standard Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 7	16 11
New Standard Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 2	16 5

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- | | | |
|-------|----|--|
| Aug. | 31 | Ship <i>Upton Castle</i> , J. E. Duggan, from Bombay 5th August. |
| Sept. | 1 | Bark <i>Emily Jane</i> , W. Boothby, from China 27th June. |
| | — | Bark <i>Clairmont</i> , S. Boulton, from Bombay 3d August. |
| | — | Ship <i>Indian Oak</i> , E. Worthington, from Rangoon 12th August. |
| | 2 | Ship <i>Cordelia</i> , G. Creighton, from Liverpool 13th May. |
| | — | Ship <i>Prince George</i> , Frances Shaw from Plymouth 9th February, Bombay 19th July, and Madras 19th August. |
| | 3 | Ship <i>Buhaman</i> , J. Pearce, from Liverpool 25th March and Rio de Janeiro 25th June. |
| | — | Ship <i>Mandarine</i> , R. Donald, from Liverpool 22d April and Madras 20th August. |
| | — | H. C. brig <i>Henry Meriton</i> , R. Jump, from Chittagong 20th August. |
| | — | Ship <i>Triumph</i> , Thos. Green, from Bombay 4th August and Madras 21st ditto. |
| | 4 | Ship <i>John Woodall</i> , J. Henderson, from Liverpool 4th May. |
| | 5 | French ship <i>Egide</i> , Le Cour, from Bourbon 24th July and Pondicherry 24th August. |
| | — | Ship <i>Fame</i> , J. Richardson, from Covelong 19th and Madras 20th August. |
| | — | Bark <i>Will Watch</i> , Wm. Barrington, from Singapore 24th July and Penang 4th August. |
| | 7 | Ship <i>Caleutta</i> , George Grundy, from Liverpool 11th March, and Bombay 13th August. |
| | 8 | French ship <i>Courier de St Paul</i> , P. Fiton, from Nantes 2d June. |
| | 9 | Bark <i>Hashmy</i> , P. Harfield, from London 1st May and Madras 1st September. |
| | — | American bark <i>Tuscany</i> , C. Littlefield, from Boston 9th May. |
| | — | Ship <i>Lord William Bentinck</i> , H. Hutchinson, from London 27th April, Madeira 17th May, Madras 25th August, and Ennore 1st September. |

- Sept.* 9 Ship *Palmira*, Wm. Loader from Bombay 16th August.
- 10 Ship *Imogen*, G. Riley, from Liverpool 8th April.
- H. C. steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Assam 6th September.
- 12 Bark *Hardie*, J. Randle, from Singapore 19th August and Acheen 1st September.
- 13 American ship *Star*, M. Griffin, from Philadelphia 10th May, Madeira 5th June, and Madras 4th September.
- Bark *Africaine*, John Duff, from the Isle of France 1st August, Marcanum, date not mentioned, and Madras 1st September.
- 15 Bark *Java*, J. Todd, from the Mauritius 13th July, and Tondemanar 2d September.
- 18 Bark *Memnon*, R. H. Ekin, from Liverpool 15th April.
- Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Penang 26th July and Pedier 22d August.
- 19 Bark *Resolution*, G. Jellicoe, from Penang 1st September.
- Ship *Fyzel Curreem*, J. Beattie, from Bombay 9th August and Madras 8th September.
- Ship *Hydroose*, W. Hughes, from Covelong 3d and Madras 13th September.
- French bark *Pompec*, P. M. Fleury, from Bourdeaux 25th April.
- Ditto ditto *L'Balquerie*, J. Fresand, from Bourdeaux 10th June.
- 20 Ship *Tapley*, R. Tapley, from Liverpool 21st May.
- Bark *Atwick*, H. McKay, from Pedier Coast 19th September.
- Bark *Athenais*, F. Moreau, from Bourbon 21st August.
- 21 Bark *Pegasus*, R. Howlett, from Sydney 25th June and Penang 3d September.
- 23 Ship *Juliana*, C. B. Tarbutt, from London 22d May, and Madras 17th September.
- 24 Ship *Broxbornebury*, Alfred Chapman, from London 24th May and Madras 8th September.
- 25 Bark *Soobrow*, W. Poole, from Rangoon 10th September.
- 26 Ship *Orontes* J. Currie, from London 27th May and Madras 18th September.

- Sept.* 26 Brig *Two Brothers*, D. Meyer, from Ennore 18th September.
 -- Bark *Skimmer*, Thos. Hill, from Singapore 29th August.
 27 Ship *Coromandel*, T. Boyes, from London 27th and Portsmouth 31st May and Madras 20th September.
 28 Ship *Africa*, J. S. Skelton, from London 23d April and Madras 21st September.
 -- Bug *Mavis*, H. Scott, from Hobart Town 24th March and Malacca 29th August.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug.* 27 Brig *Mary*, J. Mouton, for Madras.
 -- Ditto *Perme*, C. A. Harris, for the Mauritius.
 -- Ditto *Hind*, R. Wyatt, for Hobart Town and Sydney.
 -- Bark *Broad Oak*, M. Hubbuck, for the Mauritius.
 28 H. C. C. ship *General Palmer*, W. Thomas, for London.
 -- Ship *Carnatic*, D. Proodfoot, for the Isle of France.
 -- Bark *Lady of the Isles*, G. Higton, for Liverpool.
 -- Bark *Thos. Dougall*, D. K. Brown, for China.
 -- Ship *Recovery*, Thos. Wellbank, for Singapore.
 -- Ship *Drongan*, J. Mackenzie, for Bombay.
 30 Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, W. Viner, for Liverpool.
 -- Ditto *Majestic*, A. Lawson, for the Mauritius.
 -- Bark *Patriot King*, J. Clarke, for Liverpool.
 31 Ditto *Gaillardon*, J. J. R. Bowman, for the Mauritius.

Sept. 4 Steamer *Forbes*, J. Forth, for Madras.
 8 Brig *Cecelia*, P. Roy, for Penang.
 -- French brig *Agenor*, LeClere, for Marseilles.
 9 Ship *John Adam*, J. Roche, for Bombay.
 -- Bark *Hereford*, Charles Frier, for the Mauritius.
 -- Bark *Helvellyn*, W. B. Boadle, for China.
 -- Ship *Competitor*, G. B. Broek, for Rangoon.
 -- Bark *Abgaris*, P. D. Tiezevant, for Madras.
 12 Ship *Andromache*, J. Andrews, for Madras.
 -- Ditto *John Bannerman*, J. Watt, for China.
 -- Ditto *Mermaid*, P. M. Stavers, for China.
 -- Bark *Sylph*, R. Wallace, for Singapore and China.
 13 Danish ship *Syden*, J. Burd, for China.
 -- Bark *Lady Hayes*, John Burnett, for China.

- Sept. 13 Ship *Forth*, Charles Robinson, for the Straits and China.
- 21 H. C. steamer *Enterprise*, C. H. West, for Penang and Moulmein.
- Bark *William*, T. Hamlin, for Greenock.
- 22 Bark *Burrell*, J. Metcalfe, for London.
- Bark *Will Watch*, W. Barrington, for Penang.
- Bark *Bahamian*, J. Pearce, for the Mauritius.
- Brig *Kate*, J. T. Young, for ditto.
- 23 Ship *Lord Lyndoch*, W. Johnston, for London.
- French ship *Egide*, B. LeCour, for Bourbon.
- Bark *Bengal*, J. Lee, for London.
- 24 Bark *Selma*, D. Luckie, for Liverpool.
- 25 Bark *Emily Jane*, W. Boothby, for China.
- Ship *Robarts*, H. Wake, for China.
- Brig *Welcome*, C. Castles, for Liverpool.
- 26 Ship *Sterling*, John Burnett, for the Isle of France.
- Ship *Avendish Bentinck*, R. A. J. Roe, for Madras and Colombo.
- 27 Bark *Wm. and Mary*, J. Bluett, for Madras.
- Bark *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, H. B. Fell, for the Mauritius.
- Brig *George and Mary*, J. Roberts, for the Mauritius.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per American ship Tuscany:—C. R. Green, G. E. Channing, W. S. Appleton and G. A. Parker, Esqs.

Per Hashmy:—Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Husband and 2 children, Capts. Gregory, McLean and Rawlings, Messrs. Leckie and Scott, Assistant Surgeons.; Sergt. Woodward, of the 11th Light Dragoons, in charge of Lord William Bentinck's Horses.

Per Lord Wm. Bentinck, from London:—Mrs. Plowden, Misses D. Olivers and Verne; Messrs. Oldfield 4th and Plowden, 17th B. N. I.; Walker, 11th Light Dragoons; Bagge and Astell, Writers; Potts, Engineers; O'Grady and Inverarity, Cornets 16th Lancers; 2 Privates, 16th Lancers; and 1 ditto 11th Dragoons. *From Madras*:—Mr. Fergusson and Mr. J. C. Owen, Pilot Service.

Per John Woodall:—Mr. R. Eakson, Engineer.

Per Fame from Covelong:—Mr. J. Pereira, Mariner. *From Madras*.—Capt. Thompson, H. M. 21st Regt.; and Lieut. Codd, H. M. 63d Regt.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore:—Mrs. Benjamin and family; and Mr. P. Williams. *From Penang*:—Mr. J. Xavier.

Per ship Cordelia, from Liverpool:—Mr. J. Ledwood, Merchant, and Mr. William Baxter.

Per Prince George, from London:—Mrs. Shaw and infant. *From Madras*:—Lieut. McLean, 11th N. I.

Per Emily Jane:—Mrs. H. M. Clark, and T. J. Morris, Esqrs, China Civil Service; and H. Henderson, Esq., of the Bank of Bengal.

Per Clairmont:—Mr. Joseph Boulton, Free Mariner; and Mr. McGar, Mariner.

Per Mandarin:—Thos. A. Gibb, Esq., Merchant.

Per Charles Kerr, from Portsmouth:—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Clerk; Misses Wynter, Boddington, and Ross. W. Clerk, Esq., C. S. Captains Livingstone and Wynter, N. I.; Lieuts. Pinn, and Kempthorne I. N.; Messrs. Shaw and Podmore, Cadets; Messrs. Ross and Kay; Mr. Clerk; and one European female servant.

Per American ship Star, from Madras:—Mrs. Span and two children.

Per bark Resolution:—Mrs. Jellicoe, Miss Gardiner, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Cartage.

Per ship Hydrose, from Madras:—Mrs. Young.

Per Juliana, from London:—Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Langhorn and child; Misses Bowen, M. Bowen, Denywatt Hogg, Crow, and Halford; and Mr. Hay, Writer. *From Madras*:—Captain Fitzgerald, H. M. 26th Regt.

Per French bark, Le Pompée:—Major Mountain, A. D. C.

Per ship Broxbornebury, from London:—The Hon'ble Mrs. General Ramsay, Mrs. Butler; Misses Campbell, Ramsay, Barber, Constable, M. Constable, Pringle, Bristow, and Rutledge; Mr. Lock; Ensign J. Butler, 55th Regt; Messrs. F. Chapman, Henry Ramsay, John Conolly and Robt. Ramsay, Cadets; W. Bell, A. Wilkinson, and C. Burkinyoung. Esqrs. Merchants; Mr. J. Cook, steerage passenger. *From Madras*:—The Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay, Member of council; Mr. Scott, Writer; Capt. Newille, H. M. 26th Regt. and Dr. Cardew.

Per Ship Orontes, from London:—Revds. J. Penny and Anderson, Baptist Missionaries; Mr. Kemp, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Anderson, died at sea; and Miss Butler.

Per Skimmer, from Singapore:—J. Law, Esq.

Per Two Brothers, from the Mauritius:—Messrs. J. B. Barraud and P. Tervet, wrecked in the ship *Harmonie*; Mr. H. Timer and Mr J. Paules.

Per ship Coromandel, from London:—Mrs. Sturt; Mrs. Gilbert and infant; Captains Sturt, Bengal Native Infantry; Smalpage, Native Cavalry; Captain Ewart, Native Artillery; Lieut. Gilbert, H. M. 26th Regiment; Lieut. Sturt, B. N. Infantry; Mr. Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon H. M 3d Regiment; Revd. Messrs. St. Leger, R. St. Leger, Chadwick, Lumner, More and Goiram; and Mr. Hamilton, Pilot Service. *From Madras*:—Lieut. S. H. Matcalf, H. M. 9th Regiment.

Per Mavis:—Mrs. Scott; Misses T. Thompson, C. Thompson, and J. Thompson; and Mr. Abbott.

Per Africa:—Mr. W. H. Rough.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Asia, for Penang:—Right Revd. the Lord Bishop, Revd. J. Bateman, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Dickens and Mrs. Smyth. *For China*:—C. Kerr, Esq. *For England*:—Mrs. Allen and C. H. Smith, Esq.

Per Ship John Bannerman, for China:—Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Middleton, Misses Howard and M. Howard, Capt. Weymer, 11th Light Dragoons, Mr. Ronie, Country Service, and one Parsee.

Per ship Syden, for Straits and China:—Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mrs. Fuld, Mrs. Duns, Dr. Stevenson,—Martin, Esq. and—Graham, Esq., and Capt. Muller.

Per Patriot King:—Captain Johnstone, 25th Regt. N. I.

Per Orwell, for China:—Mrs. Dent, Wm. Dent, Esq. Civil Service; and Capt. W. Farrer.

Per Lord Lyndoch, for London:—Lord Viscount Exmouth, Hon'ble Mr. Pellew, J. W. Templer, Esq. C. Gaustin, Esq. and Dr. Taylor.

Per bark Burrell, for London:—Mrs. Metcalfe, Messrs. Francis Clark, John Clark, and O. G. Perrott.

Per Robarts, for China:—J. W. Rose, Esq.

Per H. C. steamer Enterprize:—The Rev. D. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College; Mrs. Mill and child; Mrs. Abbott and child; W. H. Abbott, Esq.; and Mr. J. C. Kohlhoff, Student of Bishop's College.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.)

1834

MARRIAGES.

- July* 15 At Goruckpore, Capt. Joseph Leverton Revell, 7th Regt. to Louisa, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Wale Lamborn, Bengal Army.
- At Singapore, Mr. Stephen Hallpike, to Miss Ellen Richardson.
- 29 At Neemuch, Aurther Spottiswoode, Esq. Captain 37th Regt. N. I. to Jessey Anne, fifth daughter of Major General Loveday, of the Bengal Army.
- Aug.* 1 John Vaupell, Esq., Chief Translator and Interpreter in the Supreme Court, to Mrs. Mary M. Grey.
- 5 At Futtty Ghur, Mr. William Knight, to Miss Martha Brierly, eldest daughter of Mr. James Brierly.
- 14 At Cuddalore, Capt. R. B. Preston, 17th Regt. N. I., to Mary Louisa, sixth surviving daughter of the late L. H. Stirling, Esq. of Madras.
- 18 At Ceylon, Edward Maitby, Esq, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Abraham White, of H. M. Ceylon Rifle Regt.
- 19 At Cawnpore, John L. Lock, Esq. to Miss Eliza A. C. Carr.
- 21 At Madras, Lieut. Colonel Henry Walpole, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Major C. F. Smith, of the Madras Army.
- 25 M. John Brown Ward, to Mrs. Mary Hyattee.
- 28 At Agra, Stewart William Gardner, Esq., of the 28th N. I., son of the late Admiral the Hon'ble F. F. Gardner, and grandson of the late Alan Lord Gardner, to Jane, daughter of the late Alan Gardner, and grand daughter of Colonel Gardner Khas Gunge.
- Sept.* 3 At Allahabad, Frederick Currie, Esq. B. C. S., to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. M. Bird, Esq. B. C. S.
- Mr. Henry Gill, H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Harriette Blancy.

- Sept.* 3 Mr James Hayden, H. C. Marine, to Miss Rebecca Darcy.
- 4 At Delhi, Lieut. Clement Reid Browne, 60th N. I., second son of the late John Browne, Esq., of the Medical Establishment, to Miss Isabella Davidson, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Davidson, many years Commandant of the Sylhet Sebundies.
- 6 At Chinsurah, Lieut. and Adj. J. E. Codd, H. M.'s 44th Regt., son of the late P. Codd, Esq. of Rumstead Court Kent, to Cornella Mary Anne Holst, only daughter of the late Capt. Holst, of H. M.'s 52d Regt.
- Mr. John Shircore, to Miss Ovidea, only daughter of the late Chater Carapiet, Esq. of Madras.
- Mr. James Edward Gomes, to Miss Henrietta Carlow.
- At Poona, Lorenzo Moore, Esq., 5th Regt. Madras Cavalry, to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Bodington, Esq., of Kenilworth Chase, Warwickshire
- 8 At Madras, Mr. J. C. Flannaghan, to Miss Jane A. Morgan.
- 9 M. S. Owen, Esq., to Ann, second daughter of the late Malcolm Manuk, Esq.
- 13 At Howrah, C. G. Dunbar, Esq., Merchant of Calcutta, to Mrs. C. A. East, of Seebpore.
- 15 Mr. Wm. N. L. Richards, to Miss Amelia Catherine Bowers.
- 16 At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Mendes, to Mrs. M. C. Godfrey.
- 17 At Madras, Rev. Geo. J. Cubitt, M. A. Chaplain on this Establishment, and late of Cains College, Cambridge, to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Garrard, Chief Engineer.
- 20 At Boitaconnah, Mr. Samuel Pereira, to Miss Catherine Myrter.
- 24 Mr. George Burnett, to Mrs. Frances Perry.
- 25 Mr. Joseph Chaplin, Watch Maker, to Miss Jane Armstrong.
- At the Cathedral, Captain the Hon'ble William Hamilton, 64th Regt. N I., to Mrs. M. A. Mendes, widow of the late Peter Mendes, Esq. of Calcutta.

1834

BIRTHS.

- May* 20 At Tellicherry, the wife of Mr. Joaquim Lafrenais, of a daughter.
- June* 28 At Singapore, Mrs. J. H. Moor, of a son.
 — At Nellore, Mrs. Charles Summers, of a daughter.
 30 At Dapolie, the lady of Alexander Duncan, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.
- July* 1 At Rajahmundry, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, 47th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
 2 At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Wemyss, 9th Cavalry, of a son.
 8 At Meerut. Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter.
 11 At Malacca, the lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Secundrabad, the lady of Captain Frederick Welland, 23d Regt. or W. L. I. of a son.
 14 At Madras, the lady of John Hall, Esq., of a son.
 — At Humeerpoore, the lady of E. Currie, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.
 15 At Benares, the lady of the Revd. J. A. Schürmann, of a daughter.
 26 At Bangalore, the lady of Major Taylor, H. M. 13th Dragoons, of a son.
 27 At Monghyr, the lady of J. A. Savi, Esq., of a daughter.
 31 At Nusserabad, the lady of Capt. A. J. Anstruther, of a son.
- Aug.* 1 At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Hallett, adjt. 3d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 3 At Rajcote, the lady of Captain A. T. Reid, commanding the left wing 12th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 — At Penang, the lady of the Honorable T. Church, Esq., Acting Governor, of a son.
 5 At Penang, the lady of N. M. McIntyre, Esq. of a son.
 6 At Neemuch, the lady of Wm. Thomson, Esq. 46th Regt. N. I. of a son.
 7 At Deesa, the lady of J. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st Regt. N. I. of a son.
 9 At Secundrabad, the lady of Major H. Walter, of a daughter, still born.
 11 At Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. H. Glass, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Penang, the lady of John Revely, Esq., of a son.

- Aug.* 12 At Belgaum, the lady of John Greenfell Moyle, Esq., Superintending Surgeon S. D. A. of a son.
- At Kulladghee, the lady of Henry Allen Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.
- 14 At Chicacole, the lady of Captain William Pitt Macdonald, 41st Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.
- 15 At Dapoolie, the lady of J. Bowstead, Esq., of a son.
- 16 At Mussoorie, the lady of John Ross Hutchinson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
- 17 At Madras, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of a son.
- 18 At Poonah, the lady of Captain Lloyd, Queen's Royals, of a son.
- 18 At Cotta, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bailey, of a son.
- At Bangalare, the lady of Captain Edward Armstrong, D. A. C. General, of a son.
- At Bellary, the lady of Arthur Pooley Onslow, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- 20 At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieutenant G. Nott, 19th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- 21 At Futtighur, the lady of Captain Debrett, Artillery, of a son.
- Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a son.
- At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th Regt. of a son.
- 22 At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Perry, 9th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter, still born.
- 23 At Ghazepore, the lady of Colonel Dennis, H. M. 3d Regiment or Buffs, of a son.
- At Mussoorie, the lady of the Reverend J. C. Proby, Chaplain, of a daughter.
- At Jaggernaikpooram Samulcottah, the wife of Mr. Joakim Paulies, of a son and heir.
- 24 At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Ransford, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 6th Battalion Artillery, of a son.
- 25 The wife of Mr. J. E. Breen, of a daughter.
- 26 At Futtighur, the wife of Mr. James Brierly, Merchant, of a daughter.
- At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Tudor, S. A. Commissary General, of a daughter.
- 27 At Secrole, Benares, the lady of Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- Mrs. John Muller, of a son.
- At New Town, the wife of Mr. Hugh Ross, of a son

- Aug.* 27 At Amedabad, the lady of Edward Grant, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 28 At Cuttack, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., C. S. of a son.
 — At Saugor, Bundelcund, the lady of J. L. Jones, Esq., of a son.
 — At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. J. Tomlinson, of the Ordnance Department at that station, of a daughter.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Warrend, 7th L. C. of a son.
 29 Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick, of a son.
 — At Berelly, the lady of Major O'Donnel, 13th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Charles Scott, of a daughter.
 30 At the Mount Road, Josephine, the wife of Mr. Henry E. Boyle, of a daughter.
 31 Mrs. J. P. Damoy, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a daughter.
 31 At Courtallum, the lady of Captain Scott, 1st Regt., of a son.
- Sept.* 1 At Madras, the lady of Lieutenant George Briggs, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
 2 Mrs. E. B. Biss, of a daughter.
 — The lady of the late R. Bell, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.
 — At Simlah, the lady of Captain H. Lecky McGhee, H. M. 30th Regiment, of a son.
 3 At Ootacamund, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq. M. C. S., of a daughter.
 4 Mrs. M. D'Cruze, of a son.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Captain Debude, of Engineers, of a daughter.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Frederick Gray, Esq. 35th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
 6 Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, No. 6, London Buildings, of a son.
 — At Futtelghur, the lady of the Honorable T. J. Shore, of a daughter.
 6 At Bangalore, the wife of Assistant Apothecary A. Ross, doing duty with His Majesty's 57th Regiment, of a son.
 8 Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a daughter.

- Sept.* 8 At Gyah, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq., of a son.
 8 At Chingleput, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., of a son.
 9 At No. 5, Free School Street, Mrs. Anne Rose, of a son.
 — At Midnapore, the lady of Col. G. Cooper, of a son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of Lieutenant Gerard, European Regiment, of a son.
 10 At Hazareebaugh, the lady of John Davidson, Esq., Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, of a daughter.
 11 At Madras, the lady of Richard Frazer Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.
 12 Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.
 13 Mrs. L. Young, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. George H. Swaine, of a daughter.
 13 At Mirzapore, the lady of Captain C. A. Munro, of a son.
 14 Mrs. James Wood, of a daughter.
 — At Chowringhee, Mrs. Stone, of a daughter.
 16 At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Benjamin Smyth, of a daughter.
 21 Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a son.
 — Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son.
 21 Mrs. James Fergusson, of a still-born son.
 24 At Jaun Bazar, the lady of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Moisdan, of a daughter.
 25 Mrs. T. Baker, of a daughter.

1834

DEATHS.

- July* 3 At Singapore, on board the ship *Mermaid*, Mr. James Callan, 3d officer.
 9 At Noakhollay, the infant daughter of Mr. William Jackson, Superintendent in the Bullooah Agency; aged 4 months and 5 days.
 16 At Singapore, the wife of John Connolly, Esq., of this settlement, aged 33 years, 3 months and 20 days.
Aug. 1 In Bombay Harbour, Mr. F. W. Kennedy, Midshipman H. M. ship *Magicienne*.
 — At Kamptec, Henry Harold, the infant son of Lance Corporal Henry Wildon, Adj't's Clerk, of the Madras European Regt.; aged 5 days.

- Aug.* 2 At Surat, Elizabeth Laurie, youngest daughter of R. G. Chambers, Esq. Civil Service, aged 17 months.
- 5 At Madras, Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
- 6 At Malligaum, Henry Arthur, the youngest son of Lieut. J. Eckford, 19th Regt. N. I.; aged 11 months.
- 7 At Bombay, Major Robert Gordon, Inspecting Engineer of Guzerat; aged 48 years.
- 8 At Kyouk Phyou, Assistant Surgeon J. Bryce, M. D.
- At Bombay, Ellen Owen, youngest daughter of Major Moore, Deputy Mily. Auditor General. aged 19 months and 20 days.
- 9 At Nusserabad, James Fagan, the infant son of Capt. A. J. Anstruther, 54th Regt.
- 10 At Penang, the infant son of Thomas Church, Esq.
- At Singapore, Captain William Augustus May, of the ship *Copernicus* of London.
- 11 At Sholapoor, Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, 4th Troop H B., aged 22 years.
- 13 At Agra, Emily Worthley, the infant daughter of Lieut. Moir, 28th Regt. N. I., aged 13 months.
- 14 At Cannanore, George William, the infant son of Conductor John William Platt, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.
- At Bombay, Lieut. Oswald Halpin, 7th Regt. N. I.; aged 25 years.
- 15 At Bandora, Beatriz, the wife of Mr. Joseph D'Silva, aged 74 years.
- 18 At Mhow, Lieutenant R. H. Durie, of the 65th Regt. N. I.
- 19 At Madras, Captain Henry Tudor, late of the ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*.
- 20 At Bombay, Mr. Charles Marshall, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 31 years.
- At Masulipatam, Louisa, second daughter of the late Captain Edgar, 50th Regt. N. I., aged 5 years and 5 months.
- 21 At Barrackpore, the infant son of Lieutenant Macdonald.

- Aug.* 21 At Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, wife of Mr. T. P. Waller, Livery Stable-keeper.
- 22 At Allahabad, Garrison Serjeant Major John Keck.
- 23 At Cawnpore, Mrs. Jackson Eliza Bingley, relict of the late Dr. Smith.
- At Agra, Capt. F. B. R. Oldfield, of the 25th Regt. N. I., and Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
- At Nusserabad, Henry Lee, aged 16 months, only son of Capt. A. J. Anstruther, 54th Regt.
- At Deesa, Cayley, the infant son of Major W. C. Illingworth, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry.
- 24 At Seetapore, Margaret, the beloved wife of Charles Newton, Assistant Surgeon 48th Regt N. I.
- At Futteh Ghur, Mr. Thomas Boucher, Quarter-master Sergeant on the Pension Establishment, aged 68 years.
- 25 At Madras, Josepha Sutherland Clephane, the beloved daughter of the late John S. Clephane, Esq., aged 2 years, 1 month and 3 days.
- 26 At Landour, Julia Cecil, youngest daughter of the Honorable Henry Gordon; aged 6 months and 11 days.
- 27 At Futteh Ghur, William Nelson, son of Mr Thomas Lambert, Chaplain's Clerk, and Station School-master, aged 1 year and 20 days.
- At Meerut, Jane, the eldest daughter of Capt. Roebuck, 71st Regt. N. I.
- At Meerut, Augustus Townsend, infant son of S. Lightfoot, Esq.; aged 4 months.
- Miss Cecilia R. Lidiard; aged 22 years, 1 month and 15 days.
- At Belgaum, George Granville, the sixth son of John Grenfell Moyle, Esq., Superintending Surgeon S. D. D., aged 13 months and 19 days.
- 28 At Cuttack, the infant son of J. C. Brown, Esq.
- At Fort William, Master Samuel Philip Metcalfe Span, son of Lieut. O. W. Span, 53d N. I., aged 5 years and 6 months.
- Ensign Arthur Forbes, 59th Regt. N. I., aged 24 years.
- Lieut. Henry Donnithorne, H. M.'s 44th Foot, aged 35 years.

- Aug.* 28 At Howrah, Master John Thomas Tingate, son of Captain T. W. Tingate, aged 1 month, and 15 days.
- Caroline, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Baptist, age 15 months and 20 days.
- At Poona, the wife of Captain R. Foster, of the Bombay Engineers, aged 26 years and 11 months.
- 29 Mrs. Sarah Knight Chisholm, aged 42 years, 7 months and 20 days.
- At Cawnpore, Isabella Eleanor, the infant daughter of Lieut. Chas. Carter, H. M. 16th Regt. of Foot; aged 1 year and 8 months.
- At Muttra, Edward James, fourth son of Capt. Alexander, 5th Cavalry; aged 1 year.
- Master Joseph de Silva, of Backergunge, aged 14 years and 6 months
- Mr. Frederick Lee, aged 21 years.
- 30 Of apoplexy, Isabella, wife of Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D., aged 28 years and 6 months.
- Arthur, the infant son of Mr. John Gilbert.
- At Chunar. Mr. D. W. Taylor, Assistant Apothecary, H. C. Medical Department, aged 27 years and 22 days.
- Mr. Joseph Brown, aged 70 years.
- Mr. James Skirmon, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 25 years.
- Mrs. M. A. Fleming, widow of the late Doctor R. Fleming, aged 40 years.
- At Masulipatam, the infant son of Captain J. W. Harding, 14th Regt. N. I.
- 31 At Yelwall, Major Henry Wiggins, of the 36th Regt. N. I.
- Sept.* 1 At Howrah,—Shells, Esq., Surgeon of the ship *Amelia Thompson*.
- At Barackpore, Major General Sir Alexander Knox, K. C. B., of the Bengal Cavalry.
- At the residence of F. Bathie, Esq. Capt. George K. Bathie, of the *Asia*; aged 38 years.
- At Fort William, Isabella Jane, the eldest daughter of Sergeant J. Tratt, Calcutta Town Guards, aged 3 years and 10 months.

- Sept. 1 At Ootacamund, Captain James Lawless, of H. M. 54th Regt.
- 3 At Wallajahbad, Lieut. Col. H. Degraives, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.
- 4 The infant son of Mr. John Pereira aged 11 years.
- At Mussoorie, the infant daughter of Captain Debude, of Engineers.
- Mr. John Sloman, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 40 years.
- Mr. John Peter, aged 36 years.
- At Subarunpoor, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor.
- 6 At Meerutt, Selina Elizabeth, infant daughter of Lieutenant Martin, 52d Regt. N. I., aged 10 months and 14 days.
- At Dacca, Mr. George Burnett, the grand son of the late Brigadier Burnett, aged 11 years.
- 7 At Barrackpore, Anne Christina, the wife of Lieut. Macdonald 50th Regt., and only daughter of Dr. Robert Tytler; aged 18 years.
- Miss Mary Ann Strettell, daughter of Charles George Strettell, Esq., Attorney at Law aged 1 year, 2 months, and 24 days.
- Mr. E. P. Ferris, aged 31 years, 8 months and 22 days.
- 8 Lieut. John Anderson. R. N., Commander of the Ship *Katharine Stewart Forbes*, aged 42 years.
- James Paton, Esq., Surgeon of the ship *Exmouth*, aged 26 years.
- Mr. William Barlow, aged 26 years.
- 10 Mr. Henry Bibonau, Deputy commissary of Ordnance, aged 69 years, 3 months and 16 days.
- Master Joakim Elias, the only son of Owen John Elias, Esq., aged 15 years, 9 months and 8 days.
- 12 Mr. John Willoughby Urquhart, son of the late James Urquhart, Esq.; aged 25 years, 4 months, and 8 days.
- 13 At Dacca, at the house of Dr. Lamb, Capt. Charles H. Wintour, of the 53d Regt. N. I.
- At Vellore, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Deputy Commissary George Gibson, aged 50 years.
- 15 Mr. Hugh Moore, of the ship *Neptune*, aged 17 years.

- Sept. 15 On board the Honorable Company's flat *Experiment*, Lieutenant O. B. Thomas, of the 19th Regt. N I., commanding the treasure escort on board that vessel: much regretted by his brother officers
- 16 Robert J. Jeffreys, Esq., aged 21 years.
- 17 Mr George Phillips Assistant Military Department, son of Mr. Charles Phillips, Conductor of Ordnance, Ajmeer; aged 29 years, 6 months and 8 days.
- 18 At Serampore, Rosanund Norah, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Marshman, aged 14 months and 1 day.
- 19 At Digah, Anne, only daughter of John Paul Marcus, Esq. aged 18 years, 6 months and 5 days.
- 19 Captam T. L. Egerton, of the Invalid Establishment.
- 20 Miss Sarah Lavinia Gennoe, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Pughe Gennoe, aged 4 years, and 3 months.
- At Hooghly, Stephen Stevenson Sherman, Esq., aged 25 years.
- 22 Mr Robert George Moore, aged 60 years.
- 24 Isabella, the youngest daughter of Mr. F. J. Galbraith, aged 2 years and 10 months.
- Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of the late Captain John Miller, aged 42 years.
- At Barrackpore, Capt. George Maver, of the 19th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.
- 25 Mrs. Mary Louisa Jenkinson, relict of the late R. Jenkinson, Esq., aged 57 years.
- 26 Master Charles Henry Williamson, son of Mr. Duncan Williamson, aged 1 year and 6 months.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES,

UP TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Ainslie, J. (Colonel.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Amos, Andrew (Sergeant Major.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Aplin, C. D'O. (Major.).....	W. Findon, executor.
Babington, Geo. (Surgeon.)....	Registrar Supreme Court
Babington, Henry (Asst. Surg.)..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Baird, J.	J. Cowie, as constituted attorney of Major W. Baird, executor.
Barlow, Wm.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Batten, G. M. (Civil Service.)..	Dwarkanauth Tagore, Bond Cre- ditor.
Crawford, D. (Sergeant)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Cole, W. (Lieut.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Dashwood, R. (Wine-merchant)	M. Dashwood, administratrix.
DeMello, P. (Undertaker).....	Sarah Simpson, Judgment Cre- ditor.
Denham, J. J. (Master Mariner)	J. Storm, and P. Homfray, executors.
Earles, J. (Conductor).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Fortune, T. (Coach-maker).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Fulton, J.....	Registrar Supreme Court
Gillet, H. (Indigo-planter).....	W. H. Lay, executor.
Johnson, J. M. (Colonel.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Kennedy, A. (Lieut.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
King, J. (Civil Service.).....	R. H. Cockerell, as constituted attorney of Jane Noble, ex- cutrix.
Locket, A. (Lieut.-Col.).....	R. Saunders, as constituted at- torney of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bond Creditor.
Macritchie, J. (Indigo-planter)..	G. M. Cheek, executor.
Maxwell, G.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
McCullum, B.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
McGowan, S (Ensign).. ..	Left unadministered by W. Bur- ton, to be granted to W. H. Smoult on behalf of G. Maule, Solicitor for H. M. Treasury.
McGregor, S., formerly Graham, (Widow.)	R. H. Cockerell, as constituted attorney of A. M. Cheyne, executor.

McVeagh, R.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Money, D. (Sergeant)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Motabney, Nowrojee (Parsee Merchant)	Dhunjeebhoy Byranjee, executor.
Passos, F. A.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sage, F. E. (Lieut.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Shaw, J. Roza (Widow)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sheriff, M.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sherman, E. M. (Indigo-planter)	Left unadministered by S. S. Sherman, (deceased) to be granted to R. H. Cockerell as Judgment Creditor of the said E. M. Sherman and S. S. Sherman.
S. S. Sherman, (Indigo-planter.)	R. H. Cockerell Judgment Creditor.
Short, Chas. (Merchant)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Smith, J. (Indigo-planter)	W. Buntine, executor.
Stewart, R. (Major)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Turnbull, D. (Asst. Surg.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Watkins, A. (Major)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Webb, N. S. (Major)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Weil, N. (Sergeant-Major)	V. W. Hurley and C. Johnston, executors.
Wintour, C. H. (Capt.)	Radamadub Bannerjee, Bond Creditor.
Wood, A. H. (Captain)	Registrar Supreme Court
Wood, W. H. (Col.)	B. Roberts, executor

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR OCTOBER, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 30. French brig *Navarin*, B. Guerin, from Covelong 25th September.
- Oct 6 French ship *Triton*, C. Pouvereau, from Bordeaux 14th June.
- American ship *Jessore*, S. Kennedy, from Boston 8th June.
 - American ship *Mount Vernon*, T. M. Saunders, from Boston 1st June.
 - 8 Barque *Cashmere Merchant*, D. O'Brien, from Ennore 25th September.
 - Arab ship *Mellekl Bahar*, Mahomody, from Judda 20th June.
 - Arab ship *Hamonslaw*, Syde, from Muscat 5th September.
 - Ship *Fatima*, G. Fithers, from Liverpool 24th June.
 - Ship *Ruby*, W. Warden, from China 20th July, and Singapore 12th September.
 - Brig *Argo*, J. Billing, from Sydney 28th July, and Batavia 13th September.
 - 9 Barque *Loudon*, John Pickering, from London 28th May, and Ennore 26th September.
 - Arab Ship *Abassy*, Hossen, from Muscat 2d September.
 - Arab Ship *Fattle Mobaruck*, Abdollah, from Muscat 1st September.
 - Arab Ship *Fattlemain*, Syed Mahomed, from Muscat 2d September.
 - Ship *Fatel Curreem*, Moossa, from Bombay 26th August, and Allepee 15th September.
 - Barque *Eamont*, J. Seager, from Marcanam 23d, and Madras 21th September.
 - Schooner *Chas. Stewart*, D. Ross, from Rangoon 16th Sept.
 - 12 American ship *Liberty*, A. Mavis, from Philadelphia 16th May.
 - French ship *Elizabeth*, J. Latapie, from Bordeaux 24th May.
 - Barque *Falcon*, D. Ovenstone, from Singapore 25th Sept.
 - 14 French ship *Philantrope*, Guezence, from Bordeaux 19th June, and Madras 3d October.
 - 15 Barque *Della Merchant*, J. Weir, from Singapore 8th September, and Kyouk Phyoo 5th October.
 - 16 Arab ship *Fyzrobany*, Hussain Colam, from Muscat 6th, and Allepee 23d September.
 - 17 Barque *Gaiaya*, M. Tait, from Madras (no date) and Ennore 23d September.
 - Barque *Cornwallis*, P. Key, from China 21st August.
 - Barque *Vesper*, J. T. Atwood, from the Mauritius 27th August, Madras (no date) and Ennore 7th October.

- 17 Barque *Jessie*, J. Troup, from Sydney 11th July, and Bombay 24th September.
- 18 Ship *James Pattison*, R. Middleton, from London 15th November, Swan River 27th August, and Madras 7th October.
- French brig *La Lucie*, J. Garagnon, from Bourbon 20th August.
- 19 Ship *Resource*, J. Combs, from Singapore 21st, and Penang 29th September.
- 20 Ship *Elphinstone*, J. Dennet, from Madras (no date) and Ennore 12th October.
- 21 Ship *Cornwall*, W. Bell, from London 28th June and Madras 12th October.
- 23 Arab barque *Nasser*, Hadjee Ambre, from Bussorah 5th August, Bushire and Muscat (no date) and Bombay 28th September.
- Ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, A. Henning, from Portsmouth 29th June, Madras (no date) and Ennore 18th October.
- 26 French ship *Nancy*, C. Pieck, from Bordeaux 10th July.
- 29 Brig *Euphrasia*, J. F. Leneyveu, from the Mauritius 18th Sept. and Madras 15th October.
- Brig *Mary*, J. Morton, from Madras 8th September, and Ennore 15th October.
- Ship *Colonel Newall*, Charles Kail, from Cochin 17th, and Alepee 22d September, and Madras 16th October.
- Bark *Kyle*, T. Fletcher, from Glasgow 2d July.
- Brig *Peter Proctor*, J. Terry, from Bordeaux 14th June.
- 30 Bark *Camilla*, D. W. Petrie, from Liverpool 25th April, and Madras 6th October.
- French bark *Horison*, S. Bernard, from Marseille 29th May.

DEPARTURES.

- Oct. 5 Ship *City of Edinburgh*, D. Frazer, for Madras.
- 7 Ship *Tyler*, L. Ellis, for Liverpool.
 - Ship *William Wilson*, J. H. Miller, for China.
 - Ship *Edward*, R. Heavside, for the Mauritius.
 - 8 Ship *Amelia Thompson*, W. Pigott, for the Mauritius.
 - Brig *Jessy*, James Auld, for Penang.
 - 9 Ship *King William*, W. Steward, for the Mauritius.
 - Ship *St. Leonard*, J. W. Gurr, for the Mauritius.
 - 11 Ship *Georgiana*, Thos. Thoms, for London via Cape.
 - 22 Barque *Java*, John Todd, for Port Louis.
 - 23 Ship *Fame*, J. Richardson, for the Mauritius.
 - Barque *Pegasus*, R. Howlett, for Sydney.
 - French ship *L'Ange Gardien*, Toury, for Bourbon
 - 24 Ship *Upton Castle*, J. E. Duggan, for China.
 - Ship *Duke of Roxburgh*, J. Petrie, for Bombay.
 - 26 Barque *Atwick*, H. McKay, for Penang and Singapore.
 - Ship *Cleveland*, William Morley, for Bombay.
 - 28 Barque *Edina*, J. Norris, for China.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Triton:—Mr. Frank Ford, Merchant; Dr. Gervain, Dentist.

Per Ruby, from China:—Mrs. Alexander; H. Alexander, Esq. China Civil Service, and Mr. J. Davis, late Commander brig *Maria*

Per Mellekel Bahar, from Judda:—Messrs. Nicholas Isackas, and George Cherouf, Merchants.

Per London from Madras:—Mr. G. F. Jackson.

Per Eamout from Madras:—Mrs. Brady and 3 children.

Per Elizabeth, from Bourbon:—Monsr. Gondolphe, Monsr. Mitandon, and Monsr. Janson, Merchants.

Per Resource, from Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. Strickland and 3 children, and J. Sherwood, Esq.

Per Cornwall from London.—Mrs. Burroughs, Miss. Paul, Major Burroughs, James Mackillop, and E. E. Palmer, Esqrs. Merchants; The Revd. Dr. Byen, Scotch Church; Lieut. Bunce, 40th B. N. I. *From Madras*:—J. Scott, Thomas Scott, J. S. B. Scott, Esqrs. Merchants,

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from London.—Mrs. W. P. Grant, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Hessing and 2 children, Mrs. Perkins, and Mrs. Ann Parsons; Misses Mary Coull and Ann West; W. P. Gaut, Esq.; Capt. A. Horne, H. M. 14th Foot; Lieut. G. Gordon, 50th Regt. B. N. I.; Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 29th ditto; Revd. John Vaughan; Mr. W. H. Perkins. *From Madras*:—A. F. Axbuthnot, Esq.; Captain A. T. Johnstone; Ensign W. H. Blake, M. N. I.

Per Kyle, from Glasgow:—Mrs. P. Miller; Messrs. J. Miller and J. Miller; Mr. Jas. Donaldson, Surgeon; Mr. John Aitchison.

Per Euphrasia—Major J. Scott; Messrs. J. Williamson and W. Henderson; Doctors J. Jackson and G. Danian.

Per Colonel Newall, from Madras:—Mr. C. S. Rogers.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Georgyana, for London.—Mrs. Span and 3 children; Mrs. Trower; Mrs. D. Leant; Lieutenants Span, Trower, and Cook; Messrs. Claributt, R. Ronald and Barrett; and 2 children.

Per City of Edinburgh, for Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Brien, and Dr. Shaw.

Per St. Leonard, for Liverpool—Capt. Higton.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, for Bombay.—Mrs. L. M. DeSouza, and L. M. D Souza and John Da Rocha, Esqrs.

Per ship London.—Capt. Barber and lady; Mr. Birch; Capt. Barton and lady; Capt. Campbell and lady, Mr. Malcolm; Mr. Woodward and lady; Mr. Dyon and lady; Mrs. Butt; Mrs. Voss; Miss Keane, and Capt. Jaffrey.

Per Prince George, for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and 3 children, and — Taylor, Esq., B. C. S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(Where the place is not mentioned, Calcutta is to be understood.)

MARRIAGES.

- Aug.* 4 At Futteh Ghur, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. Robert Ewing, A. B., Mr. William Knight, of the Magistrate's office Boolundshuhur, to Miss Martha Brierly, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Brierly, Merchant of Futteh Ghur.
- 25 At Mirzapore, by the Revd. H. Pratt, Capt. R. Stewart, 61st Regt. N. I., to Grace, third daughter of the late R. Menzies, Esq., Dalreach, Perthshire.
- Sept.* 23 At Serampore, by the Revd. J. Mack, of Serampore College, Mr. W. C. Barclay, to Miss Jane Bryden.
- 26 At Allahabad, Mr. Conductor Mumford, to Mrs. Giddens, widow of the late Conductor Giddens.
- 30 At Neemuch, by the Revd. C. Parker, D. C., Lieut. James Charles Innes, Interpreter and Quarter Master 61st Regt. N. I., to Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Henry Clapton Bernard, of the 51st Regt. N. I.
- Oct.* 4 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Mr. William Chisholm Breen, to Miss Maria Frances Paterson.
- 7 At Chunar, by the Revd. R. Eteson, Mr. John Fleming, Garrison Non-Commissioned Staff, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. S. Patman, Conductor of Ordnance.
- 10 At Agra, by the Rev. Dr. Parish, Perceval Bridgman, Esq., Artillery, to Jane, third daughter of Major Debnam, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.
- 13 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, M. A., James Tobin Bush, Esq., 24th N. I., to Rose, eldest daughter of the late Major McQuhae, of the Bengal Artillery
- At the Greek Church, by the Rev. Mr. Annanias, Mr. Athanass George, to Miss Anastatia Esaw.
- 14 At Ghazee pore, by the Revd. W. O. Ruspini, District Chaplain, Lieutenant C. Desborough, 'The Buffs', eldest son of the late Lieutenant General Desborough, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Cameron, 'The Buffs.'
- 15 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Mr. J. M. Conell, to Miss Eliza Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor W. C6les, of the Ordnance Department.
- 16 By the Revd. Mr. Robertson, John Colson Pyle, Esq., of Futtighur, to Miss Margaret King, of Calcutta.

- 21 At the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, the Revd. B. B. Boswell, Chaplain St. James' Church, to Susan Anne, second daughter of the late Major-General Carnegie, Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.

- July* 14 At Agra, the lady of W. A. Venour, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a son.
- Aug.* 26 At Futtch Ghur Mrs. Joseph Brierly, of a daughter.
27 At the Adawlut, at Ahmedabad, the lady of Edward Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- No date* At Cawnpore, in August last, the lady of Lieut. Carter, H. M. 16th Regiment of Foot, of a daughter.
- Sept.* 1 At Jhossie, near Kurnaul, Mrs. Woodward, of a son.
9 At Jaunpore, the lady of Gavin Turnbull, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.
12 At Delhi, Mrs. Leeson, of a daughter.
16 At Nussערabad, the lady of Lieut. A. Corri, 54th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
19 At Benares, the lady of Lieut. James Mackenzie, 8th Light Cavalry, of a son.
— At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smith, 3d Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
20 At Chunar, the lady of Lieutenant W. M. Stewart, Fort Adjutant, of a son.
21 At Cherra Poonjee, Mrs. J. Rowe, of a daughter.
— At Goruckpore, Mrs. J. Augustine, of a daughter.
23 In the Hills, North of Deytah Dhoon, the lady of Lieut. O. Lomer, of a son.
24 At Allahabad, the lady of Wm. Fleming Dick, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the wife of Serjeant M. Connor, of the Ordnance Department, of a son.
— At Monghyr, at the house of C. W. Steer, Esq. the lady of Charles Steer, Esq. of a daughter.
26 At Meerungunge, Mrs. A. Colquhoun Dunlop, of a son.
— At Allahabad, Mrs. L. L. Grant, of a daughter.
28 At Meerut, the lady of Charles Stewart, Esq., H. A. of a son.
— At the Conductor's Quarters, the wife of Mr. Conductor Murphy, of a son.
— The lady of W. Graham, Esq. M. D., of a son.
— Mrs. Leach, wife of Garrison Serjeant-Major Leach, of a son.
- 30 At Saugur, the lady of Lieutenant Philip Goldney, Interpreter and Quarter Master 4th Regiment, of a son.
- Oct.* 1 At Chandernagore, the lady of T. A. Terraneau, Esq., of a son.
3 Mrs. G. A. Perroux, of a daughter and heiress.
4 At Sulkea, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

- 5 At Mizapore, the lady of H. T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.
 6 Mrs. Delanougere de, of a daughter.
 7 At Comillah, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 8 At Benares, the lady of Captain F. Seaton, of the 66th Regiment N. I., of a son.
 9 The lady of Captain B. Travell Phillips, 7th Light Cavalry, of a son.
 — Mrs. W. Greenaway, of a daughter.
 — The lady of Captain R. Edwards, of a son.
 10 At Goruckpore, the lady of Frederick Stainforth, Esq., C. S., of a son.
 — Mrs. Place, of a daughter.
 11 Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, of a son.
 — At Poorneah, the wife of Mr. John Benjamin Rondeau, of a son.
 11 At Mhow, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant N. Rielly, 16th Regiment N. I., of a son.
 13 Mrs. J. Fountain, of a daughter.
 — The lady of David Ross, Esq. of the Mint, of a daughter.
 — At Goruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 14 The lady of Charles Hutchins, Esq., of a son.
 15 At Simlah, the lady of Lieutenant C. Codrington, 49th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
 17 The lady of the Rev. James Charles, of a son.
 19 At Chandernagore, the lady of L. A. Richy, Esq., of a son.
 20 The lady of J. W. McLeod, Esq., of a son.
 22 Mrs. Edward Petersham Web, of a daughter.
 23 The lady of Capt. John Rickett, of a son.
 — Mrs. George Clarke, of a daughter.
 24 At Mymensing, the lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 27 Mrs. C. V. Mayer, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. F. Rebeiro, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- Mar.* 29 At the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from India to England, after a long and most painful illness, William Howard Peach, Esq., late of Cuttack, in Bengal, aged 60 years.
May 10 On her passage from Madras to Bourbon, Mrs. C. L. Horner.
July. 13 At Macao, Mrs. Durante, wife of Captain Durante, of the ship *Good Success*, of Bombay, aged 26 years.
Augt. 11 At Sholapoor, of fever, after a few day's illness, Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, 4th Troop Horse Brigade, aged 22 years.
Sept. 1 At Cawnpore, Eliza Mary, the beloved child of Lieut. Forbes, 15th Regt. N. I., aged 2 years and 1 month.

- 8 At Neemuch, Augusta Anne, infant daughter of Captain N. Doveton, aged 17 months and 13 days.
 - 14 At Jaunpore, Isabella Jane, the lady of Gavin Turnbull, Esq., Civil Surgeon.
 - 15 At Simlah, Henry Francis, son of Captain Thomas Polwhele, 42d Regiment N. I., aged 12 months and 12 days.
 - 20 At Simla, George, the beloved son of J. H. Matthews, Esq., Pay Master H. M. 31st Foot, aged 2 years and 11 days.
 - 21 At Lucknow, Mr. R. B. Middleton, late Jeweller, Calcutta.
 - 22 Mr. Robert George Moore, aged 60 years.
 - 24 Isabella, the youngest daughter of Mr. F. J. Galbraith, aged 2 years and 10 months.
 - 25 At Secrota, Oude, Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Clemishaw, 47th Regt. N. I.
 - 26 Master Charles Henry Williamson, son of Mr. Duncan Williamson, aged 1 year and 6 months.
 - 28 At Meerutt, the infant son of Charles Stuart, Esq., H.A.
 - 30 Walter Wm. O. Adams, Esq., aged 26 years and 4 months.
 - 30 At Mynpoorie, the infant son of T. R. Davidson, Esq., aged 1 months.
- Oct.*
- 1 At the Lunatic Asylum, Bhowanepore, Mr. John Dickson, aged 35 years, 5 months and 2 days.
 - Louisa Maria Trower, the infant daughter of Charles Hogg, Esq., aged 7 months and 10 days.
 - At Sultaupore, Benares, Norman William Bannatyne, the son of Doctor Bannatyne McLeod, aged 1 year and 4 months.
 - 2 Miss Mary Margaret Brown, daughter of the late Mr. William Brown, aged 14 years and 3 months.
 - At Tittyghur, Mrs. Maria Dickens, lady of Theodore Dickens, Esq. Barrister at Law.
 - At Dinapore, the infant daughter of James M. Mackie, Esq.
 - 10 At Goruckpore, John Fountaine Dickens, Esq., aged 25 years.
 - 11 Florence St. John Leger, the infant son of Mr. J. D. M. Sinaes.
 - At Dum-Dum, Isabella, infant daughter of Mr. John Kidd, aged 1 month and 19 days.
 - 12 Louisa Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Charles LeFevre, aged 11 months and 15 days.
 - At Jubbulpore, Captain T. McK. Campbell, 29th Regiment N. I.
 - 13 Mr. John Francis Smith, Officiating Deputy Post Master, Kedgerie, aged 24 years, 9 months and 9 days.
 - The infant son of Mr. J. Harris, aged 3 months and 5 days.

- Elizabeth Sarah, wife Mr. J. S. D'Costa, aged 45 years.
 14 At Poorneah, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, aged 6 years.
 15 At Delhi, Captain Patrick Grant Mathison, Commissary of Ordnance.
 16 At Meerut, Eliza Mary, the wife of Henry Torrens, Esq., C. S., aged 28 years.
 18 At Meerut, Cornet G. Cunliffe, of the Cavalry, son of Colonel Sir R. Cunliffe, late Commissary General of this Army.
 — At Secrole, Benares, Henrietta Sophia, the infant daughter of Lieutenant G. E. Hollings, Interpreter and Quarter Master 38th Regiment N. I.
 — Captain J. Henderson, of the ship *John Woodall*, aged 50 years, 2 months and 26 days.
 21 At Cossipore, Miss R. Barber.
 22 The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fountain, aged 9 days.
 — Miss Cecilia Bruce, third daughter of the late Mr. R. Bruce, of Assam.
 26 At the General Hospital, Mr. N. G. Fowler, of the H. C. Marine, aged 27 years and 9 months.
 — Serjeant John Quinier, of the Pension Establishment, aged 60 years and 7 months.
 28 Mr. James Daniell, aged 50 years and 3 months.
No date At Sheebpore, Zillah Bukurgunge, Mathew, second son of the late Mathew de Silva, of the same place, aged 13 years and 3 days.
No date On board the *Lady Feversham*, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, William A. Morgan, Esq., of the Bombay Bar.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Estates of

Executors, Administrators, &c.

Babington, H. (Asst. Surgeon H. C. S.).....	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.
Barlow, W. (of Calcutta).....	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.
Calcraft, H. F. (Lieut.-Genl.)..	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.
D'Mello, Paul (Undertaker)....	Sarah Simpson, Administratrix.
Home, Robert (of Cawnpore)...	W. Ainslie, executor.
Jaynarain Mittro (Banian)....	Raujkristo Mittro, executor.
MacGregor, Sarah, formerly Graham (widow,) of Scotland	R. H. Cockerell, as constituted attorney of A. McCheyne, executor in Scotland.
MacRitchie, J. (Indigo-planter)..	Dr. G. Playfair, executor, Cantor and Co., Agents.
Passos, F. A. (of Calcutta)	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.
Schank, J. I. (Civil Service)...	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.
Sherman, E. M. (Indigo-planter)	R. H. Cockerell, Administrator.
Sherman, S. S. (Indigo-planter)	R. H. Cockerell, Administrator.
Webb, N. S. (Major Artillery)	Regr. Sup. Court Administrator.

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- Oct. 30** Ship *Hibernia*, R. Gillies, from London 16th May, Cape 18th August, and Madras 16th October.
- Arab ship *Tauje*, R. Richards, from Bombay 30th September, and Alleppe 14th October.
- 31** Ship *Fergusson*, Adam Young, from London 7th, Downs 11th and Land's End 18th July.
- Barque *Coldstream*, P. H. Burt, from London (no date), Downs 20th June, Madeira (no date), and Madras 13th October.
- Ship *Samdanny*, P. Duverger, from Juddah 7th July, Bombay 1st and Allepee 12th October.
- Nov. 3** Ship *Sir Edward Paget*, R. F. Martin, from London (no date), Portsmouth 1st July, and Cape of Good Hope 18th September.
- 5** Ship *Macqueen*, H. Thompson, from London 22d and Deal 28th June, Madras 10th and Amherst 24th October.
- Barque *Abgarus*, P. Trezevaut, from Madras 22d October.
- 7** Ship *Andromache*, J. Andrew, from Madras 18th and Eunnore 25th October.
- 12** Ship *Kusrovie*, H. M. Potter, from Bombay 2d February, and Rangoon 29th October.
- H. C. steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Madras 1st November.
- H. M. ship *Curaçoa*, —, from Madras (no date).
- 14** Barque *Derrea Dowlut*, Nacoda, from Chittagong 7th November.
- 16** American ship *George*, J. H. Lovette, from Salem 29th July.
- 20** Barque *Quebec Trader*, J. L. Wood, from Bombay 20th October.
- 21** Barque *Lawrence*, H. Gill, from Liverpool 21st July.
- Barque *Sophia*, J. Rapson, from Singapore 16th and Penang 24th October.
- 23** Arab ship *Futty Rohoman*, Abraim, from Judda 7th, and Mocha 30th August, and Penang 15th October.
- 27** Brig *Monarch*, J. Buchanan, from Tutacorne 23d Oct.
- Barque *Theresa*, John Tulloh, from Mouline 20th November.
- Ship *Alexander*, W. Sanderson, from Marcanum 30th October.
- 29** Ship *St. George*, J. Thompson, from Bristol 7th and Madeira 22d August.

- Nov. 29 Barque *Red Rover*, W. Clifton, from China 3d and
Singapore 11th November.
— Ship *Bombay Castle*, R. Wemyss, from China 15th
September, and Malacca 24th October.
— Barque *Penelope*, P. Hutchinson, from Madras 6th
and Maracanna 24th October.
— French ship *Tudent*, Wibaud, from Nantes 4th July,
and Sumatra 7th November.

DEPARTURES.

- Nov. 3 Ship *Prince George*, F. Shaw, for Madras and London.
6 Ship *King William*, W. Stewart, for the Mauritius.
7 Ship *Palmira*, W. Loader, for Bombay.
8 Ship *Elizabeth*, J. Latapie, for Bourbon.
— Barque *Ruby*, W. Warden, for Singapore and China.
12 Ship *Eamouth*, D. Warren, for the Cape and London.
13 Ship *Orontes*, J. Currie, for Assacan.
— Barque *Resolution*, G. Jellison, for Assacan.
15 Brig *Bright Planet*, P. Spauling, for Penang and Sin-
gapore.
16 Ship *Fatima*, G. Fethers, for Liverpool.
— Brig *Adia*, J. King, for Moulmein and Rangoon.
— Ship *Saltana*, C. D. Rice, for Bombay.
21 French brig *Naxos*, B. Guerin, for Pondicherry.
— French ship *Pompe*, Fleury, for Bordeaux.
23 Barque *Eamont*, N. Buttsal, for Rangoon.
27 Ship *Tapley*, R. Tapley, for Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS

Per Hibernia, from London:—Mrs. McNaghten, Mrs. Judge, Mrs. S. Judge, Mrs. Queros; Captains McNaghten and Bomer, Dr. Barnfield, and Mr. Steer, B. N. I.; Messrs. Queros, Currie, Cave, Franklin, and Hughes, Merchants; two Masters Queros, two Masters Judge and two Misses Queros.

Per Fergusson, from London:—William Bell, Esq., Civil Service; Captain McManns, H. M. 16th Regiment; Lieut. Hutchinson, 26th Regiment; Lieut. Anderson, 11th Light Dragoons; Cornet Hen'ble C. Powys, 16th Lancers; Cornet Martin, 11th Light Dragoons; Assistant Surgeon Brodie, 13th Regiment; J. Lyall, Esq.; Mr. S. Beecher, Cadet; 187 non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 7 women and 5 children.

Per Coldstream:—Major Bolton, H. M. 31st Regiment, Lieut. Murray, R. N.; Ensign Edgar, H. M. 26th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon A. Henderson; Mr. Andrew Wilson, Free Merchant; and Mr. T. Hutton.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from London:—George Baillie, Esq., Bengal Medical Service. *From the Cape*: Mrs. Gordon and child; Mrs. Hawkins and three children; Mrs. Latouche and one child; Mrs. Stegueler and two children; E. Gordon, Esq., Civil Service; Major Smith; Captains Hawkins and Latouche, B. N. I.; and Mr. Gilmore.

Per Macquern:—Mrs. C. Plowden, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. G. Murray, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Crockett; Misses Plowden, A. Plowden, Taylor and C. Taylor; J. W. Sutherland, Esq.; Captain W. Murray, 22d N. I.; Lieut. Christie, 31 Cavalry; Lieut. Bawdillon, 2d Cavalry, Lieut. Dewar, 38th N. I.; Cornets Murray and Plowden, 8th Cavalry; Ensign Malony, Xenones and H. Mun; Mr. J. Barlow; and Master S. Manson.

Per Abgarus:—Mrs. Trezevant and two children; Rev. Mr. Stephen Bagtram, Armenian Priest; and Mr. Fairweather, Mariner.

Per Andromache, from Madras.—Mrs. Torrens; Col. Torrens; Mr. John Tombs, Cadet; and Master Torrens.

Per H. M. S. Caracoe:—Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India; and Sir Frederick Adam.

Per steamer Ganges.—The Hon'ble Colonel Morrison, c. B.; Sir S. Whittingham, k. c. B.; Colonel Casement, c. B.; W. H. McNaghten, Esq.; Dr. Benzer; and Lieuts. McLeod and Bryan.

Per Sophia, from Singapore:—Mrs. Younghusband, Joseph Younghusband, Esq., Merchant; and Mr. G. Stevens, Master Pilot.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Palmyra, for Ceylon:—Mr. Rough. *For Bombay:* Mr. Dyke.

Per Exmouth, for London:—The Hon'ble Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. Millet and child, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Rundle and child, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Ellerton, Mrs. Smith, Misses Corrie; Archdeacon Corrie; Mr. Millet; Captains Rundle and Watson, Lieutenant Halbury, Messrs. Pinto, Wish and Smith; A. Beattie, Esq., two Masters Tulloh; Miss Belcher, and two Misses.

Per Tapley, for Liverpool:—Lieutenant Campbell

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(Where the place is not mentioned, Calcutta is to be understood.)

MARRIAGES.

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| July | 15 | At St. Helena, William Stewart Alexander, Esq. B. C. S., to B. thea Janet, eldest daughter of Gen. Charles Dallas, Governor of that Island. |
| Oct. | 8 | At Simla, Montague Ainslie, Esq. B. C. S., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Kurnaul. |
| | 15 | At Cawnpore, Mr. George Reid, to Matilda, only daughter of W. Dickson, Esq. |
| | 27 | At Kurnaul, Capt. P. F. Story, 9th Light Cavalry, to Miss Anne Rich. |

- Oct.* 27 At Kurnaul, by special license, by the Revd. W. Parish, B. A., Anna, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Rich, Commanding 23d N. I., to Captain Philip Francis Story, 9th Regt. Light Cavalry.
- Nov.* 1 At Jubbulpore, by the Revd. J. J. Tucker, A. B., Manaton Collingwood Ommanney, Esq. Civil Service, sixth son of Sir Francis M. Ommanney, to Louisa Engleheart, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. R. C. Costley, B. M. S.
- 9 At Meerut, George Lewis Cooper, Esq., of the Horse Artillery, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Robert Chamberlain, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
- 15 At the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. A. Mendis, of the General Post Office, to Miss Anna Picachy.
- 18 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Roberson, Mr. L. B. Preyre, to Isabella, widow of the late J. H. Nuës, Esq. of Calcutta.
- At Benares, by the Revd. Henry Pratt, District Chaplain, Lieutenant George Ellis, of the Regiment of Artillery, to Anne Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Boyé, of the Bombay Establishment.
- 22 At the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, Captain Henry Coningham, of the Madras Cavalry, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Brigadier Bowen, Commanding the Eastern Frontier.
- 25 At St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, George Forbes, M. D. Civil Surgeon, Hidgelle, to Mary, daughter of the late James Coull, Esq., of Ashgrove, Elgin, North Briton.
- Mr. R. W. Walters, H. C. Marine, to Miss Eleanor Mary Margaret Laine.
- 26 At the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Right Reverend Vicar Apostolic, Capt. E. St. Clare Cook, to Miss Louisa Arrabella Vandenberg.

BIRTHS.

- Feb.* 15 At Sydney, New South Wales, the lady of Fred. Parbury, Esq. of a son.
- Aug.* 25 At the Cape, the lady of Captain John Vaurenen, of the 25th Regiment N. I., of a son.
- Oct.* 18 At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Frederick Knivett, 64th N. I., of a daughter.
- 19 Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.
- 22 Mrs. Edward Petersham Webb, of a daughter.
- 23 Mrs. F. G. Stewart, of a daughter.
- At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. Innes, Esq. M. D., of a daughter.

- Oct.** 24 At Bhagulpore, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, senior, of a daughter.
 26 Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a daughter.
 27 At Dinapore, the lady of Captain Hope Dick, 56th N. I., of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. D. Ovenstone, of the barque *Falcon*, of a daughter.
 29 At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. W. Stuart Menteath, 69th N. I., of a son and heir.
 30 The lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a son.
 — Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a son.
 — Mrs. B. F. Harvey, of a son.
- Nov.** 2 Mrs. Alexander Aldwell, of a son.
 3 Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a daughter.
 7 Mr. Paul Martinelly, of a daughter.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Captain E. J. Watson, of the 59th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Loodiana, the lady of Captain Cox, 62d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 8 At Dinapore, the wife of Major George Rd. Pemberton, 56th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 11 The wife of the late Mr. John Agacy, of a daughter.
 — The lady of the late Captain J. W. Rowe, Acting Fort Adjutant, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a son.
 12 At Midnapore, the wife of Mr. John D. M. Sinaes, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Cornet and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Light Cavalry, of a son.
 13 At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Hamilton, 34th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Futtighur, Mrs. Mary Hendry, of a daughter.
 14 The lady of Charles Oman, Esq. Indigo Planter, of Maddenderry Factory, Jessore, of a daughter.
 — The lady of W. Boothby, Esq., of a daughter.
 15 The lady Captain R. Boileau Pemberton, of a son.
 17 Mrs. Anthony D'Cruz, of a son and heir.
 18 At Bandah, the lady of Henry Byng Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 19 The lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Swiney, of the Artillery, of a son.
 20 The wife of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 40th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 22 At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. J. L. Tottenham, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, of a still-born son.
 23 Mrs. H. Court, of a daughter.
 24 The lady of Richard Wooldridge, Esq., of a daughter.
 25 Mrs. Charles F. Byrn, of a son.

- Nov. 26** The lady of Hy. Alexander, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 31** At the Cape, Mrs. Elizabeth Genesa Gilmore, wife of Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, Bengal Establishment, aged 19 years.
- Oct. 1** At Muttra, Mary Caroline, youngest daughter of W. H. Tyler, Esq. Civil Service.
- 2 At Patna, Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. James Bowbear.
- 9 At Delhi, Alfred, the infant son of Mr. W. Staines, Pensioner, aged 4 months and 8 days.
- 13 Mr. J. M. Henriques, aged 42 years.
- At Neemuch, Capt. G. Cumine, 61st N. I.
- 17 At Sangor, Mr. Sub Conductor W. Bryan, of the Ordnance Department, aged 39 years.
- 18 At Ghazee-pore, John Hampton, the infant son of the late Apothecary P. Hampton.
- 20 At Buxar, John, the infant son of Lieut. George Moyle Sherer, aged three weeks.
- 21 At Bhaugulpore, Lieut.-Col. Commandant J. J. Alldin, Invalid Establishment, aged 59 years.
- At Purnea, Mr. John Neville, of dropsy, aged 29 years and 4 months.
- At Delhi, Thomas William Staines Collins, the beloved son of Thomas William and Eleanor Collins, aged 12 years, 5 months and 24 days.
- 23 At Dum-Dum, of cholera, Edward, eldest son of Sergeant W. Marklew, of the Laboratory Department, aged 8 years, 1 month and 7 days.
- 24 At Delhi, Amy Eveline, the beloved daughter of Thomas William and Eleanor Collins, aged 2 years, 11 months and 27 days.
- 25 Mr. Joseph Straussenberg, aged 64 years, 7 months and 3 days.
- 29 At Baraackpore, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Zillah, the beloved wife of Lieut. Van Heythuysen, 24th N. I.
- 30 James Leighton, Esq. aged 22 years and 8 months.
- At Boolundshuhar, George Mettins Bud, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 27 years.
- Nov. 3** William Fraser, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lingham, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.
- 4 Master Charles Tuttle Donald, a Ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 16 years and 4 months.
- Mr. C. Cardozo, Assistant in the Secret Department, aged 57 years and 11 months.
- Mr. Abraham Greenroode, Tide Waiter, aged 31 years.

- Nov.* 10 Mrs. Francisca Isabella Jebb, relict of the late Mr. John Seyer Jebb, aged 34 years, 10 months and 22 days.
- 11 Elizabeth Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Barrow.
- At Singitolah, Malda, Donald Andrew Taylor, Esq., aged 19 years.
- 14 At Futtighur, the infant daughter of Mrs. Mary Hendry.
- 16 At Berhampore, R. Mainwaring, Esq., fourth son of T. Mainwaring, Esq., of the Civil Service.
- 17 At Dacca, after a short but severe illness, James Thompson, Esq., third son of the late James Thompson, of Greenyard's Colliery, near Sterling, North Briton.
- 18 Captain James Troup, of the *Jessie*, aged 42 years.
- At Lamoudghur Factory, near Culna, James Nathaniel William, the infant son of J. A. Terraneau, Esq., aged 1 month and 17 days.
- 19 At Serampore, Mrs. M. King, aged 38 years.
- 20 Mr. W. Dawson, 3d Officer of the ship *Hashemy*.
- At Purneah, Arthur Barnes, the beloved infant of R. B. Perry, Esq. aged 9 months.
- 21 Mr. Peter Donnelly, of the *James Pattison*, aged 65 years.
- 23 James St. John, the infant son of Mr. Augustin D'Silva, aged 2 years and 5 months.
- Capt. Charles Dew, of the Country Service, aged 40 years.
- 25 At Kishnaghur, T. V. Newton, Esq. of the Bowsing Concern.
- At Howrah, John William Ultimus, the sixth son and twelfth child of the Revd. Wm. Morton, Officiating Minister of Howrah.
- 27 At Isherah, Delphin Marie Roussac, daughter of the late E. A. Roussac, Esq. aged 16 years and 8 months.
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ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Baird, John, of Scotland....	J. Cowie, Administrator, as constituted attorney of Major W. Baird, Executor in Scotland.
Bodonchund Gosswamey, of Calcutta	Rajkistno Bysack, Executor.
Brown, F. B., Serjeant	Regr. Sup^t Court, Administrator.
Blowne, J. S., Capt. 66th Regt. N. I.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Byron, G., Lieut. 48th Regt. N. I.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cardozo, C., of Calcutta....	M. De Cruz, and Mrs. M. Cardozo, the widow, Executor and Executrix.
Caulfield, R., Sub Conductor	Regr. Sup. Court, Administrator.
Currie, Jas., Capt. Nizam's Service.....	D. Macintyre, Administrator, as constituted attorney of Captain F. S. Sotheby, the Executor.
Davies, W., of Calcutta	Regr. Sup. Court, Administrator, (with Will annexed.)
Middleton, R. B., of Lucknow	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ogilby, A. B., Lieut. 27th Regt. N. I.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Oomrao Bibee, of Calcutta..	Ditto ditto ditto.
Perry, T., of England	R. H. Cockerell, Administrator, with copy Will annexed, as constituted attorney of R. Perry, and G. Wattington, Executors in England.
Sinclair, Hon. P. C., Captain 70th Regt. N. I.	Regr. Sup. Court, Administrator.
Spencer, G., of Calcutta, Musician	Ann Fernandez, Executrix.
Stephenson, S. M., Surgeon Madras Establishment ..	G. U. Adam, Administrator, as constituted attorney of James Scott, of Madras, the Administrator, with Will annexed, at that Presidency.
Stewart, T., Serjeant Horse Artillery.....	Regr. Sup. Court; Administrator, (with Testamentary paper annexed.)
Vanzandt, Jas., of Great Britain.....	Ditto ditto ditto.

